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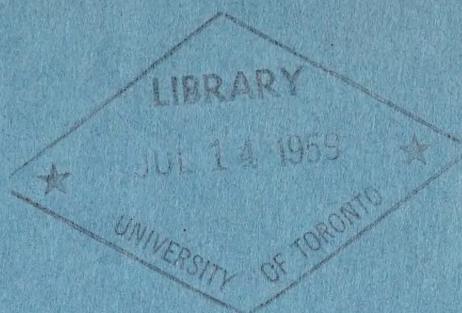
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CANADA



REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

CALENDAR YEAR, 1958

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

International Trade Division

External Trade Section

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CALENDAR YEAR, 1958

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FOREWORD

The *Review of Foreign Trade* is a semi-annual publication designed to provide information on Canadian trade for the general reader, together with some analysis of Canadian trade statistics. Both textual commentary and summary tables are included and, from time to time, special material relating to Canadian trade is presented. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual *Trade of Canada* publications.

This report was prepared by Mr. J. Pickett, under the direction of Mr. L.A. Shackleton, Chief of the External Trade Section, and of Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the International Trade Division.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
June 15, 1959.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS AND GENERAL BACKGROUND

Leading Developments in 1958

In 1958, for the second successive year, the value of Canadian exports showed no great change and, as the business recession of 1957-58 ran its course, the value of imports was more sharply reduced than in the previous year. Total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) declined very slightly in value in 1958, compared to an increase of 1.5% in 1957; and imports, which had decreased by 1.4% in the earlier year, were reduced by 7.7% in 1958. As a consequence of these changes, the value of total trade declined by 4.1% in 1958 and the import balance was reduced from \$639 million to \$264 million. The domestic export price index declined by 0.6%, that for imports rose by 0.1%, and thus reflected a slight deterioration in the terms of trade. In volume terms, domestic exports increased by 0.5% in 1958, while the decline in the volume of imports was of the same order as that in value.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, total exports declined in the first quarter of the year, increased somewhat in the second, declined again in the third and were at their highest in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of \$5035 million. Imports, which had risen in the first quarter of 1957, declined in all subsequent quarters up to and including the third quarter of 1958; in the final quarter of the year, however, seasonally-adjusted imports, at an annual rate of \$5502 million, increased considerably.

Changes in Canadian trade aggregates in 1958 were, allowing for sharper import changes, similar to those of 1957 on the whole; and changes in both years were in marked contrast to those of 1955 and 1956. These earlier years were characterized by the extensive creation of new capacity in the resource and basic industries and a consequent high level of demand for imports, especially of iron and steel goods; and, at the same time, exports were stimulated by buoyant world markets and, with the increasing importance of iron ore, uranium and petroleum, reflected the greater exploitation of Canadian natural resources. In 1955 Canadian trade increased by more than 12% in value as exports of virtually all main commodities (other than grains) were higher and the demand for leading imports rose sharply. The expansion of trade continued in 1956 and, with the value of total trade almost 17% above the level of 1955, value and volume records were established for both exports and imports.

Canadian exports to the United Kingdom and Canadian imports from the same country increased in 1958 and there was a consequent increase in the value of trade with the United Kingdom. Similar changes took place in trade with Europe and the value of trade with the Commonwealth was also higher as an increase in exports to the Commonwealth more than offset a decline in imports from the

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

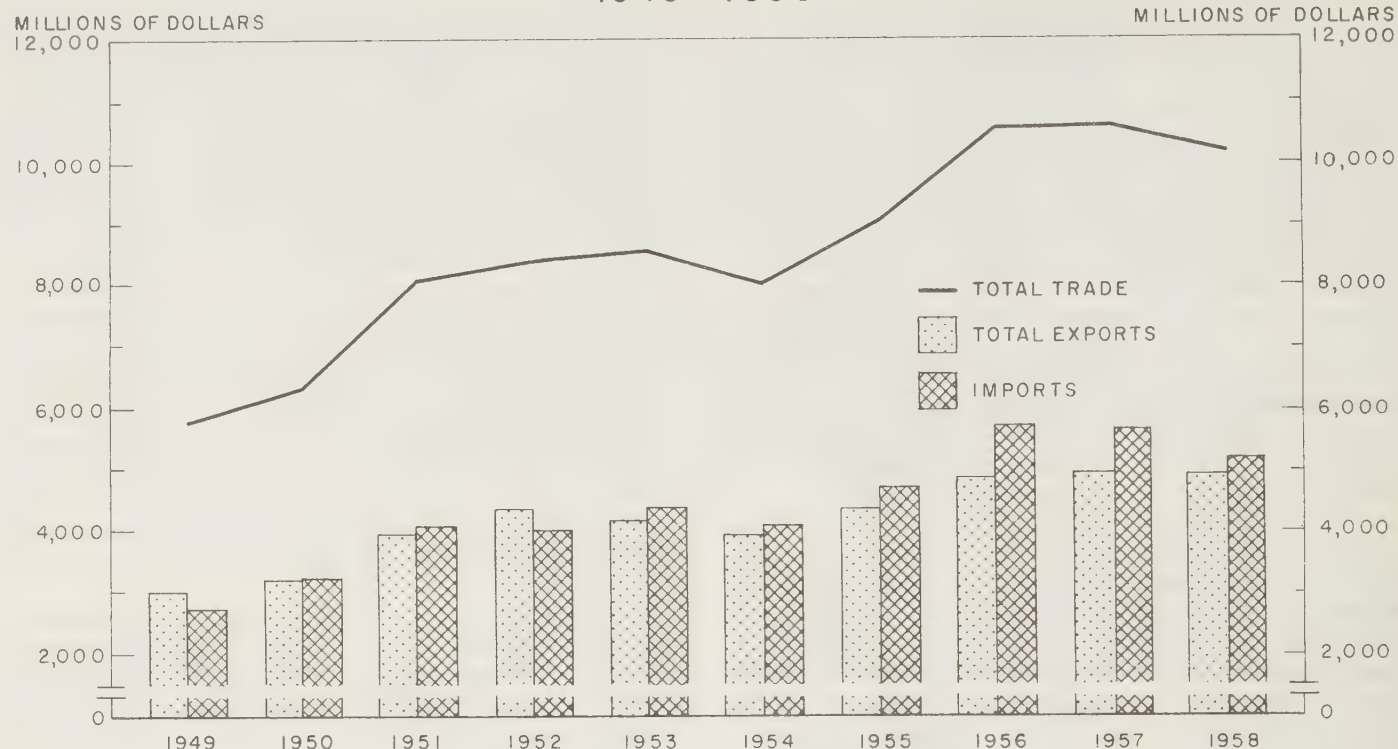
	Calendar year					Change from	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1956 to 1957	1957 to 1958
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of trade:							
Total exports ¹	3,946.9	4,351.3	4,863.1	4,934.4	4,928.4	+1.5	-0.1
Domestic exports ¹	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,789.7	4,839.1	4,830.2	+1.0	-0.2
Re-exports ¹	65.6	69.5	73.4	95.3	98.1	—	—
Imports	4,093.2	4,712.4	5,705.4	5,623.4	5,192.4	-1.4	-7.7
Total trade	8,040.1	9,063.7	10,568.6	10,557.8	10,120.7	-0.1	-4.1
Trade balance	-146.3	-361.1	-842.3	-639.0	-264.0	—	—
Price indexes:	1948=100						
Domestic exports	115.1	117.7	121.4	121.3	120.6	-0.1	-0.6
Imports	109.5	110.5	113.0	116.4	116.5	+3.0	+0.1
Terms of trade ²	105.1	106.5	107.4	104.2	103.5	-3.0	-0.7
Volume indexes:	1948=100						
Domestic exports	109.6	118.3	128.3	129.8	130.5	+1.2	+0.5
Imports	141.0	160.3	190.0	182.2	168.3	-4.1	-7.6
Constant dollar values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total exports	3,432.0	3,700.8	4,010.3	4,071.1	4,089.4	+1.5	+0.4
Imports	3,738.1	4,264.6	5,049.0	4,822.8	4,457.0	-4.5	-7.6
Total trade	7,170.1	7,965.4	9,059.3	8,893.9	8,546.4	-1.8	-3.8

¹ Exclusive of transfer of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1954, \$202.4 million; 1955, \$165.9 million; 1956, \$96.4 million; 1957, \$62.5 million; 1958, \$112.4 million.

² Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.

CHART I

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE 1949-1958



same source. By contrast, Canadian export and import trade with the United States and with Latin America was reduced in 1958. The value changes did not affect the ranking of the leading areas in Canadian trade, and the United States continued to be of first importance. In proportionate terms, the United States accounted for 64.1% of all Canadian trade in 1958, the United Kingdom for 12.9%, and Europe, the Commonwealth and Latin America for 8.9%, 5.0% and 5.2% respectively. These figures represented some change on the proportionate shares of the previous year: the American share declined by almost 2%, that of the United Kingdom increased by almost 1%, while the European and Commonwealth proportions increased, and that of Latin America declined, by something less than 1%.

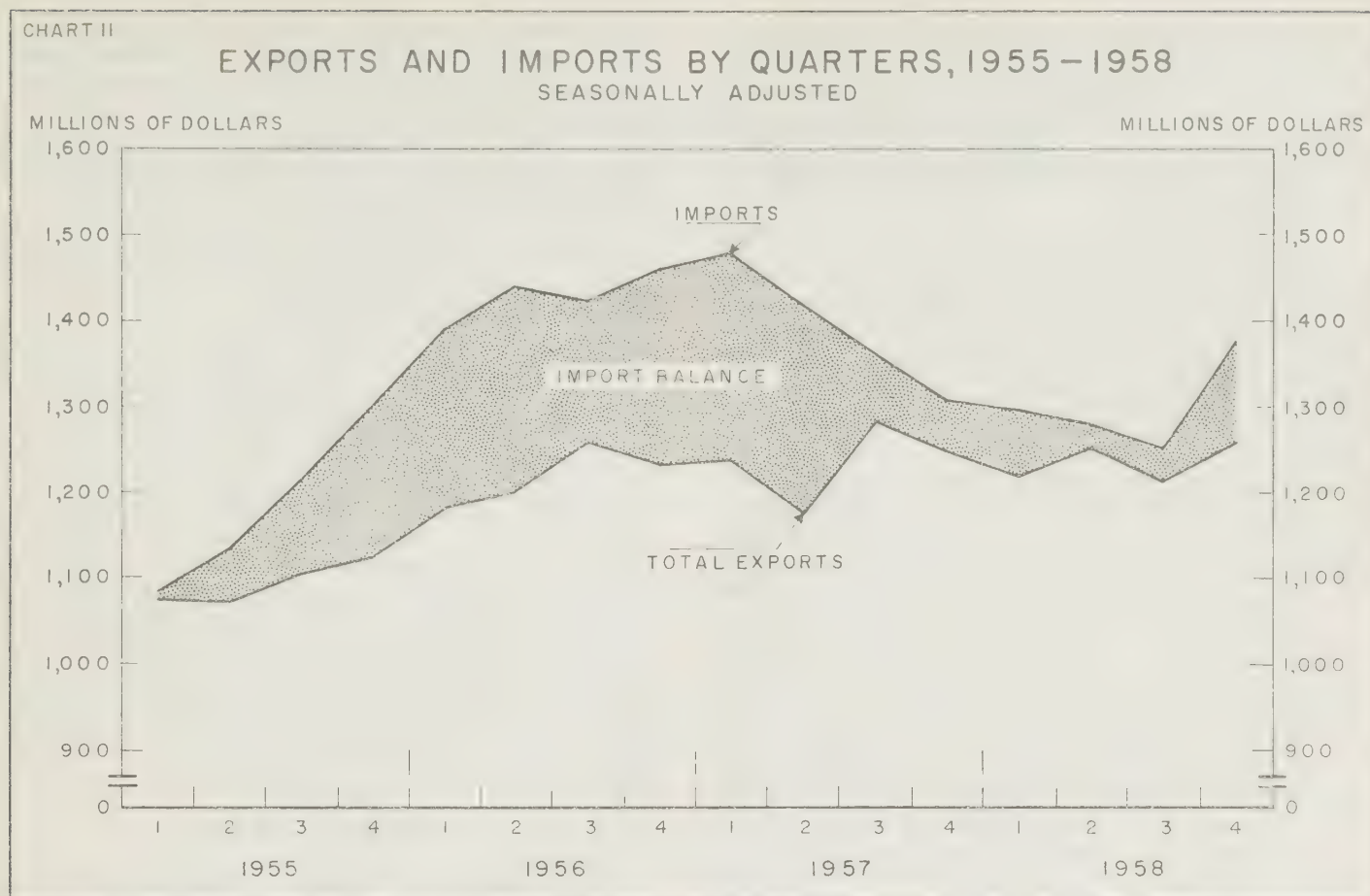
Among individual commodities, the relative stability of exports was mainly due to large increases in shipments of uranium, aircraft and parts, wheat, cattle, farm implements and machinery, canned fish, natural gas, and planks and boards. In aggregate, these increases substantially offset significant declines in exports of petroleum, iron ore, nickel, copper, newsprint, flaxseed, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, pulpwood, asbestos and abrasives. The import decline was particularly marked among iron and steel products and there were considerable reductions in imports of non-farm machinery, rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, automobile parts, and tractors and parts. Against the general trend in iron and steel imports, there was a large increase in imports of passenger

automobiles. Among other commodity groups, imports of unrefined sugar, petroleum, electrical apparatus, and non-commercial items declined significantly.

Main Export Changes

The most significant feature of the Canadian export trade in 1958 was the relative stability of its aggregate value in face of world conditions generally less favourable than in other recent years and, as noted above, this was principally due to large increases in shipments of a limited number of commodities. Exports of uranium, which increased by 116% to \$276.5 million, are taken largely under long-term contract by the United States (although significant quantities were also shipped to the United Kingdom in 1958) and the large annual increases of recent years have been almost automatic and have reflected growth in productive capacity from a relatively modest base. At \$109.1 million, exports of aircraft and parts were some 173% higher than in 1957, and most of the increase resulted from special shipments of military aircraft to the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium and Luxembourg. Wheat exports rose by more than 17% to \$446.1 million partly on account of Canadian-financed shipments to India and Pakistan, higher sales to the Soviet Union and Communist China and an unusual trade with Australia which is normally a wheat exporter.

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.



And special circumstances in the United States combined with a Canadian price advantage to account for the doubling of cattle exports to \$84.1 million. In aggregate exports of uranium, aircraft, wheat and cattle accounted for almost 19% of total exports (as compared to about 12% in 1957) and the sum of the increases in the exports of these commodities for almost 7% of all exports.

Among the main commodity groups, there were increases in exports of agricultural and vegetable products, animals and animal products, non-ferrous

metals and miscellaneous commodities, while exports of fibres and textiles, forest products, iron and steel goods and non-metallic minerals declined. Notwithstanding a reduction of some 3% to \$1,414.0 million, exports of forest products were largest in value among the main groups and accounted for more than 29% of the export total. Newsprint paper was still the leading commodity export in 1958 and at \$690.2 million was at once almost 4% lower in value than in the previous year and responsible for more than 14% of the 1958 total; and the decline in Canadian exports partially reflected the growth of

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total exports:						
1956	59.2	16.8	10.9	5.2	3.7	4.2
1957	59.6	15.0	11.3	5.0	4.6	4.5
1958	59.1	15.9	11.6	6.0	3.7	3.7
Imports:						
1956	73.0	8.5	5.2	3.9	6.3	3.1
1957	71.1	9.3	5.5	4.3	6.8	3.0
1958	68.8	10.1	6.2	4.1	6.8	4.0
Total trade:						
1956	66.6	12.3	7.9	4.5	5.1	3.6
1957	65.7	12.0	8.2	4.6	5.8	3.7
1958	64.1	12.9	8.9	5.0	5.2	3.9

productive capacity elsewhere, particularly in the United States and Scandinavia. Among other leading commodities in this group, exports of wood pulp declined by more than 2% and those of pulpwood by almost 29%; exports of planks and boards, plywood and veneers and shingles increased by about 4%, 1% and 2% respectively.

Exports of non-ferrous metals were some 3% higher in 1958 and, at \$1,035.0 million, accounted for more than 21% of the export total. The increase was due almost entirely to the higher level of uranium exports, the increase in which was more than six times that recorded for the group as a whole. In contrast, exports of aluminum declined by some 3% in value, those of nickel by more than 14% and those of copper, zinc and electrical apparatus by more than 15%, about 15% and 1% respectively. Exports of copper and nickel were affected by a labour dispute in the latter months of the year, and exports of most non-ferrous metals were influenced by price changes. The volume of copper exports actually increased and that of aluminum and zinc exports was more stable than the value declines suggest. At \$885.3 million, exports of agricultural and vegetable products were about 7% higher than in 1957 and were responsible for more than 18% of the 1958 total. Much of the increase was due to the higher exports of wheat, but there were also significant increases in exports of barley, wheat flour and whisky; and among other leading commodities in the group, exports of flaxseed and tobacco declined by about 30% and 15% respectively.

The increase in beef cattle exports contributed heavily to the 32% rise in exports of animals and animal products which, at \$397.7 million, were responsible for more than 8% of the total. Exports of canned fish, fresh pork, fresh and frozen fish and fresh beef, which increased by about 143%, 85%, 12% and 51% respectively, were also prominent in the higher total, while exports of fur skins, cured fish and molluscs and crustaceans all declined. Iron and steel exports accounted for some 9% of all exports in 1958 and, at \$202.2 million, were almost 17% lower than in 1957. Exports of iron ore, which

had increased steadily in recent years, declined by more than 29%, as a reflection of reduced steel production in the United States and elsewhere, and thus accounted for more than half of the group decline. Among other leading commodities in the group, exports of non-farm machinery, rolling mill products, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, and passenger cars declined by 18%, 4%, 43% and 14% respectively, and exports of farm implements and machinery and internal combustion engines increased by a respective 39% and 23%.

Exports of non-metallic minerals were responsible for more than 5% of the export total in 1958 and declined by more than 29% to \$245.8 million. Petroleum exports, formerly the most important in the group, declined by more than 48%, thus recorded the greatest absolute decrease among all commodities, and were surpassed in value by exports of asbestos. The latter were, nevertheless, some 15% lower than in the previous year. Exports of artificial abrasives declined by 33%. Chemical exports were responsible for more than 4% of the total and increased by almost 1% to \$197.1 million and exports of miscellaneous commodities increased by more than 31%, very largely on account of the higher exports of aircraft and parts.

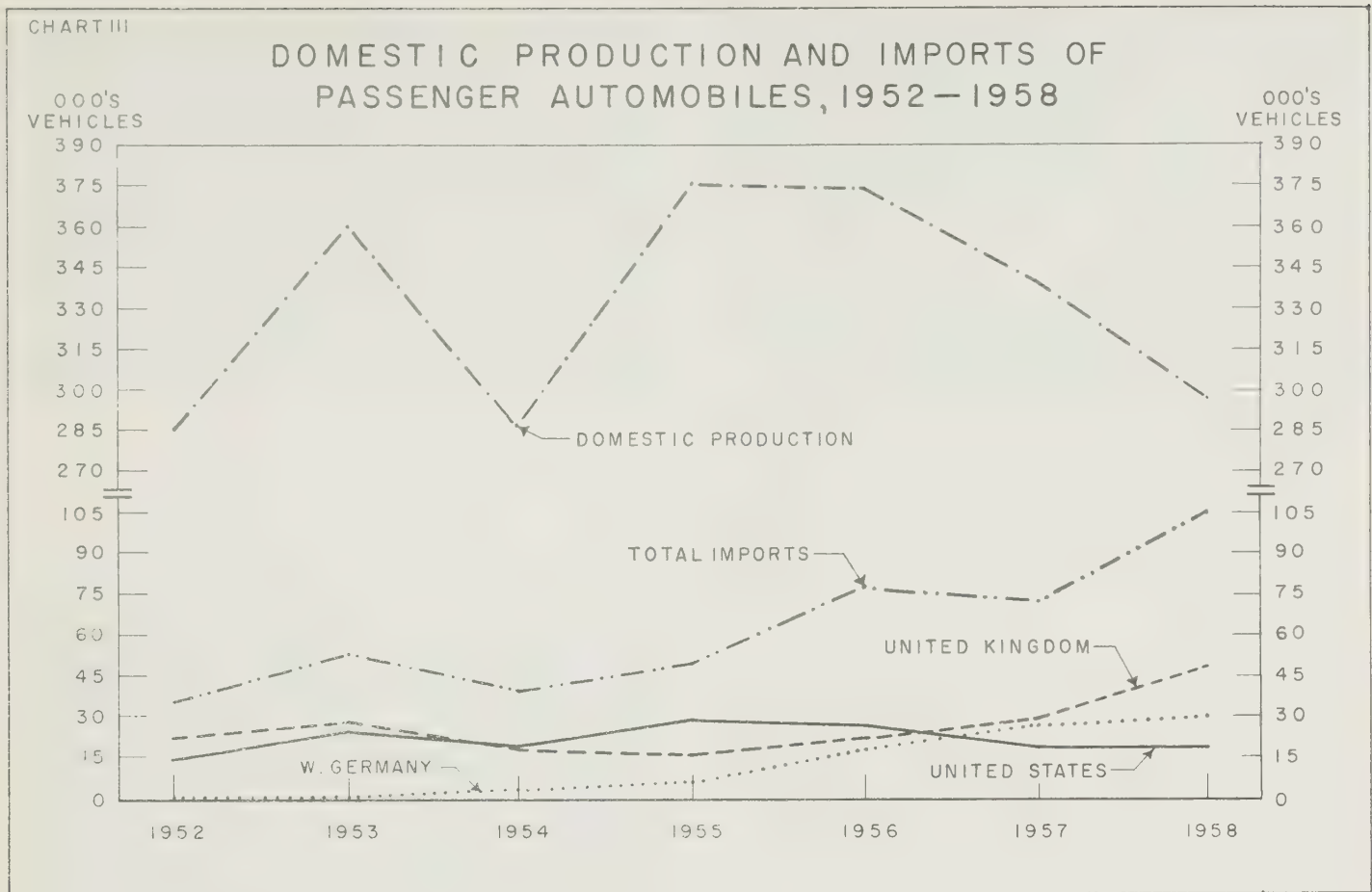
Main Import Changes¹

The substantial reduction in the import total in 1958 resulted from mixed changes among the main groups and leading commodities. Imports of iron and steel goods declined by some 13%, those of fibres and textiles by about 5%, and those of non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and chemical goods by about 11%, 12% and 1% respectively. On the other hand, imports of agricultural and vegetable products were virtually unchanged, imports of animals and animal products and of forest products both increased by some 4% and imports of miscellaneous commodities were more than 1% higher than

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.

TABLE 3. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
Agricultural and vegetable products	831.6	885.3	17.2	18.3	652.2	652.7	11.6	12.6
Animals and animal products	302.1	397.7	6.2	8.2	124.6	129.0	2.2	2.5
Fibres, textiles and products	27.2	20.7	0.6	0.4	408.7	387.3	7.3	7.5
Wood, wood products and paper	1,456.1	1,414.0	30.1	29.3	225.9	235.6	4.0	4.5
Iron and its products	518.8	432.4	10.7	9.0	2,131.0	1,852.2	37.9	35.7
Non-ferrous metals and products	1,006.2	1,035.0	20.8	21.4	484.9	432.2	8.6	8.3
Non-metallic minerals and products	347.7	245.8	7.2	5.1	777.7	682.9	13.9	13.1
Chemicals and allied products	195.3	197.1	4.0	4.1	293.8	290.4	5.2	5.6
Miscellaneous commodities	154.1	202.2	3.2	4.2	524.7	530.2	9.3	10.2



in the previous year. Iron and steel goods still formed the largest import group but their share in the value total fell from almost 38% in 1957 to less than 36% in 1958.

The decline of iron and steel imports to \$1,852.2 million in 1958 contrasted with a more moderate decrease in 1957 and marked increases in 1955 and 1956. In 1958 the decline was shared by all but two of the leading categories in the group; and imports of non-farm machinery, which ranked first in the group and among all commodities, fell by more than 16% to \$532.9 million and thus accounted for about one-third of the group reduction. Imports of automobile parts and rolling mill products decreased by about 8% and 34% respectively and imports of pipes, tubes and fittings, which had increased against the general trend in 1957 were some 40% lower than in the previous year. Among other leading commodities in the group, imports of internal combustion engines, tractors and parts, cooking and heating apparatus, tools and iron ore all declined; and, in contrast to the general trend, imports of passenger automobiles increased by about 33% to \$141.5 million and those of farm implements and machinery by about 9% to \$81.0 million.

The exceptional increase in the value of passenger automobile imports was due entirely to higher shipments from the United Kingdom and

Europe, whence imports increased by 73% and 77% respectively. In contrast, imports from the United States declined by some 6% in value. As may be seen in Chart III, the overall increase resulted from considerable change in the structure of the Canadian market for foreign cars. In value terms, imports from the United States have usually been responsible for the largest share in the import total: but in 1958 American imports accounted for only 37% of the total (compared to 52% in 1957) and, for the first time since 1950, were surpassed in importance by imports from the United Kingdom — which increased from 30% to 38% of the total. Imports from Europe, which had been responsible for 19% in 1957, accounted for 25% of the total in 1958. British and European imports had already surpassed American cars in quantitative importance in 1957, and this trend continued in 1958 when some 45% of all cars imported into Canada came from the United Kingdom, some 38% from Europe and 17% from the United States.

At \$652.7 million, imports of agricultural and vegetable products were virtually unchanged as compared to 1957. Among the leading commodities in the group, imports of raw sugar, green coffee and crude rubber declined by 23%, 7% and 21% respectively and all were affected by lower prices. Fresh vegetables and citrus fruits, on the other hand, increased by a respective 4% and 10%. Among fibres and textiles, increases in imports of cotton and synthetic fabrics and apparel were insufficient to offset declines in purchases of raw cotton and wool

fabrics. The increase in imports of forest products was general, and there were higher value totals for paperboard, paper and products, newspapers, magazines and advertising matter, logs, timber and lumber and printed books. There were also widespread declines in imports of non-ferrous metals and electrical apparatus and bauxite and alumina, the leading categories in the group, decreased by 4% and 22% respectively.

Imports of non-metallic minerals, which rank second as a group to iron and steel goods, declined largely on account of considerable reductions in imports of petroleum, coal, fuel oils and, to a lesser

extent gasoline. Imports of petroleum, the second leading commodity among Canadian imports, declined by some 9% to \$278.5 million. The overall reduction concealed some diversion from the United States and Venezuela to Arabia as a source of Canadian petroleum imports. A small increase in imports of drugs and medicines and a larger increase in synthetic plastic imports were more than offset by a considerable decline in imports of principal chemicals; and among other leading commodities there was a large decline in imports of non-commercial items, reflecting the lower rate of immigration into Canada, and small increases in imports of aircraft and parts and in tourist purchases.

General Background

Some measure of the importance of foreign trade to Canada may be obtained by comparing the trade totals to the gross national product and by expressing the value of Canadian trade in per capita terms. Thus, in 1958 exports of Canadian goods and imports of foreign goods were responsible for 14.9% and 16.1% respectively of the gross national product, and the per capita value of Canadian total trade continued to be among the highest in the trading world. It is, therefore, evident that Canada has an open economy and a high degree of interdependence with the outside world, especially—when allowance is made for the geographical concentration of Canadian trade—with the United States; and it is convenient to consider background factors helpful to an understanding of recent Canadian trade trends under the general headings of the international and domestic economics situations.

The International Economic Situation

War-time planning for post-war economic development was much influenced by the experience of the nineteen thirties and the major concern was to avoid widespread unemployment and extreme economic nationalism. In the event, the first post-war decade was characterized by the influence of strong and extensive growth factors; and, although considerable discrimination (especially against the dollar) was practiced in the international trade of the immediate post-war years, limited liberalization of trade was an early feature of co-operation and since about 1950 the non-communist world has been moving gradually toward an extensive system of multilateral and liberal trading. The recent period has been something of a watershed in international economic affairs and among the more important events have been the decline in world production and trade, the widespread reduction in the prices of primary commodities, moves to increase international liquidity, the Commonwealth Economic Conference and certain institutional changes which have taken place in Europe.

World exports declined by almost 4% in volume in the first nine months of 1958 and the volume of world industrial production was reduced by a similar margin in the same period. These changes contrasted with the considerable increases in trade and production which had taken place in 1955 and 1956 and with the more moderate advances of 1957; and the declines primarily reflected the ending of the world-wide investment boom of the earlier years and the consequent reduction in industrial activity in the United States, Western Europe and elsewhere. In the United States, where the reduction was most strongly in evidence, the recession lasted from the third quarter of 1957 to the second quarter of 1958 and in that time the gross national product fell at an annual rate of US \$16.6 billion — or by some 4%. Industrial output began slowly to recover in the United States in the second half of 1958 as consumer and government expenditures strengthened further and as the rate of inventory liquidation fell; and, although there had been no marked recovery in private investment, the volume of total production had regained its pre-recession level by the end of the year. The levelling-off in industrial production spread to most countries in Western Europe by mid-1958 and in some countries, notably the United Kingdom and Belgium, there was some decline; but in general the impact of the recession was somewhat less severe than in North America.

The recession in commodity prices was clearly related to the decline in industrial activity in North America and Western Europe, but growth in productive capacity, change in stock-piling policy and changes in market structure were also important factors, especially in the non-ferrous metal markets. Nor should it be overlooked that not all primary commodities were similarly affected and that price changes were sometimes as much due to local as to world conditions. Among the commodities which, for one reason or another, declined in price in 1957 and 1958 as compared to 1955 and 1956 were wheat, tea, coffee, rubber, copper, lead, zinc and (in 1958 only) sugar and wool. The importance of trade in primary

products to non-industrial countries and the recent recession in the prices of many of these products has resulted in much study of the problem of maintaining an equilibrium demand; and a committee of experts appointed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has recently concluded that the maintenance of high levels of domestic economic growth and the avoidance of cyclical fluctuations are the most important contributions the industrial countries can make to market stability and that further progress depends upon the willingness of the industrial and non-industrial countries to negotiate on a wide range of their economic and financial policies.

The recent changes in production and trade inevitably had some effect on the distribution of international reserves. Whereas, however, the payments position of many primary-producing countries deteriorated in roughly the expected manner, the changes in the distribution among the industrial countries was somewhat contrary to what might have been anticipated in a period of recession in the United States. In point of fact, the foreign trade surplus of the United States was reduced during the recession as exports (which had been exceptionally high following the Suez crisis) declined earlier and fell more sharply than imports. Capital movements were also favourable to the rest of the world and there was, therefore, a marked outflow of gold from the United States which contrasted significantly to the inflow that had been a feature of the first three-quarters of 1957. In 1958 the gold reserves of the United States fell by some US \$2.3 billion; and in addition to the gain from this factor, the rest of the world, excluding the communist countries, also gained from Soviet sales of gold and from new gold production. The net increase in the gold and dollar reserves of these countries in 1958 was about US \$4 billion. Most of this increase accrued to the countries of Western Europe, particularly the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The wish to create a multilateral and liberal trading system was inhibited in the immediate post-war years by a world-wide dollar shortage which was particularly severe in Western Europe. Any attempt in these years at free competition between the North American economy (which had, if anything, been strengthened by the war) and the economy of Western Europe (which had been ravaged by the war) might have resulted in a permanent North American trade surplus and a permanent and ultimately crippling trade deficit for Western Europe. Thus, by general agreement, the promotion of recovery and multilateral trading within Western Europe was recognized as a prerequisite to more general liberalization; but it is now widely held that the Western European

economy is sufficiently competitive and the Western European reserve position sufficiently strong to permit further general freeing of trade and payments. It is, of course, recognized—the more so because of the premature attempt to make sterling convertible in 1947—that since multilateral trading requires free convertibility of currencies any move toward free trade should be associated with a high level of international liquidity; and this partly accounts for the decision, taken in October 1958, to increase the resources of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. More generally, it has been felt that the non-communist world's gold and dollar reserves—which fell from some 93% of the value of world imports in 1950 to some 58% in 1957—were increasingly inadequate in face of the growing volume of international trade; and coming, as it does, at the end of what has been an active period for the IMF, the increase in resources is intended to increase the ability to render assistance to individual countries.

In December 1958, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Benelux countries, France, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany announced simultaneously that their currencies had been made externally convertible, and in January 1959 the Federal Republic of Germany announced that the convertibility of the mark had been made virtually complete. External convertibility is something short of full convertibility in that it applies only to non-residents and to monies earned in current transactions; and (especially for sterling) the recent announcements do little more for residents of the dollar area than formalize a *de facto* situation; but the move toward external convertibility is nonetheless noteworthy for its implicit promise of further reductions in the surviving restrictions on dollar trade and as an important step in the direction of full convertibility.

Canada has great interest in the move towards more multilateral trading and in the development of European integration. The existence of discrimination against the dollar is of particular concern because of its effect on the Canadian position in the Commonwealth; and the European developments are of importance in themselves and in the related proposals to associate the United Kingdom and other members of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation with the European Economic Community. It was against this background that the Commonwealth Economic Conference was held in Montreal in September 1958. The Conference considered methods of increasing aid to the less developed members of the Commonwealth, proposed an increase in Commonwealth trade and foreshadowed further moves toward the convertibility of sterling.

TABLE 4. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity
1948=100

	1937	1947	1955	1956	1957	1958
Value indexes:						
Domestic exports	32.4	90.2	139.2	155.7	157.3	157.1
Imports	30.7	97.6	178.7	216.4	213.3	196.9
Total trade	31.7	93.7	157.7	183.9	183.7	176.1
Gross national product	34.3	88.2	172.6	192.1	201.2	206.1
Private investment in plant, equipment and housing	24.1	79.0	196.5	252.3	273.2	256.9
Cheques cashed	43.6	92.3	199.0	237.0	253.6	272.6
Bank deposits	37.5	95.6	150.2	159.6	166.3	167.7
Price indexes:						
Domestic exports	53.4	91.6	117.7	121.4	121.3	120.6
Imports	50.8	88.0	110.5	113.0	116.6	116.5
Wholesale prices	55.7	88.4	113.2	116.6	117.6	117.8
Consumer's prices	64.9	87.4	120.0	121.8	125.7	129.0
Volume indexes:						
Domestic exports	60.7	98.5	118.3	128.3	129.8	130.3
Imports	60.4	110.9	160.3	190.0	182.2	168.3
Total trade	60.7	104.3	138.6	157.6	154.8	148.7
Gross national product	55.1	97.1	136.9	147.0	148.5	149.8
Industrial production ¹	54.3	94.9	147.6	160.7	160.9	157.4
Persons with jobs	83.3	99.1	109.0	114.7	117.6	117.1
Railway revenue freight ton miles	45.6	101.8	112.0	133.3	120.3	112.3

¹ Derived from revised indexes of industrial production (1949=100).

Domestic Economic Trends

The rapid expansion of the Canadian economy in 1955 and 1956 was reflected in significant volume increases—some 9% in the former year and some 7% in the latter—in the gross national product. In 1957, by contrast, an increase of some 4% in value was due mostly to higher prices and the volume of output was virtually unchanged. Higher prices were again in evidence in 1958 and although the gross national product increased by almost 3% in value to \$32.2 billion, the volume increase was less than 1%. The 1958 changes resulted from mixed influences: the downward pressure came mainly from reduced business investment (as reflected in lower levels of construction and manufacture of machinery and equipment and inventory liquidation) and the principal sustaining factors were increased residential construction and higher levels of consumer and government expenditure. These changes are for the year as a whole and there were significant differences between developments in the first and second halves of the year. In particular, the liquidation of business inventories came to an end and there was some positive investment in this category in the

final six months; and although the reduction in business outlays on plant and equipment continued throughout 1958, the rate of decline was lower in the second part of the year.

As in the previous year, the relative stability in overall production in 1958 concealed significant and contrary changes among the broad industry groups, with gains in the service industries and agriculture being substantially offset by a net reduction in the output of commodity-producing industries. In the primary industries as a group, trends were varied: agricultural output increased substantially although crop production was relatively unchanged; output in the forest industry declined significantly; and the output of mines, quarries and oil wells was little changed in total as considerable increases in the production of uranium and natural gas were offset by substantial reductions in the output of nickel, asbestos, iron ore and crude petroleum. Manufacturing production declined by some 4% in total, with most of the reduction taking place in the output of durable goods; non-durable manufactures were relatively unchanged in total. The increase in output in the service industries was general with the

TABLE 5. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1937	1947	1955	1956	1957	1958
Population	'000	11,045	12,551	15,698	16,081	16,589	17,048
Current dollar comparisons:							
✓ Domestic exports per capita	\$	90.30	221.09	272.76	297.85	291.71	283.69
Imports per capita	\$	73.24	205.08	300.19	354.79	338.98	304.57
Total trade per capita	\$	164.87	429.11	577.38	657.21	636.43	593.66
Constant dollar comparisons:							
✓ Domestic exports per capita	\$'48	169.10	241.36	231.74	245.35	240.49	235.23
Imports per capita	\$'48	144.17	233.04	271.67	313.97	290.72	261.43
Total trade per capita	\$'48	315.90	477.75	507.42	563.36	536.13	501.40

exception of transportation, communications and storage. The decline in the latter group very largely reflected a reduction of almost 7% in revenue freight car loadings. The size of the labour force again increased in 1958 but there was a decline in the number of persons employed. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work rose from 4.3% of the labour force in 1957 to 6.6% in 1958. In general, prices increased by some 2% in 1958, and the more significant increases were in the prices of consumer services and non-durable goods.

The national income increased by about 3% in 1958 and thus maintained the rate of growth of the previous year. Corporation profits declined by more than 5% and there was a small consequent reduction in dividend payments—which was, however, more than offset by increases in income from interest and rent. Wages, salaries and farm incomes increased and combined with increased government transfer payments to raise personal income by more than 6%. Since personal income tax payments declined in the

year, the increase in disposable income was even greater than that of personal income and was more than 7%. Personal expenditure in 1958 was \$20.7 billion and was thus almost 5% higher than in 1957 as consumer spending on services, non-durable and durable goods increased by 6%, 4% and 3% respectively. Business capital expenditure, which had been a major factor in the expansion of 1955 and 1956 and had increased by 14% in 1957, declined by 13% to \$5.1 billion in 1958. Expenditure on new construction alone was reduced by 9% and that on plant and equipment declined by about 18%. The decline in investment in plant and equipment was partially offset by housing expenditures, which increased by some 25%, and private fixed capital formation decreased by about 6% in total. Given the appropriate government policies, the major changes in income and expenditure were broadly what would be expected in a period of recession; and as much of the downward pressure came from the reduction on business outlays, especially on plant and equipment, so imports were significantly reduced, with iron and steel goods being particularly affected.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

Canada has an extensive system of trading relations embracing most of the world and Canadian trading partners include the geographically proximate (like the United States) and the geographically remote (like Afghanistan). Notwithstanding this absolute diversity of markets, however, Canadian trade in general displays a high degree of geographic concentration which, measured by an appropriate index of market concentration, is normally more than twice that of the United States and more than thrice that of the United Kingdom. The marked concentration of Canadian trade reflects the dominance of the United States and, to a much less extent, the United Kingdom among Canadian markets and sources; and it may be explained partly by Canadian economic and political history, partly by the contemporary pattern of resource development, and partly by the geographical closeness of the United States. In 1958, the United States and the United Kingdom were responsible for some 77% of Canadian total trade. Imports from the United States declined from 71.1% to 68.8% and the proportion of all Canadian exports marketed in the United States was relatively unchanged at 59.1%. The United Kingdom was the source of 10.1% of Canadian imports — a somewhat higher percentage than in 1957;

and the proportion of total exports shipped to the United Kingdom was, at 15.9%, also somewhat higher.

Further evidence of the strong geographic concentration of Canadian trade in 1958 is provided by the fact that, apart from the United States and the United Kingdom, only the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan accounted for more than 1% of both Canadian exports and Canadian imports; and the Federal Republic of Germany, which ranked third among leading trading partners, was responsible for less than 4% of Canadian total trade. In addition to the United States and the United Kingdom, ten countries were responsible for more than 1% of Canadian exports or Canadian imports in 1958. This was one more than in 1957 and there was also some change in ranking as between the two years. Italy and France were excluded from the list of leading countries in 1958 and the Union of South Africa, India and Arabia were added. The Federal Republic of Germany replaced Venezuela as third in importance in Canadian trade; and as in 1957, Japan ranked fifth on the basis of total trade, but India was sixth and displaced Belgium and Luxembourg.

TABLE 6. Index of Market Concentration of Trade¹

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Concentration of domestic exports:							
Canada	56.7	61.2	62.2	62.6	61.5	61.5	61.1
United States	26.5	29.3	27.0	27.7	27.9	25.9 ²	26.3
United Kingdom	17.5	18.0	18.6	18.5	17.9	17.8	18.3
Concentration of imports:							
Canada	74.5	74.3	73.1	73.9	73.6	71.9	69.7
United States	26.6	26.8	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.1 ²	26.2
United Kingdom	19.0	19.5	18.9	20.0	19.7	19.9	18.7
Concentration of total trade:							
Canada	65.0	67.8	67.7	68.3	67.9	67.0	65.6
United States	26.3	27.8	27.0	27.3	27.4	26.2 ²	26.1
United Kingdom	18.0	18.4	18.3	18.8	18.5	18.6	18.2

¹ The index measures the extent to which a country's trade is concentrated on particular markets, rather than widely distributed among many markets. See Ch. IV, p. 45. Comparison between the series for Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom is affected by the varying number of "countries" with which each records trade, but the resulting distortion is probably not serious.

² Revised to include month of December, 1957.

Trade with the United States

From the end of the recession of 1953-54, economic activity in the United States increased considerably and continuously until the third quarter of 1957; thereafter it declined severely and between the third quarter of 1957 and the first quarter of 1958 the gross national product (seasonally-adjusted at annual rates) decreased by about US \$18 billion. There was widespread evidence of recovery in the second half of 1958 and by the fourth quarter of the year the gross national product was running at an annual rate some US \$8 billion higher than the third quarter of 1957. In 1958 as a whole, the gross national product declined by less than 1% in value terms and by something under 3% in real terms. As in Canada, the basic downward pressures during the year came from the decline in business investment and from inventory liquidation. The sources of strength and the foundations of the recovery were increased personal expenditure partially sustained by government transfer payments and relative stability in corporate dividend payments, higher levels of residential construction, which was stimulated by the relaxation of government regulations and the provision of additional funds; and a general increase in government outlays.

Consumer expenditure increased by about 2% in 1958 wholly as a result of higher prices; the demand for housing was some 5% higher than in 1957; and spending on business plant and equipment declined by almost 13%. The increase in consumer spending was unevenly distributed and purchases of food and services increased, but those of durable goods, especially automobiles and household equipment declined. The decline in business investment was widespread and in manufacturing industry was almost as sharp among firms producing non-durable goods as it was among the durable goods group. Particularly affected were the primary non-ferrous metal, automobile, textile, paper, rubber and petroleum industries. In addition to reducing capital expenditures, many industries met demand requirements from existing stocks; and although the rate of inventory liquidation declined markedly towards the end of the year, inventories were reduced by about US \$5 billion in the year as a whole. The inventory liquidation was largely concentrated in industries manufacturing durable goods and particularly in the aircraft, automobile and machine industries.

On the basis of the United States trade statistics, Canada in 1958 was the most important single national market for American exports and the leading single source of American imports. The value of exports from the United States to Canada exceeded the combined values of exports to Mexico, the United Kingdom, Japan and Venezuela, the four countries ranked immediately following Canada among leading American export markets; and the value of American imports from Canada was greater than the combined totals of imports from Venezuela, the United Kingdom and Japan. The Canadian share of American

exports increased slightly in 1958 to 22%, while the proportion of United States imports coming from Canada declined slightly to 21%.

Domestic Exports to the United States:¹

At \$2,832.3 million, Canadian exports to the United States were about 1% lower than in 1957. This small decline contrasted with an increase of similar magnitude in 1957 and with greater increases in 1955 and 1956. The reduction in 1958 would have been greater but for very considerable increases in exports of a limited number of commodities—most notably uranium, beef cattle, planks and boards and gas exported by pipeline; and among the main groups only animals and animal products, non-ferrous metals and chemicals were higher than in the previous year. As in previous years, a significant proportion of Canadian exports in all main groups were shipped to the United States, the specific shares ranging from 20.3% for agricultural and vegetable products to 73.1%, 76.9% and 82.3% for animals and animal products, non-metallic minerals and forest products respectively. Among leading commodities, the United States accounted for 100% of Canadian exports of petroleum and beef cattle for over 90% of exports of uranium and farm implements and machinery; and for more than 80% of exports of newsprint, wood pulp and pulpwood. Domestic exports to the United States are largely concentrated in forest products and non-ferrous metals and these two groups, between them, accounted for more than 60% of the total in 1958.

Exports of forest products, which were responsible for more than 41% of the total, declined by less than 1% to \$1,163.2 million in 1958. This compared to a decrease of more than 6% in the previous year; and the greater stability in 1958 owed much to higher exports of planks and boards which, reflecting the greater activity in American residential construction, increased by 11% to \$227.4 million and thus reversed the significant reduction of 1957. Exports of wood pulp and shingles also increased but on a much smaller scale. Newsprint exports declined by about 3% to \$302.5 million, but were still first in value among leading exports to the United States. The decline in newsprint exports was the third recorded in successive years, and although the latest reduction reflects some decrease in American consumption it also results from change in the market structure. In quantitative terms, Canadian exports to the United States increased in every year from 1950 to 1956, but so also did American consumption; and there is evidence that notwithstanding the regular annual increases, Canada was in these years supplying a smaller proportion of a rising market. Thus the Canadian proportion of the total American supply was 80.2% in 1950 and 73.4%

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

TABLE 7. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1958

	United States Trade (U.S. Statistics ¹ , Values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	Mexico	United Kingdom	Japan	Venezuela	Germany, Federal Republic
Exports (including re-exports):							
1956	16,900.8	4,015.8	850.7	910.1	901.9	674.3	784.9
1957	18,828.2	3,904.9	901.5	1,099.7	1,230.5	1,049.7	954.0
1958	15,804.1	3,425.6	885.5	837.1	835.3	808.1	733.9
	Total	Canada	Venezuela	United Kingdom	Japan	Germany, Federal Republic	Brazil
General imports:							
1956	12,615.0	2,893.6	704.8	726.5	557.9	494.4	745.7
1957	12,978.1	2,904.3	899.8	765.4	600.5	604.6	700.1
1958	12,845.6	2,687.9	892.1	869.6	671.2	635.6	571.5
	United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics ³ , Values in U.K. £'000,000)						
	Total	United States	Australia	Canada	Union of South Africa	India	New Zealand
Exports (including re-exports):²							
1956	3,318.0	258.9	241.2	182.3	155.6	169.8	127.8
1957	3,457.9	258.6	237.5	199.8	174.3	177.6	140.6
1958	3,355.5	293.4	237.5	193.5	187.5	160.4	129.0
	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Netherlands	India
General imports:							
1956	3,886.1	407.8	347.5	236.1	197.0	137.3	141.4
1957	4,070.8	482.5	320.2	248.0	183.1	131.8	157.5
1958	3,779.5	352.0	308.8	199.3	160.9	159.5	139.5

¹ U.S. Dept. of Commerce, *World Trade Information Service*, Part 3, No. 59-10.² Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.³ U.K. Board of Trade, *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1958.

in 1956. Reflecting technological advances and the increasing use of southern pine, the proportion of American supply originating from domestic industry has risen from 16.9% in 1950 to 22.2% in 1956. In 1958, 73.8% of the total American supply came from Canada and 24.6% from mills in the United States. Among other leading forest products, exports of wood pulp and shingles increased by about 2.0% and 4% respectively.

At \$608.3 million, exports of non-ferrous metals accounted for more than 21% of Canadian exports to the United States and were some 5% higher than in

1957. The group increase was very largely due to the higher level of uranium exports which more than doubled to \$262.7 million and, for the first time, ranked second only to newsprint paper among leading commodities exported to the United States. Exports of nickel declined in volume and value, and at \$103.8 million were more than 32% lower than in the previous year. Copper and zinc prices fell considerably, and exports of these metals declined in value by about 39% and some 12% respectively; exports of aluminum declined by some 3%, partly as a result of a small decrease in price; and exports of silver, lead and electrical apparatus were all somewhat higher than in 1957.

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Half-Years

	1956		1957		1958		Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Change from 2nd half '57 to 2nd half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	1,345.4	1,473.3	1,355.7	1,511.9	1,333.1	1,499.2	- 1.7	-0.8
Re-exports	28.2	32.2	35.5	38.6	35.8	46.7	-	-
Imports	2,117.2	2,044.5	2,136.0	1,862.5	1,816.7	1,755.7	-14.9	-5.7
Total trade	3,490.8	3,549.9	3,527.3	3,412.9	3,185.6	3,301.6	- 9.7	-3.3
Trade balance	- 743.7	- 539.0	- 744.8	- 312.1	- 447.8	- 209.8	-	-

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products declined by more than 6% to \$179.5 million. Among the leading commodities in the group, exports of whisky increased by more than 6%, but those of barley and wheat were reduced by about 32% and more than 5% respectively. Exports of fodder and oats, which had increased greatly in 1957, declined by a respective 14% and 57%. At \$290.5 million, exports of animals and animal products were almost one-third higher than in 1957. The increase in the export of beef cattle accounted for well over half of the group increase and exports of fresh and frozen fish, fresh beef and veal, fresh pork and dairy and pure-bred cattle were also significantly higher. There was, however, some reduction in exports of fur skins and molluscs and crustaceans. Exports of fibres, textiles and products declined by more than 18% to \$8.5 million.

Exports of iron and steel goods declined by more than 7% to \$249.3 million. Much of the decline was due to the reduction in iron ore exports, which increased greatly in 1955 and 1956, declined slightly in 1957 and fell by almost 30% in 1958. Exports of non-farm machinery, internal combustion engines and pigs, ingots, blooms and billets were also reduced, and the overall decrease would have been greater but for an increase of more than 50% in exports of farm implements and machinery and a smaller increase in exports of scrap iron and steel. At \$189.0 million, exports of non-metallic minerals were almost 30% lower than in 1957. Exports of petroleum, which had risen considerably in 1956 and 1957, declined by more than 48% and were thus responsible for more than three-quarters of the overall decrease; exports of asbestos and abrasives also declined significantly; and gas exported by pipeline increased by more than 600% over a modest 1957 total, thus partially offsetting the aggregate declines. Exports of chemicals increased by almost 2% to \$79.4 million, and among other leading commodities exports of non-commercial items, aircraft and parts and electrical energy all declined.

Imports from the United States¹

In 1958 imports from the United States declined for the second successive year, and at \$3,572.4 million were almost 11% lower than in 1957. With the exception of non-metallic minerals, more than 50% of Canadian imports in each of the main groups came from the United States; and the American share was more than 80% of the total in the case of forest products, iron and steel goods and chemicals, while even in the case of non-metallic minerals more than 40% of all Canadian imports originated in the United States. Similarly, among imports from all sources the United States accounted for more than 70% of each of the ten leading categories with the exception of petroleum and passenger automobile imports. Imports of petroleum from the United States were greatly reduced in 1958 and did not rank among the leading forty imports from that country.

Imports from the United States rose more or less sharply in all main groups in 1955 and in virtually all groups in 1956. In 1957 imports in five of the nine main groups declined and in 1958 the only increases were recorded in agricultural and vegetable imports, forest products and miscellaneous commodities. Imports of iron and steel goods, which accounted for almost 43% of all imports from the United States, declined by some 16% to \$1,520.3 million as a result of widespread declines among the leading commodities in the group. Imports of non-farm machinery, the leading category in the group and among all imports from the United States, decreased by 18% to \$452.7 million and thus recorded the largest absolute decrease among all imports from the United States. The decline in imports of non-farm machinery was more than one-third of that recorded by the group as a whole. Among other leading commodities, imports of rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings and auto-

¹ For relevant statistics, see Part II, especially Table X.

TABLE 9. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and vegetable products	6.3	7.1	6.7	6.3	7.8	7.7	8.1	9.2
Animals and animal products	7.1	6.3	7.6	10.3	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.0
Fibres, textiles and products	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.5	4.6	5.2	5.5
Wood, wood products and paper	47.7	44.3	40.9	41.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.8
Iron and its products	8.8	9.2	9.4	8.8	41.5	46.6	45.1	42.5
Non-ferrous metals and products	18.4	19.0	20.3	21.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.0
Non-metallic minerals and products	5.8	8.0	9.4	6.7	10.2	9.4	9.8	8.3
Chemicals and allied products	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.8	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.9
Miscellaneous commodities	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.3	13.1	10.7	10.5	11.8

¹ For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables IX and X.

mobile parts declined by \$53 million, \$42 million and \$20 million respectively; and there were also considerable declines in imports of tractors and parts internal combustion engines, passenger and freight automobiles and iron ore. Contrary to the general trend in the group, imports of farm implements and machinery and tools increased by about 8% and 7% respectively.

At \$329.0 million, imports of agricultural and vegetable products were almost 2% higher than in 1957 and accounted for more than 9% of all imports from the United States. The higher total in 1958 was largely due to increases in imports of fruit juices and syrups and, to a lesser extent, citrus fruits which, in aggregate, more than offset declines in imports of fresh vegetables, soybeans, and rubber products. Imports of fibres and textiles accounted for some 6% of imports from the United States in 1958. Although imports of cotton and synthetic fabrics both increased, imports of raw cotton (which had been unusually high in 1957 as a result of some diversion from Mexican sources) declined by about one-third and the group total was reduced by almost 7% to \$195.3 million. Imports of forest products

increased by almost 3% to \$206.3 million as a result of higher imports of paperboard, paper and products, newspapers, magazines and advertising, logs, timber and lumber and printed books.

A large decrease in imports of electrical apparatus more than offset a small increase in brass imports and non-ferrous metals as a group declined by more than 12% to \$287.0 million. Imports of non-metallic minerals fell by some 24% to \$296.5 million. About one-third of the decline was due to lower imports of bituminous coal and fuel oils—which decreased by 26% and 31% respectively—and imports of gasoline and anthracite coal were also reduced. The group decline would have been greater but for an increase of almost 12% in imports of cut, pressed or blown glass. Imports of principal chemicals fell by more than 25% and thus more than offset increases in synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines; and among other leading commodities imports of parcels of small value, non-commercial items and a wide range of medical, optical and dental goods were higher than in the previous year, but tourist purchases, imports of aircraft and parts and refrigerators and freezers were lower.

Trade with the United Kingdom

In real terms, there was a slight decline in demand and production in the United Kingdom in 1958. At £20,114 million, the gross national product was actually somewhat higher than in 1957; but this was due entirely to higher prices and total demand declined by something less than 1% in real terms. A moderate increase in consumer expenditure was rather more than offset by the aggregate of reductions in current expenditure of public authorities and export demand and net inventory liquidation; gross fixed investment was virtually unchanged. The slight net decline in demand resulted in some small

reduction in volume of both domestic output and imports of goods and services. The changes in demand were the outcome of contrary sectoral movements and there was consequent variation in the pattern of output. Among the consumer goods industries, production of food, drink and tobacco increased and there was higher activity in printing and publishing; output in the motor car industry increased considerably; and a slight fall in output of textiles, leather and clothing was accompanied by significant inventory liquidation. There was little change in the output of engineering and allied

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Half-Years

	1956		1957		1958		Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Change from 2nd half '57 to 2nd half '58
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	369.0	443.7	338.5	399.0	366.9	409.0	+8.4	+2.5
Re-exports	2.5	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.3	—	—
Imports	238.8	245.9	260.1	261.9	266.6	260.1	+2.5	-0.7
Total trade	610.2	692.9	601.0	663.6	636.2	671.4	+5.9	+1.2
Trade balance	+132.6	+201.2	+ 80.9	+139.8	+103.1	+151.2	—	—

industries as a whole and a similar situation prevailed in the shipbuilding industry; output in the aircraft industry was slightly reduced; total construction was somewhat lower; and steel output declined by one-tenth. In the fuel and power sector, output of coal declined but there was higher supplies of gas, oil and electricity. Agricultural output was affected by bad weather and there was a reduction in the yield of cereals and potatoes.

The changes in home demand and output were closely reflected in import changes. A very slight decline in overall volume concealed an increase in the volume of imports of food, drink and tobacco; some increase in petroleum and fully manufactured imports; and some decline in imports of industrial materials. The volume of exports of goods and services declined by about 2% in 1958. Exports were also somewhat lower in value terms notwithstanding significant increases in exports of aircraft and their engines, passenger cars and refined petroleum. On the basis of United Kingdom trade statistics Canada was second only to the United States as a source of British imports and ranked third, following the United States and Australia, as a market for British exports. This was the same general position as in 1957, and in 1958 the Canadian share in the British import and export trade was a respective 8.2% and 5.8%.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1958 were valued at \$775.9 million and were thus some 5% higher than in 1957. Among the main commodity groups, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, animals and animal products, chemicals and miscellaneous commodities all increased; those of fibres and textiles, forest products, iron and steel goods and non-ferrous metals were reduced; and those of non-metallic minerals were virtually unchanged. There was little significant change in the structure of Canadian exports to Britain in 1958; and, reflecting the continued importance of grains, base metals and forest products, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals

and wood, wood products and paper were responsible, among them, for more than 80% of all exports to the United Kingdom.

At \$283.2 million, exports of agricultural and vegetable products were 17% higher than in 1957 and were responsible for almost 37% of all Canadian exports to Britain. Much of the increase was due to higher exports of wheat and barley which, between them, increased by more than the group as a whole. Exports of wheat, the leading commodity in the group and among all exports, increased by 16% to \$150.7 million and so reversed the decline of the previous year. British imports of wheat from all sources were actually reduced somewhat as between 1957 and 1958, but supplies from Australia and the United States declined heavily and Canada gained markedly among other leading suppliers. Canadian exports of barley to the United Kingdom increased by almost 138% to \$46.9 million—partly as a result of a marked increase in British imports to make good the reduction in home yields; and partly as British supplies from other sources declined. Among other exports in this group, the values of wheat flour, soybeans, fresh apples, fodders and clover seed all increased more or less sharply, and those of oil seed cake and meal, flaxseed, tobacco and vegetable oils declined.

Exports of non-ferrous metals were reduced in value for the second successive year in 1958. At \$225.8 million, they were some 5% less than in the previous year and accounted for almost 30% of the export total. Exports of aluminum, which rank second in importance only to wheat, declined by almost 13% in value to \$69.0 million, partly as a result of some reduction in price, but partly also as a result of a reduction in volume due to increased competition in the British market. Price reductions were also important in the decrease in exports of copper, lead and zinc and these were lower by about 20%, 30% and 20% respectively in 1958. Exports of platinum also declined significantly, but those of uranium and nickel rose considerably. Exports of uranium to the United Kingdom have hitherto been negligible and there was a consequent increase of \$13.5 million in 1958; nickel exports increased in volume and value and at \$52.9 million were more than 16% higher than in 1957.

¹ For relevant statistics, see Part II, especially Table XI.

TABLE 11. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and vegetable products	35.4	38.0	32.8	36.5	7.3	6.2	6.1	7.2
Animals and animal products	2.3	2.7	2.8	5.1	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.5
Fibres, textiles and products	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	23.8	21.4	19.6	16.3
Wood, wood products and paper	20.5	16.7	19.3	17.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
Iron and its products	4.0	4.6	5.8	3.2	28.0	33.6	37.5	39.0
Non-ferrous metals and products	32.2	32.5	32.1	29.1	12.7	15.0	12.4	12.2
Non-metallic minerals and products	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	8.0	7.0	5.8	5.7
Chemicals and allied products	2.6	2.6	3.9	4.6	5.7	4.7	4.4	4.5
Miscellaneous commodities	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.9	9.8	7.7	9.9	10.1

¹ For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XI and XII.

At \$133.4 million, exports of forest products were responsible for more than 17% of the export total, but were some 6% lower than in 1957. Increases in exports of newsprint, plywood and veneers, wrapping paper and railway ties were insufficient to offset declines among other leading exports in the group. More than two-thirds of the group total was accounted for by exports of newsprint, planks and boards and wood pulp. Exports of newsprint paper increased by almost 6% to \$46.5 million as British imports of newsprint from all sources increased. At \$35.5 million exports of planks and boards were some 15% lower than in 1957 and exports of wood pulp declined by almost 14% to \$24.7 million.

Exports of animals and animal products were responsible for some 5% of the total and increased by more than 89% to \$39.7 million. Most of the increase was due to a very large expansion in exports of canned fish from \$5.9 million in 1957 to \$22.8 million in 1958. This expansion was mostly in exports of canned salmon and resulted from a very large Pacific coast catch and the removal, in September 1958, of British controls on imports of salmon. Iron and steel goods were responsible for little more than 3% of exports to the United Kingdom, and declined by more than 42% to \$24.6 million. Exports of iron ore, ferro-alloys and rolling mill products all decreased considerably and accounted for most of the group decline. At \$35.8 million, exports of chemicals were responsible for almost 5% of the total and increased by some 20%. The increase was partially due to a large proportionate increase in exports of drugs and medicines, which have hitherto been relatively small.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

Imports from the United Kingdom have increased in every year from 1954. The rate of increase, however, has been declining and, at \$526.7 million, imports in 1958 were barely 1% above their 1957 level. The relative stability between the two years resulted from moderate absolute increases in the majority of main groups being largely offset by a considerable decline in imports of fibres and textiles and a much smaller reduction in imports of non-ferrous metals. Iron and steel goods dominate Canadian imports from the United Kingdom and in 1958 were responsible for close to 40% of the total. Notwithstanding a marked reduction in their relative importance, imports of fibres and textiles were second only to iron and steel goods and accounted for more than 16% of all imports from the United Kingdom. Imports of non-ferrous metals, in which imports of electrical apparatus are highly important, were responsible for some 12%; and imports of miscellaneous commodities accounted for more than 10% of the total.

At \$205.2 million, imports of iron and steel goods were almost 5% higher than in 1957. In point of fact, imports of most of the leading commodities in the group declined more or less sharply and the overall increase was very largely due to an expansion in the imports of passenger automobiles and their accessories. At \$54.3 million, imports of passenger automobiles were more than 73% higher than in the previous year. The increase in car imports was more than double that of the group as a whole

¹ For relevant statistics, see Part II, especially Table XII.

and was sufficient to place passenger automobiles ahead of non-farm machinery and wool fabrics and thus first among all leading imports. Imports of internal combustion engines and of automobile parts increased by 34% and 11% respectively. Among other leading commodities in the group, imports of non-farm machinery, which ranked second to passenger automobiles, declined by more than 2% to \$46.1 million; and those of pipes, tubes and fittings and rolling mill products decreased by 29% and 35% respectively.

Imports of fibres and textiles declined by 16% to \$86.1 million and the reduction was widespread among leading commodities in the group. Imports of wool fabrics declined by some 13% to \$29.2 million, those of apparel of all textiles and wool noils and tops by 17% and 23% respectively; and imports of cotton fabrics, yarns, threads and cords, wool carpets and mats and wool yarns and warps were also lower. Non-ferrous metal imports declined by 1% to \$64.0 million notwithstanding an increase of

3% in imports of electrical apparatus; and among miscellaneous commodities an increase of more than 41% in aircraft imports was chiefly responsible for a much smaller increase in the group total. Imports of agricultural and vegetable products increased by more than 20% to \$38.0 million. Increases in imports of confectionery, vegetable oils, cereal foods and tea were more than sufficient to offset a moderate decline in imports of whisky, the leading commodity in the group.

At \$18.4 million, imports of animals and animal products were some 16% higher than in 1957; and the increase was mainly the result of higher imports of leather, footwear and fur skins. Among other leading commodities, there were higher imports of printed books among paper products, of pottery and chinaware and plate and sheet glass among non-metallic mineral products, and of drugs and medicines among chemical products. In the latter group, imports of pigments and principal chemicals were both reduced.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

Federal Republic of Germany

Although the rate of expansion increased in the latter part of the year, the gross national product of the Federal German Republic was about 2.5% higher in real terms than in 1957. This compared with an increase of 4.5% in the previous year and the lower rate of growth seems to have been due to some levelling-off in consumer expenditure and a marked reduction in the expansion of the German export trade. The acceleration in growth in the second part of the year reflected increased activity in housing construction and higher investment in agriculture, services, and the building and investment goods industries. The West German gold and foreign exchange reserves continued to rise during 1958 and by the end of the year were DM 4 billion higher than in 1957. Canadian exports to the Federal Republic were valued at \$201.9 million, about one-third higher than in 1957; imports increased by about 18% to \$105.9 million; and, as a result of these changes, the Canadian export surplus rose from \$57.3 million to \$96.7 million.

The increase in exports to Western Germany was largely due to higher exports of aircraft and parts which increased from \$11.1 million to \$66.9 million to displace wheat as first in relative importance among leading export commodities. Sales of military aircraft played the major part in this increase, but deliveries under existing contracts were completed in 1958. Exports of wheat declined by \$6 million to \$47.5 million and exports of iron ore, asbestos, flaxseed and barley were also lower. Aluminum, copper, lead and nickel exports were higher than in the previous year and, reflecting shipments of aircraft engines, exports of internal combustion engines, which had been negligible in 1957 increased to \$4.7 million.

Imports of passenger automobiles increased by about 30% to \$26.1 million and thus accounted for more than one-quarter of all imports from Germany. The higher level of automobile imports was largely responsible for the total increase although non-farm machinery imports increased by about one-third to \$15.7 million and imports of electrical apparatus, jewellery, cotton and synthetic fabrics by smaller amounts. Imports of non-commercial items, rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, clocks and watches and chemical fertilizers all declined more or less sharply.

Venezuela

Political changes and uncertainty affected domestic economic activity and Venezuelan foreign trade in 1958, and the level of exports was slightly and that of imports heavily reduced. As a consequence, the Venezuelan export surplus—which normally relieves the country of serious exchange problems and is reflected in comparative freedom from import controls—was even greater than usual. During the year, the provisional government substantially increased tariff duties on textiles, eggs, vinegar, tanned hides and skins. Canadian exports to Venezuela increased by 10% to \$43.7 million, imports from Venezuela declined by about 4% to \$210.0 million and the Canadian import balance was reduced by about one-fifth to \$165.7 million.

Venezuela is the second largest producer of crude petroleum in the world, and imports of petroleum were responsible for some 95% of Canadian imports from Venezuela and were more than three times greater in value than Canadian exports of all commodities to Venezuela. At \$200.0 million, petroleum imports were some 17% lower than in the pre-

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Ten Leading Countries, by Half-Years

	1956		1957		1958		Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Change from 2nd half '57 to 2nd half '58
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Germany, Federal Rep.:								
Total exports	54.2	80.6	65.6	89.4	98.1	104.5	+ 49.4	+17.1
Imports	39.1	50.2	45.4	52.2	46.2	59.7	+ 1.8	+14.3
Trade balance	+15.1	+ 30.3	+ 20.2	+ 37.1	+51.9	+ 44.8	—	—
Venezuela:								
Total exports	15.5	18.9	14.6	25.6	21.6	22.3	+ 48.5	-13.2
Imports	93.3	115.1	123.5	124.6	96.7	112.9	- 21.7	- 9.4
Trade balance	-77.8	- 96.2	-108.9	- 99.1	-75.0	- 90.7	—	—
Japan:								
Total exports	55.5	72.5	65.0	74.5	49.2	56.2	- 24.3	-24.6
Imports	29.0	31.8	29.6	32.0	29.8	40.4	+ 0.8	+26.1
Trade balance	+26.5	+ 40.7	+ 35.4	+ 42.5	+19.4	+ 15.8	—	—
India:								
Total exports	16.1	9.8	10.4	19.7	45.7	34.0	+340.8	+72.6
Imports	16.0	14.9	15.8	13.4	13.4	14.3	- 14.8	+ 5.8
Trade balance	+ 0.1	- 4.9	- 5.4	+ 0.8	+32.3	+ 19.7	—	—
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total exports	25.9	32.3	27.7	33.1	38.6	31.5	+ 39.2	- 4.6
Imports	22.6	30.1	23.8	20.3	13.5	22.5	- 43.4	+11.3
Trade balance	+ 3.3	+ 2.2	+ 3.9	+ 12.8	+25.1	+ 9.0	—	—
Netherlands:								
Total exports	21.2	33.8	29.8	40.7	39.4	35.8	+ 32.1	-11.9
Imports	10.5	13.3	11.6	13.8	12.7	16.8	+ 9.5	+22.1
Trade balance	+10.7	+ 20.6	+ 18.2	+ 26.9	+26.7	+ 19.0	—	—
Australia:								
Total exports	24.1	23.7	25.2	23.9	26.6	26.4	+ 5.5	+10.3
Imports	8.7	17.6	8.0	20.7	12.6	20.3	+ 57.0	- 1.8
Trade balance	+15.4	+ 6.1	+ 17.2	+ 3.2	+14.0	+ 6.1	—	—
Arabia:								
Total exports	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	+ 9.0	+42.7
Imports	7.2	17.5	5.2	29.1	29.2	38.8	+457.8	+33.4
Trade balance	- 6.0	- 16.8	- 4.2	- 28.4	-28.1	- 37.9	—	—
Norway:								
Total exports	26.8	30.9	27.3	28.4	29.4	26.6	+ 7.8	- 6.2
Imports	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.0	- 23.5	+28.8
Trade balance	+25.5	+ 28.4	+ 25.7	+ 26.8	+28.2	+ 24.6	—	—
Union of South Africa:								
Total exports	36.1	28.9	25.9	23.1	29.7	20.5	+ 14.9	-11.3
Imports	3.2	5.2	3.3	3.6	2.2	5.8	- 33.6	+64.8
Trade balance	+32.9	+ 23.7	+ 22.5	+ 19.6	+27.5	+ 14.7	—	—

vious year and accounted for almost 72% of all petroleum imported into Canada. Imports of fuel oils were also higher and increased by 50% to \$8.8 million.

The higher level of Canadian exports to Venezuela was largely due to increase in exports of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, eggs in the shell, wheat flour and wheat. Milk exports increased significantly to \$7.1 million and ranked first in relative importance among the leading commodities. Exports of wheat flour rose moderately to \$6.4 million and exports of wheat recorded the largest relative and absolute increase rising from \$0.2 million to \$3.1 million. The increase in wheat exports reflects the considerable increase in flour milling which has taken place in Venezuela. Among other leading commodities, exports of planks and boards, newsprint paper, pipes, tubes and fittings and non-farm machinery all declined.

Japan

Although there was some evidence of improvement by the end of the year, 1958 was generally a year of recession for Japan and industrial production in the year as a whole was lower than in 1957; food production, on the other hand was somewhat higher than in the previous year. Canadian exports to Japan declined by some 4% to \$104.9 million and, as imports from Japan increased by about 13% to \$70.2 million, the Canadian export balance was reduced by more than 50% to \$35.2 million. Exports of wheat, which were responsible for some 60% of the export total, increased by almost 17% to \$62.8 million; but this increase was much more than offset by the aggregate of declines in a wide range of other leading commodities. Particularly affected were exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, barley, flaxseed, wood pulp and scrap iron and steel.

Much of the increase in total imports resulted from higher imports of textile apparel which increased by more than one-third to \$12.2 million and thus accounted for some 17% of all imports from Japan. Imports of plywoods and veneers, cotton fabrics, non-farm machinery, electrical apparatus, and toys and sporting goods were also higher; but those of pipes, tubes and fittings fell from almost \$7 million to \$1.2 million and imports of canned fish and citrus fruits were also lower.

India

In 1958, the third year of the second five-year development plan, Indian industrial production increased moderately and trends in agricultural output were mixed. The industrialization of the country has put great strain on Indian resources, especially foreign exchange, and imports are heavily restricted and largely confined to essential foodstuffs and basic industrial materials. Canadian exports to India in 1958 increased by more than 170% to \$79.2 million and imports from India declined somewhat to

\$27.7 million, with a consequent and very large increase in the Canadian trade balance to \$52.0 million.

Of the \$50 million increase in exports the higher shipments of wheat accounted for almost \$35 million; these were financed under the Colombo plan. Increases in exports of rolling mill products (which more than doubled to \$9.8 million), aluminum, copper, electrical apparatus, aircraft and parts and pipes, tubes and fittings also contributed significantly. Exports of newsprint paper declined by more than 50% and exports of chemical fertilizers, which had amounted to almost \$2 million in 1957, were eliminated. Black tea and flax, hemp and jute products together account for more than two-thirds of Canadian imports from India and the relative change in total imports between 1957 and 1958 resulted mainly from the fact that a moderate increase in imports of flax, hemp and jute fabrics was somewhat more than offset by a reduction in imports of tea.

Belgium and Luxembourg

Overall industrial production declined between 5% and 10% in Belgium in 1958 as a result of widespread declines among leading industries. Output was most sharply reduced in the textile and a wide range of metal using industries, but there were also considerable reductions in coal and steel production; some products—chemicals, electro-technical equipment and food and tobacco were produced in greater quantities. Canadian exports to Belgium increased by about one-sixth to \$69.7 million, but imports from Belgium declined by about 19% to \$36.0 million. The Canadian export balance more than doubled to \$34.1 million.

The higher level of exports was mainly due to an increase of more than 130% in exports of aircraft and parts, which, at \$20.8 million, ranked second only to wheat. Sales of military aircraft played the major part in this increase, but deliveries under existing contracts were completed in 1958. Exports of wheat were relatively unchanged at \$23.0 million, those of aluminum and lead increased moderately and those of flaxseed, asbestos, rapeseed, rolling mill products and iron ore were more or less sharply reduced. Imports of rolling mill products, which declined from \$17.8 million to \$10.2 million, continued as the leading import commodity but contributed most to the overall decline. Glass and diamond imports both increased moderately, but imports of carpets and mats and tin blocks, pigs and bars declined.

Netherlands

At \$74.9 million Canadian exports to the Netherlands were about 7% higher than in the previous year; imports increased by about one-sixth to \$29.5 million and the Canadian export surplus was relatively unchanged at \$45.7 million. Wheat is by far the most important Canadian export to the

Netherlands and, at \$29.8 million, was about one-fifth higher than in 1957. Exports of rapeseed, fresh apples, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, and copper also rose significantly, but those of flaxseed (by more than 30% to \$7.0 million), iron ore, aluminum, vegetable oils, asbestos, and synthetic plastics all declined. Among leading import commodities, imports of cocoa butter and florist and nursery stock increased and those of non-commercial items declined; and there were moderate increases in a number of other leading commodities.

Australia

Exports to and imports from Australia increased by about one-twelfth and one-seventh to \$52.8 million and \$32.9 million respectively; and the export surplus was little changed at \$20.1 million. Exports of newsprint paper declined slightly but, at \$9.3 million, continued to rank first among leading commodities. Exports of planks and boards increased very moderately and those of aluminum considerably to more than \$7.0 million; and higher totals were also recorded for wood pulp, rolling mill products, non-farm machinery and asbestos. Exports of passenger automobiles and parts declined. Imports of raw sugar were responsible for more than one-third of all imports from Australia and declined but slightly to \$11.2 million. Imports of raw wool also declined but those of dried fruits, vegetable oils and canned meats increased.

Arabia

Canadian exports to Arabia, which consist largely of wheat and passenger cars, amounted only

to \$2.0 million in 1958; but imports from Arabia were valued at \$68.0 million and consisted almost exclusively of petroleum. The value of imports was almost doubled in 1958 and the import balance increased to \$66.0 million. The higher level of petroleum imports resulted largely from some diversion of imports from Venezuela to Arabia.

Norway

Exports to Norway in 1958 were valued at \$56.0, imports at \$3.2 million and the export balance was \$52.8 million. These totals were all similar to what they had been in the previous year. Nickel exports dominate trade with Norway; they increased by about 9% to \$35.6 million and thus accounted for more than ten-fifths of the export total. Exports of copper declined somewhat to \$7.0 million, but those of wheat increased moderately to \$5.7 million. Imports from Norway are dominated by canned fish and these increased slightly in 1958.

Union of South Africa

Canadian exports to the Union of South Africa in 1958 increased by more than 4% to \$50.0 million. Imports increased by about one-seventh to \$8.5 million and the export surplus was relatively stable at \$42.2 million. The higher level of exports resulted mainly from the fact that exports of rolling mill products (chiefly railway rails) increased from \$0.7 million to \$6.4 million; and exports of planks and boards, passenger automobiles and newsprint paper all declined. The higher import total was due to imports of Indian corn which rose from nil to \$2.0 million.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Canadian trade with Europe and the Commonwealth increased in value between 1957 and 1958; but the value of trade with Latin America declined. As a result of these and other changes the proportion of all Canadian trade conducted with Europe and the Commonwealth increased moderately to 8.9% and 5.0% respectively and the Latin American share in Canadian trade decreased somewhat to 5.2%. The level of trade with Europe was higher as both exports

to and imports from that region increased; and trade with the Commonwealth rose as exports to the Commonwealth countries increased more, absolutely and relatively, than imports from the same sources declined. Domestic exports to Latin America had risen very considerably in 1957, but they declined substantially in 1958, and imports from the same countries were also lower than in 1957.

Trade with Europe¹

The most significant feature of the Western European economy in recent years has been a marked industrial expansion. Industrial output, however, had generally ceased to grow by the middle of 1958; and in a number of countries production actually declined. In the year as a whole, the rate of growth of real gross national product decreased in all major countries and in Norway and Finland the gross national product declined absolutely. The change from expansion to relative stability resulted mainly from the levelling-off in capital investment and exports; and the main support for economic activity in Western Europe in 1958 came from consumer expenditure, housing construction and public expenditure. The overall development concealed contrary movements in industrial production in different countries: in France, output in 1958 was considerably higher than in 1957 and moderate rates of growth were maintained in Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy; industrial production was relatively unchanged in Sweden and was reduced in Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands and Norway. Total output in Eastern Europe was generally higher in 1958 than in the previous year. This was largely due to the maintenance of impressive rates of industrial growth; and at the same time, gross farm production reached record levels in the Soviet Union, Poland and Eastern Germany. Grain crops were excellent in both the Soviet Union and Poland.

Canadian exports to the non-communist countries in Europe were valued at \$547.3 million in 1958 and were thus more than 5% higher than in the previous year. Exports to the majority of countries in this group increased and most significantly so in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland; exports to Italy and France declined considerably and those to Sweden and Portugal were also lower. Imports from the same group of countries increased by more than 3% to \$312.7 million largely on account of considerably higher levels of imports from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Nether-

lands and Switzerland. The overall increase would have been greater but for a sharp fall in imports from Belgium and Luxembourg. The Canadian export surplus with the non-communist countries as a group increased to \$234.6 million, and Denmark, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Sweden were the only countries with which Canada had an import balance. Canadian exports to the Communist countries of Europe fell by almost 27% to \$22.8 million as a large decline in shipments to Poland more than offset a considerable increase in exports to the Soviet Union. Imports from the Communist countries increased by almost 2% to \$10.9 millions and somewhat higher individual totals were recorded for Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia. In Western Europe and Europe as a whole, the Federal Republic of Germany was the most important market for Canadian goods and the most important source of Canadian imports and accounted for 35% and 33% respectively of total exports to and imports from Europe.

At \$569.9 million, domestic exports to Europe as a whole were almost 4% higher than in 1957. The overall increase resulted very largely from a considerable rise in exports of aircraft and parts which, at \$88.1 million, were more than 300% higher than in the previous year; and exports of military aircraft to Belgium and Luxembourg and the Federal Republic of Germany accounted for virtually all of the higher total. As a consequence of their unusually higher level, exports of aircraft and parts ranked second only to wheat among all commodities exported to Europe. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products were the largest export group by value, were responsible for 35% of the total, and, at \$197.9 million, were about 13% lower than in the previous year. Almost one-half of the decline resulted from reduced sales of wheat which decreased by more than 9% to \$143.6 million. Exports of wheat to Poland had been valued at \$16 million in 1957, but were completely absent in 1958, and this reduction, together with smaller declines in shipments to the Federal Republic of Germany (by far Canada's most important wheat customer in the region), France, Italy and Belgium and Luxembourg, more than offset increases in exports to Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Norway and Austria. Among other

¹ Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XIII, XIV and XIX.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland), by Half-Years

	1956		1957		1958		Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Change from 2nd half '57 to 2nd half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	251.0	276.9	257.8	291.6	300.8	269.1	+16.7	- 7.7
Re-exports	1.1	1.9	2.0	3.9	1.6	2.2	—	—
Imports	128.5	168.1	145.7	167.1	134.8	188.9	- 7.5	+13.1
Total trade	380.6	447.0	405.5	462.6	437.2	460.2	+ 7.8	- 0.5
Trade balance	+123.5	+110.8	+114.0	+128.5	+167.7	+ 82.4	—	—

leading commodities in this group, exports of flaxseed and rapeseed, which had risen very significantly in 1957, declined by about one-third and one-fifth to \$21.1 million and \$10.7 million respectively. Exports of barley, tobacco, whisky and vegetable oils were also reduced; but those of rye and fresh apples increased.

Exports of animals and animal products, which accounted for 3% of the total, increased by more than 16% to \$18.5 million, and exports of fibres and textiles and forest products, which were responsible, between them, for 3% of the total, declined by 34% and 27% to \$2.4 million and \$7.5 million respectively. Iron and steel exports, which had risen by more than 50% in 1957, declined by almost 30% to \$43.7 million and thus accounted for 8% of the total. The decline was widespread among leading commodities in the group, but was particularly evident in exports of iron ore and scrap iron and steel; against the general trend, exports of internal combustion engines increased almost fourfold to \$8.2 million as exports of aircraft engines, especially to the Federal Republic of Germany, rose markedly.

At \$136.4 million, exports of non-ferrous metals were some 17% higher than in the previous year; and in accounting for 24% of the total, were second only to agricultural and vegetable products in relative importance. Exports of nickel, the leading commodity in the group, increased by about 11% to \$53.6 million largely as a result of higher exports to Norway, which was responsible for more than three-fifths of all nickel exports to Europe, and the Federal Republic of Germany. Copper exports increased by more than 53% to \$38.0 million mainly on account of significant increases in exports to the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy. Exports of aluminum and lead both increased by about 15% and exports of zinc slightly more than doubled. Exports of silver and magnesium also increased, but, alone of leading commodities in the group, those of electrical apparatus declined.

Mainly as the result of a one-third reduction in exports of asbestos, exports of non-metallic minerals declined by almost 40%, and, at \$20.7 million, were responsible for 4% of all exports to Europe. Declines

in exports of synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines contributed to a 3% reduction in chemical exports which, at \$38.8 million, accounted for 7% of the total.

Imports from Europe were valued at \$323.7 million in 1958 and were thus almost 4% higher than in the previous year. The higher level in 1958 was principally due to an increase in imports of passenger automobiles which rose by almost 50% more than imports as a whole. At \$34.9 million, automobile imports were some 77% higher in value than in 1957 and displaced non-farm machinery and rolling mill products to rank first among commodity imports from Europe. In 1957, about 99% of the European cars imported into Canada came from the Federal Republic of Germany; but in 1958, although imports of German cars increased by about one-third, the German share in the total fell to about 71% as the French share rose to about 20% and as cars from Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Italy (although still accounting for very small proportions of the total) recorded very large relative increases. Imports of iron and steel goods as a group declined by something under 1% and at \$113.3 million were responsible for more than one-third of all imports from Europe. Reflecting the higher demand for European cars in recent years, imports of internal combustion engines and automobile parts increased; but imports of non-farm machinery were unchanged at \$30.6 million and imports of rolling mill products declined by almost 45% to \$15.8 million. Imports of pipes, tubes and fittings and imports of tools declined by 59% and 6% respectively.

At \$33.9 million, imports of agricultural and vegetable products were more than 18% higher than in 1957 and were responsible for 11% of the import total. The higher group total reflected widespread increases among leading commodities and imports of nuts, canned fruits, confectionery and wines all rose more or less sharply. Imports of animals and animal products increased by more than 6% to \$14.7 million and imports of fibres and textiles declined by about 9% to \$34.3 million and thus accounted for 11% of the total. An increase of 6% in imports of textile apparel was insufficient to offset reductions in imports of wool fabrics, carpets and mats and

cotton and synthetic fabrics. At \$13.3 million, imports of forest products were responsible for 4% of the import total and, largely as a result of higher imports of printed books, were almost 11% greater than in the previous year. Imports of non-ferrous metals increased by 10% to \$37.7 million and, in accounting for 12% of the total, were second only to iron and steel imports in relative importance. The group increase was almost entirely due to higher imports of electrical apparatus which increased by

some 52% to \$15.6 million. Largely as a result of increased imports of a wide range of glass products, imports of non-metallic minerals rose by almost 20% to \$23.4 million and thus accounted for 7% of the total. Imports of chemical products increased by more than 9% to \$17.3 million and among other leading commodities imports of non-commercial items, cameras and parts and a variety of medical and dental goods declined and those of jewellery and containers increased.

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

The Commonwealth countries with which Canada trades comprise a wide variety of political and economic conditions; but Canadian trade with these countries is generally characterized by the export of manufactured goods and wheat and the import of primary products. It is also frequently affected by two factors which may lead to sharp and somewhat irregular movements in the magnitude and direction of trade in successive periods. These factors are the shipment of Canadian goods to Commonwealth countries under the Colombo Plan and other arrangements for financing exports by the Canadian government; and the price sensitivity of Commonwealth raw materials to changes in international conditions. Both factors were at work in 1958, the former in greatly increased exports of wheat to India (under credit) and Pakistan (under grant) and the latter in lower world prices of sugar, tea, coffee, rubber, jute, wool, copper, lead, zinc and bauxite. The decline in the prices of primary products resulted for many Commonwealth countries in reduced import capacity; and during the year import restrictions were tightened Pakistan, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. On the other hand, restrictions on dollar imports were relaxed in Australia and Ceylon.

Exports to Commonwealth countries in Asia, which were responsible for 38% of Canadian exports to all Commonwealth countries, increased by 100% to \$109.4 million as a result of higher shipments to the Colombo countries. Imports from the Asian countries, however, declined by 12% to \$70.0 million, or 33% of the total. A considerable reduction in imports from Malaya and Singapore and smaller declines in imports from India and Ceylon were largely responsible for the decrease in the regional total. At \$56.7 million, exports to Africa were somewhat lower than in the previous year and accounted for 20% of the total. Exports to the Union of South Africa increased, but those to the other African countries declined. Imports from Africa declined by 21% to \$24.9 million and were responsible for 12% of all imports from the Commonwealth. Increases in imports from the Union of South Africa and British East Africa were more than offset by substantial declines in the value of imports from Mauritius and the Seychelles and Ghana. A decline of 10% in exports to the Caribbean area reduced their value

to \$46.1 million or 16% of the total, as a result of lower exports to the West Indies Federation and British Guiana. Imports from the same region declined by 19% to \$64.5 million or 31% of the total. Most of the decline was concentrated in imports from the West Indies Federation (especially Jamaica) and British Guiana. Exports to Commonwealth countries in Oceania accounted for 24% of the total and increased by 3% to \$68.8 million as a result of higher exports to Australia; and imports from the same countries increased by 6% to \$50.4 million, again as a consequence of increased trade with Australia, and were responsible for 24% of the total.

India, which received 28.1% of Canadian exports to the Commonwealth and supplied 13.2% of Canadian imports, was the leading Commonwealth trading partner in 1958. This position resulted largely from larger Canadian-financed shipments of wheat, and India was followed in importance by the West Indies Federation, which provided a market for 12.7% of Canadian exports and whence came 20.5% of Canadian imports, Australia, accounting for 18.8% and 15.7% of the export and import total respectively, and the Union of South Africa which took 17.8% of total exports and provided 3.8% of total imports. The net effect of the various changes in Canadian trade with different countries and areas, was to increase the Canadian export surplus with the Commonwealth and Ireland from \$1.4 million in 1957 to \$80.3 million in 1958.

At \$291.5, exports to the Commonwealth (excluding the United Kingdom) and Ireland were 20.7% greater than in the previous year. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products more than doubled and, at \$81.8 million, were by far the most important group. The group and total increases were very largely due to the expansion of exports of wheat (the leading commodity) by more than 250% to \$53.9 million. Behind this very large increase were the special shipments to India (\$40.0 million) and Pakistan (\$5.1 million), but also included were unusual shipments to Australia (\$2.5 million) which resulted from a drought in that country. Exports of wheat flour also increased significantly — by 25% to \$15.8 million — and this was due mainly to higher exports to Ceylon partly as a gift for flood relief and partly from special shipments made under a loan agreement.

¹ Except the United Kingdom. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XV, XVI and XIX.

**TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom)
and Ireland, by Half-Years**

	1956		1957		1958		Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Change from 2nd half '57 to 2nd half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	132.5	120.9	117.2	124.3	158.0	133.5	+34.8	+ 7.4
Re-exports	1.1	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.7	—	—
Imports	98.0	123.6	111.0	129.1	99.7	111.5	-10.2	-13.6
Total trade.....	231.5	245.5	229.7	255.4	258.6	246.8	+12.6	- 3.4
Trade balance	+ 35.6	- 1.9	+ 7.7	- 2.7	+ 59.3	+ 23.7	—	—

Exports of animals and animal products declined by more than 5% to \$18.6 million and those of fibres and textiles fell by about 15% to \$3.6 million. At \$51.6 million, exports of forest products were some 7% lower than in the previous year, and exports of planks and boards, second only to wheat among leading commodities, decreased by almost 12% to \$21.1 million. Declines in exports to the Union of South Africa, the leading buyer, New Zealand and Rhodesia and Nyasaland more than equalled a moderate increase of exports to Australia, the second largest Commonwealth market for Canadian planks and boards. Exports of newsprint paper declined by 9% to \$20.7 million as a result of lower shipments to Australia, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand and India.

As a group, exports of iron and steel goods rank second in importance to agricultural products and in 1958 were valued at \$69.4 million. This was more than 13% higher than in 1957 and the increase was very largely due to an expansion of exports of rolling mill products which rose by more than 130% to \$19.9 million. The higher level of rolling mill exports resulted mainly from considerable increases in exports of railway rails to the Union of South Africa and India and in increases in exports of structural steel and pipes, tubes and fittings to India. Among other leading commodities in the group, exports of non-farm machinery and parts increased by more than 12%, but those of passenger automobiles and parts, freight automobiles, internal combustion engines and farm implements and machinery all declined more or less sharply. At \$32.7 million, exports of non-ferrous metals were 19% lower than in the previous year: exports of nickel declined by more than 90% to less than \$1 million, but those of aluminum and copper increased by 32% and 52% to \$17.3 million and \$6.2 million respectively. Exports of non-metallic minerals declined by about 2% to \$6.6 million and, at \$11.4 million, exports of chemicals were reduced by more than 22%. Among other leading commodities, exports of non-commercial items and aircraft and parts both increased.

Given the importance of primary products in Canadian imports from the Commonwealth, it is

necessary to pay close attention to price and volume changes in analysis of this trade. In the statement which follows, quantity and price detail are given for a representative selection of imports from the Commonwealth in 1957 and 1958; and from this information it is possible to determine the value and volume changes which took place between the two years. Comparison of columns 1 and 2 indicate the quantity change between the two periods and comparison of columns 2 and 3 the corresponding price change.

**Price and Volume Changes of Leading Imports
from the Commonwealth 1957 to 1958**

Commodity	'57 Quantity at '57 Prices	'58 Quantity at '57 Prices	'58 Quantity at '58 Prices
	\$000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	65.2	57.9	43.5
Bauxite, alumina for aluminum	29.5	26.4	26.1
Tea, black.....	21.6	20.1	19.7
Rubber, crude, etc.	22.2	18.9	15.3
Jute fabrics, etc. ..	9.9	10.4	10.2
Vegetable oils	5.5	8.0	8.0
Fruits, dried	5.1	6.8	7.6
Wool, raw.....	9.4	7.6	6.2
Petroleum, crude, etc.....	3.5	5.1	5.0
Cocoa beans	4.8	2.5	4.7
Total	176.7	163.7	146.5

The commodities listed in the statement were responsible, in value terms, for 73.6% of total imports from the Commonwealth in 1957 and 69.4% in 1958. As a group, imports of the ten commodities declined by 17% in value as a reduction of 7% in volume was compounded by a decrease of almost 11% in price. Individual price movements were generally downward and value changes mostly so. Against the general trend, the prices of cocoa beans and dried fruit increased by 88% and 12% respectively. Imports of cocoa beans, however, fell heavily in quantity and there was a 2% reduction in value; imports of dried fruit increased by one-third in volume and by 49% in value. The price of raw sugar, imports of which

accounted for more than one-third of the value of the sample, declined by almost 25% and, with a reduction of 11% in volume, this resulted in a decrease of some 33% in value. Imports of bauxite, rubber, tea and raw wool all declined in value as a result of reductions in price and volume; imports of crude petroleum increased in value since a sharp rise in volume outweighed a small price decline, and imports of vegetable oils increased in value and volume but were unchanged in price.

Total imports from the Commonwealth declined by 12% to \$211.2 million. Much of the overall decline was due to a decrease of more than 14% in imports of agricultural and vegetable products which, at \$124.6 million, accounted for almost 60% of the total. Imports of raw sugar, the leading import from the Commonwealth, declined to \$43.5 million and thus by about three-quarters of the total decline. Sugar imports from Mauritius increased from \$1 million to almost \$6 million; imports from Australia, the leading supplier, were relatively unchanged at \$11.2 million; but imports from Jamaica were reduced by more than 50% to \$6.6 million and imports from British Guiana, Barbados, Trinidad, the Leeward and Windward Islands and the Fiji Islands were all significantly lower. Tea imports, which came mainly from India, Ceylon and British East Africa, declined by almost 9% to \$19.6 million and imports of rubber, mostly from Malaya, decreased by some 31% to \$15.3 million. Imports of vegetable oils and dried fruits increased

by 45% and 50% to \$8.0 million and \$7.6 million respectively, and this together with modest but unusual imports of Indian corn did something to offset the large decreases mentioned above.

Imports of animals and animal products increased by almost 24% to \$15.8 million. At \$24.7 million, imports of fibres and textiles were some 11% lower than in the previous period. The group reduction was largely due to the decline in imports of raw wool which more than offset increases in imports of flax, hemp and jute fabrics, textile apparel and wool carpets and mats. Imports of forest products and iron and steel goods both increased in 1958, but remained relatively insignificant in total. Non-ferrous metal imports declined by almost 23%, but, at \$31.8 million, were second only to agricultural products in relative importance. Much of the decline was accounted for by lower imports of bauxite and alumina and tin blocks, pigs and bars. Imports of bauxite and alumina for aluminum ranked second to unrefined sugar among leading import categories and, at \$26.1 million, were some 11% lower than in the previous year. Imports from Jamaica, the leading source of supply, fell from \$23.3 million to \$18.5 million, while those from British Guiana increased from \$6.1 million to \$7.6 million. Non-metallic mineral imports were relatively unchanged at \$7.7 million and imports of miscellaneous commodities increased by 23% to \$3.4 million.

Trade with Latin America¹

Latin American countries are similar to Commonwealth countries in their dependence on primary and semi-manufactured products for their export earnings and in the variety of political and economic con-

ditions they embrace. The importance of primary products to the Latin American economies may be illustrated by the significance of raw sugar to Cuba, coffee to Brazil and Colombia and oil to Venezuela; and some measure of the economic disparity may be obtained by contrasting the volume of industrial production in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico with that of other countries in the area.

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XVII, XVIII and XIX.

TABLE 15. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Half-Years

	1956		1957		1958		Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Change from 2nd half '57 to 2nd half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	80.6	95.8	111.8	112.9	92.2	87.8	-17.5	-22.2
Re-exports	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	—	—
Imports	182.4	179.4	186.5	193.4	164.0	186.2	-12.0	- 3.7
Total trade	263.4	275.8	299.3	307.5	257.1	275.2	-14.1	-10.5
Trade balance	-101.4	- 83.1	- 73.7	- 79.4	- 71.0	- 97.1	—	—

Canadian exports to Latin America fell by almost 20% in 1958 to \$180.0 million. Much of the decline resulted from greatly reduced sales of used ships to Panama, but there were also considerable reductions in exports to Mexico, Argentina and Brazil; exports to Venezuela increased by about 10%. Imports from Latin America declined by almost 8% to \$350.7 million. A marked reduction in imports of petroleum from Venezuela contributed heavily to the total decrease. Imports from Brazil and Colombia were also somewhat lower, but those from Cuba and Mexico increased by about 45% and 50% respectively. Canada normally has an import balance in trade with the region as a whole and this declined from \$155.2 million in 1957 to \$130.2 million in 1958. The overall import balance results largely from trade with Venezuela (with which country the balance was \$155.9 million in 1958). Venezuela continued to be the principal market for Canadian exports and the principal source of Canadian imports in the region in 1958 and was followed in importance, in both export and import trade, by Mexico, Brazil, Cuba and Colombia.

In commodity terms, much of the overall decline in exports to Latin America was due to a considerable reduction in exports of iron and steel goods which, at \$29.5 million, declined by almost 48% and were replaced in relative importance among the main groups by both agricultural and vegetable products and forest products. Within the group lower exports of locomotives and parts and rolling mill products contributed very heavily to the lower total. Exports of the former, which had ranked sixth among leading commodities in 1957 but were not included in the leading forty in 1958, declined from \$10.3 million to less than \$0.25 million and those of the latter decreased by more than 60% to \$3.6 million. By their nature, exports of locomotives and certain rolling mill products tend to be discrete in their movements from year to year and the lower totals of these products in 1958 were due chiefly to greatly reduced exports of locomotives to Argentina and Brazil and of railway rails to Mexico. Among other main commodities in the group, exports of non-farm machinery declined by some 15% to \$12.9 million and exports of farm implements and machinery and passenger automobiles were also lower.

At \$33.3 million, exports of agricultural and vegetable products were some 23% higher than in the previous year. Exports of wheat flour and wheat—which increased by 34% and 106% to \$13.8 million and \$8.7 million respectively—together increased by more than the group as a whole due to higher exports of wheat flour to Venezuela, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, and wheat to Peru and Venezuela. Exports of malt also increased but those of other leading commodities in the group declined. Animals and animal products exports increased by more than 22% to \$21.7 million as exports of powdered milk rose by 44% to \$8.8 million and exports of eggs in the shell by 47% to \$4.2 million and more than accounted for the group increase. Exports of forest products declined by 8% to \$33.1 million. Newsprint exports, which ranked first among leading commodities,

decreased by more than 8% to \$25.1 million as increases in exports to Argentina and Colombia were more than offset by declines in exports to Brazil, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela. Wood pulp exports increased by some 28%, but exports of other leading commodities in the group declined.

Non-ferrous metal exports declined by about 4% to \$24.1 million. Exports of aluminum increased by some 11% to \$9.4 million and those of electrical apparatus by 9% to \$8.2 million; but these increases did not quite compensate for reductions in exports of copper and copper products and nickel. Exports of non-metallic minerals decreased by some 15% to \$7.2 million and those of chemicals increased by almost 1% to \$19.8 million, mainly as a result of higher exports of chemical fertilizers. Exports of miscellaneous commodities declined by almost 74% to \$8.2 million and this was due largely to a decline of 80% in the value of used ships sold to Panama.

Canadian imports from Latin America are similar to those from the Commonwealth in that both are composed mainly of primary products. It is, therefore, again important to pay close attention to price and volume changes; and the following statement makes it possible to analyze the quantity and value changes for leading commodities.

Price and Volume Changes of Leading Imports from Latin American Countries, 1957-1958

Commodity	'57 Quantity at '57 Prices	'58 Quantity at '57 Prices	'58 Quantity at '58 Prices
\$000,000			
Petroleum, crude, etc.	241.6	198.5	199.9
Fuel oils	6.0	9.9	8.8
Sub-total	247.6	208.4	208.7
Coffee, green	52.0	55.1	47.5
Bananas, fresh	24.4	24.8	23.6
Cotton, raw	4.8	16.6	15.8
Sugar, unrefined	10.5	23.2	15.0
Vegetables, fresh ..	2.9	3.3	5.5
Nuts	3.6	2.8	2.9
Rice	1.7	2.1	2.3
Citrus, fruits	0.1	1.8	2.3
Sub-total	99.9	129.7	114.9
Total	347.5	338.2	323.7

In value terms, the commodities listed were responsible for 91.5% of the total in 1957 and 92.4% in 1958. The value of the commodities as a group declined by 6.8% between the two years as a decline of 2.7% in quantity was compounded by a reduction of 4.3% in price. Imports of crude petroleum, by far the most important commodity in the group, declined by more than 17% in value as a very small increase in price was much more than offset by a decline of

almost 18% in volume. Fresh vegetables, rice and citrus fruits increased in volume and price, and, therefore, in value; fuel oils, raw cotton and unrefined sugar increased in value as higher volumes more than compensated for price reductions; and green coffee and bananas declined in value as volume increases were insufficient to overcome the effects of lower prices.

Non-metallic minerals dominate Canadian imports from Latin America, and at \$210.0 million, were responsible for 60% of the total in 1958. Imports of petroleum, which come entirely from Venezuela, are relatively most important in the group and among all commodities; and, at \$200.0 million, they accounted for more than 57% of all imports from Latin America. The value of petroleum imports was some 17% lower than in the previous year and the decrease was more than one-third greater than the decline in the import total. Imports of other leading commodities in the group increased considerably in relative terms, but did little absolutely to reduce the group decline. At \$109.6 million, imports of agricultural products were almost 5% higher than in 1957 and were responsible

for about 31% of the import total. The overall increase resulted as the net balance of diverse movements in the leading commodities in the group; and the more significant changes were the increases in imports of raw sugar and fresh vegetables by 44% and 92% to \$15.0 million and \$5.5 million respectively, and the reduction of imports of green coffee by 9% to \$47.5 million and those of bananas by 3% to \$23.6 million.

Imports of fibres and textiles increased by almost 78% and thus accounted for almost 6% of the import total. The higher group level was very largely due to an increase of more than 200% in imports of raw cotton from Mexico (whence imports had been unusually low in 1957 as a result of diversion to the United States as a source of supply). Imports of animals and animal products, forest products and chemicals increased by \$0.6 million in aggregate and those of iron and steel goods, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous commodities declined by \$5.6 million. Imports in these six main groups together accounted for less than 3% of the total.

CHAPTER IV

STATISTICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics—Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are based on information recorded when goods move through Canadian customs ports. Record is kept of value and also, where possible, of quantity, but the statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions relating to the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue are the source of information on values and quantities, and for the correct interpretation of the data the following should be noted:

(1) **Values and Quantities** are based on the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials;

(2) **Domestic Exports** or Exports of Canadian Produce include all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of foreign commodities which were changed in form by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect, export values are taken f.o.b. point of shipment for export;

(3) **Re-Exports** or Exports of Foreign Produce include any goods previously imported which are exported from Canada unchanged in form. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges;

(4) **Imports** or Imports Entered for Consumption include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared by customs officials for domestic sale or use: in effect, imports on which all duties were paid and which passed from customs control into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption; if the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption they enter neither the import nor the re-export statistics.

It should be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada, but only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods

to Canada as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b., original point of shipment to Canada. In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. It happens occasionally, however, that low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods are replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date the goods were shipped to Canada;

(5) **Trade is credited to countries** on the basis of consignment. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned whether or not that country has a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin goods produced in Central and South America and consigned to Canada from the United States. The effect of this procedure is discussed below;

(6) **The time periods** "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead the receipt of the customs forms by a few days. However, as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of the movement of goods in given calendar periods.

Value Adjustments and Canadian Trade Statistics

Methods of computing trade statistics vary in different countries and in order to facilitate the comparison of Canadian trade statistics with those of many other countries estimates of trade totals, calculated on a different basis from that normally used, are published annually in this *Review*. These estimates differ from the trade statistics usually published in the substitution of "General" for "Special" trade coverage and in the use of an f.o.b.-c.i.f. basis of valuation.

The "General" and "Special" systems are the main methods of recording international commodity trade at present in use by important trading countries. Under the General Trade system all commodities that enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports) are recorded in statistics at the time when they cross the frontier (except for goods in transit to a third country on through bills of lading). Under the Special Trade system only those imports are recorded which pass through the hands of national customs officials and on which all duties are paid so that the goods are free to circulate within the country, and only those exports which were either produced within the country or were previously imported and cleared through customs for domestic use. Both exports and imports are recorded when the goods are cleared through customs. The two types of record differ in coverage and in timing.

The difference in timing affects imports, and arises from the fact that commodities may be landed in a country under customs supervision and remain for some time under customs supervision without payment of customs duties. These goods are not free to enter the domestic economy of the country until customs requirements are met, and for some purposes may best be considered as not in the country at all. Under the General Trade system these goods would be included as imports at the time they were landed, under the Special Trade system only when duties were paid. This trade might enter General Trade records several months before it would enter Special Trade records.

The difference in coverage affects both exports and imports, and arises from the same type of transaction. Some of the goods which are landed under customs supervision may never be cleared for domestic consumption but may be re-exported instead, or occasionally may suffer destruction while in bond. All landed goods enter General Trade import statistics, but only those later cleared for domestic use enter Special Trade records. Goods re-exported without having been cleared for domestic consumption enter General Trade export statistics but not Special Trade statistics. General Trade records thus give a more complete picture of the movement of goods into or out of a country; Special Trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

TABLE 16. Estimated General Trade F.O.B. — C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Average 1954-58
Values in \$'000,000						
Total exports:						
Recorded values of total exports	\$ 3,947	4,351	4,863	4,934	4,928	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	\$ 5	4	5	5	4	—
Transport charges to Canadian border ²	\$ 167	206	240	235	218	—
Estimated general trade values, f.o.b.	\$ 4,119	4,561	5,108	5,174	5,150	—
Increase added by goods from customs warehouses	% 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Increase added by freight charges	% 4.2	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.6
Total increase over recorded values	% 4.4	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.7
Imports:						
Recorded values of imports	\$ 4,093	4,712	5,705	5,623	5,192	—
Goods entered into customs warehouses ¹	\$ 105	113	153	145	122	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	\$ (-) 102	(-) 104	(-) 135	(-) 130	(-) 113	—
Transport and insurance charges to Canadian border ² ..	\$ 338	378	466	460	420	—
Estimated general trade values, c.i.f.	\$ 4,434	5,099	6,189	6,098	5,621	—
Increase added by net movement of goods into customs warehouses	% 0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Increase added by freight and insurance charges	% 8.3	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2
Total increase over recorded values	% 8.3	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3

¹ Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

² Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance and Payments Section.

Canadian statistics are compiled on the Special Trade system, but since this country's entrepôt trade is small they differ only slightly in total from what General Trade records would show. To obtain a General Trade export total the value of goods exported from customs warehouses must be added to the recorded total. To obtain a General Trade import total the value of goods previously warehoused under customs supervision and later cleared through customs must be deducted from the recorded total, and the full value of all goods warehoused under customs supervision added. These adjustments have been estimated since 1952 from the External Trade Section's office records, and are shown in Table 16. While the difference between General Trade and Special Trade statistics is negligible for Canada, for countries with a sizable entrepôt trade such as the United Kingdom or Belgium it could be quite substantial.

The f.o.b.-c.i.f. estimates are published since valuation on this basis is the most common among the many methods in use. These estimates are calculated by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment values recorded for exports and imports the freight and other costs incurred in transporting these goods to the Canadian border. The information on freight and other costs is compiled from returns received by the Balance of Payments Section of the Bureau.

Values adjusted to the f.o.b.-c.i.f. basis are used in the statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. However in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis whenever these data are available.

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it special attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors and therefore may fluctuate widely from period to period owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. Also gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often occur without its moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade. Since January 1, 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office. All gold and gold products in which the value of the gold is 80% or more of the total value are excluded. The only exception to this rule is in the items of jewellers' sweepings, where the gold content can not readily be separated from the other metals.

Since gold is produced in Canada primarily as an export commodity, a series showing new gold production available for export is published regularly as a supplement to the trade statistics. This series is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production (normally a minor part of the total). Since November 1, 1951, the series has also excluded increases in commercial gold stocks held in safe-keeping by the Mint for the account of the mines.

Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safekeeping in Canada. Commencing in April 1956, such sales are now included in the figures for new gold production available for export in Table XXIX.

Because the value of new gold production available for export is a production series, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Much of this gold is offset in the balance of payments accounts by an increase in Canada's official reserves, rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. The United States has been the chief market for Canada's gold production for many years.

Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

In addition to movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions, Canadian trade statistics include certain items for which no payment at all is made by the country receiving the goods, and others for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country. Examples of the first are settlers' effects (the property of immigrants or emigrants), and donations and gifts. Examples of the second are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military equipment and stores which certain Commonwealth and N.A.T.O. countries have from time to time sent to Canada, these goods being and remaining the property of the foreign governments concerned.

Besides the clearly non-commercial transactions, certain other items in trade are of a special character, and for some purposes must be distinguished from the regular trade content. Motion

picture films, for example, are valued in the statistics at the value of the print, but frequently the real consideration received for films is a rental payment which may have no close relation to this value. Advertising matter is likewise valued at the cost of the material, although in many cases no payment for this material is made. And tourist purchases are not a regular commercial-type transaction and for such purposes as the national accounts or the balance of payments are best considered separately from other commodities.

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the principal ones is given by Table 17. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, where imports for certain Commonwealth and N.A.T.O. governments are deducted from total used, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this *Review*.

TABLE 17. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Items	Domestic exports			Imports		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Values in \$'000						
Non-commercial:						
Settlers' effects	\$ 27,697	33,664	29,609	31,832	41,832	33,132
Bequests, donations, gifts	\$ 1,606	1,689	2,302	706	674	777
Contractors' outfits	\$ 4,696	5,602	6,317	¹	¹	¹
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives	\$ ²	²	²	1,258	1,387	1,232
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments	\$ —	—	—	49,304	28,435	27,102
Special:						
Motion picture films	\$ 1,454	1,289	1,312	5,366	5,985	6,034
Advertising matter	\$ ¹	¹	¹	7,930	8,166	8,695
Tourist purchases	\$ ¹	¹	¹	75,205	77,403	78,947
Total, non-commercial items	\$ 34,000	40,955	38,229	83,099	72,328	62,244
Percent of total domestic exports or imports.. %	0.71	0.85	0.79	1.46	1.29	1.20
Total, special and non-commercial items	\$ 35,454	42,244	39,541	171,599	163,881	155,919
Percent of total domestic exports or imports.. %	0.74	0.87	0.82	3.01	2.91	3.00

¹ Not available.² Not included in domestic exports.

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

Canadian trade statistics are compiled and usually published on the basis of a component material classification. Four subsidiary classifications, however, are also used: industrial origin; degree of manufacture; purpose; and the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.). The first three of these have been available for about thirty years, while the fourth has been developed in recent years by the United Nations Statistical Commission to facilitate international comparisons of trade statistics. Under the component material classification, goods entering into foreign trade are classified according to the material of which they are chiefly composed and arranged in nine main commodity groups. Classification by origin relates commodities to the primary activity which provides the material for them; degree of manufacture sub-divides into completely unprocessed, partially processed but requiring further treatment, and fully manufactured and ready for use; and the purpose classification arranges commodities according to the use to which they are most likely to be put in the form in which they are traded. The S.I.T.C. combines purpose, degree of manufacture and component material principles.

It should be noted that particular care should be taken in the use of classification based on degree

of manufacture. Of the three categories used in this classification only that covering raw materials is generally homogeneous. The partially processed group includes simply processed items (asbestos fibres, for example) and highly processed items (wood pulp, for example); and the fully manufactured category groups simple commodities like dried apples with manufactured materials like wheat flour and newsprint and manufactured end products like automobiles and refrigerators.

Statistical classification is, in fact, largely a matter of convenience, tempered, perhaps, by custom, and the merits of a particular method of classification will be relative to the uses to which it is put. Thus, a comparison of Canadian exports and imports, classified on the basis of component material or origin, well illustrates the influence of climate and geophysics, and the consequent pattern of industrial specialization, on Canadian trade. For other purposes, however, the component material classification raises problems of homogeneity, while classification by origin is no index to the degree of manufacture. Similarly, classification by purpose delimits the comparative importance of production and consumption in both imports and exports, but does not, of itself, show the relative importance of the various sectors of the economy in Canadian trade.

TABLE 18. Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade¹

Classification and group	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958 ²	1957	1958 ²
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
By origin:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Farm origin	986.9	1,113.1	20.4	23.0	1,071.3		19.0	
Wild life origin	28.0	25.0	0.6	0.5	15.4		0.3	
Marine origin.....	131.9	154.3	2.7	3.2	17.8		0.3	
Forest origin.....	1,456.2	1,414.1	30.1	29.3	230.9		4.1	
Mineral origin	1,913.1	1,751.1	39.5	36.3	3,474.8		61.8	
Mixed origin	323.0	372.6	6.7	7.7	813.3		14.5	
By degree of manufacture:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Raw materials	1,568.6	1,699.4	32.4	35.2	1,005.6		17.9	
Partially manufactured	1,484.9	1,322.4	30.7	27.4	297.8		5.3	
Fully or chiefly manufactured	1,785.6	1,808.4	36.9	37.4	4,320.0		76.8	
By purpose:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Producers' materials	3,775.3	3,594.4	78.0	74.4	1,840.1		32.7	
Producers' equipment	254.9	269.0	5.3	5.6	1,251.4		22.2	
Fuel, electricity and lubricants.....	51.1	46.5	1.0	1.0	268.0		4.8	
Transport.....	133.7	175.9	2.8	3.6	621.8		11.1	
Auxiliary materials for commerce and industry	10.4	11.9	0.2	0.2	61.7		1.1	
Consumers' goods	396.7	468.2	8.2	9.7	1,043.0		18.6	
Live animals for food	42.7	86.5	0.9	1.8	1.5			
Miscellaneous and unclassified.....	174.3	177.8	3.6	3.7	535.9		9.5	

¹ For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada*, 1958, Volume I, Tables 27-33 and 45.

² Not available.

³ Less than 0.1%.

Imports from Central and South America

Beginning in July 1946, goods consigned to Canada from the United States but originating in Central and South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies) have been credited to the country in which they were produced rather than, as previously, the United States. This has substituted the country of origin for country of consignment, although for goods consigned directly to Canada (even when shipped via the USA) from any Central and South American country classification is still by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay. If, however, the same goods were consigned from the United States they would be credited to Paraguay.

The immediate significance of this change was not great since, in the early post-war years, most Canadian imports from Central and South America were consigned directly. Subsequently, however, a much larger proportion came from entrepôt markets in the United States and in 1953 a continuing study was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South America, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States. From 1954, the results of this study have been published on a regular basis.

Part A of Table 19 shows imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \$1 million in 1957 or 1958 and these are further classified as coming from the United

States or the country credited; and it is evident that the effect of the departure from recording imports according to the country of consignment is uneven. Imports from the Commonwealth countries are but slightly affected; those from the oil-exporting countries of the Netherlands Antilles and Venezuela little more so; and those from the Latin American countries other than Venezuela substantially. These differences may be partly explained by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to imports from the Commonwealth which arrive in Canada via a non-Commonwealth country; by the fact that shipping facilities are better between Canada and the West Indies than between Canada and other countries in the area, and by the fact that petroleum purchases are normally made in bulk and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or by tanker and pipeline. Part B of Table 19 lists all commodities imported from Central or South America which were valued at more than \$1 million in 1957 or 1958 and shows the value of these consigned from the United States and from the country credited respectively. There is again considerable variation among commodities and, in some cases, in individual commodities between the two years. Although this modification to the system of recording imports on a country of consignment basis has resulted in significantly higher figures for a number of the Latin American countries, the import total for the United States has not been greatly affected; the effect on some individual commodities coming from the United States has been more considerable.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume¹

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average period-to-period price change affecting commodities in trade in order to isolate the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. The price indexes are based on unit values calculated from the trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting in the trade statistics or non-homogeneous trade statistics items prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected wholesale or other prices are substituted. The price indexes are divided into the indexes of the declared values of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes. Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months, quarters and calendar years.

The export and import price indexes are of the fixed-weight aggregative (Laspeyres) type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index is $\frac{\sum P_1 Q_0}{\sum P_0 Q_0}$ where P_1 and P_0 represent the prices

of an individual commodity in the current period and the base period respectively, and Q_0 represents the quantity of that commodity in the base period. The \sum sign indicates summation over the whole range of the individual commodities entering the total export or import index. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore of the currently weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to $\frac{\sum Q_1 P_1}{\sum Q_0 P_1}$.

The export and import price indexes are calculated within the framework of the component material commodity classification, although some adjustments are made to this classification to simplify the pricing problem. Within each main group of the adjusted classification a sample of commodities is priced, and these prices are expressed as relative numbers and averaged with fixed weights. The sample average for each main group is used to represent all commodities in that main group, the fixed-weight average of the sample averages for the eight adjusted main groups to represent the total of exports or imports. The volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups.

¹ For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: *Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945 — June 1950 (1948=100)*, D.B.S. 1950.

TABLE 19. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Calendar Years, 1957 and 1958

Country and commodity	1957				1958				
	Total Imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Total Imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country credited			United States	Country credited		
A. By principal countries of Central and South America									
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
Total, Commonwealth countries	80,059	77	79,982	0.1	64,449	158	64,291	0.2	
Barbados	7,628	7	7,621	0.1	3,751	0	3,751	0.0	
British Guiana	21,003	3	21,000	1	20,644	4	20,640	1	
Jamaica	40,210	8	40,202	1	27,625	88	27,537	0.3	
Leeward and Windward Islands	2,387	0	2,387	0.0	1,764	11	1,753	0.6	
Trinidad and Tobago	8,205	18	8,187	0.2	9,851	1	9,850	1	
Total, other oil-exporting countries	287,414	3,682	283,732	1.3	249,394	2,375	247,019	1.0	
Netherlands Antilles	39,269	264	39,005	0.7	39,804	0	39,804	0.0	
Venezuela	248,145	3,418	244,727	1.4	209,590	2,375	207,215	1.1	
Total, other countries	136,638	40,738	95,900	29.8	144,367	51,226	93,141	35.5	
Argentina	4,702	613	4,089	13.0	5,437	582	4,855	10.7	
Brazil	35,325	10,946	24,379	31.0	27,497	11,342	16,155	41.2	
Chile	1,622	373	1,249	23.0	825	488	337	59.2	
Colombia	18,190	8,865	9,325	48.7	16,585	10,848	5,737	65.4	
Costa Rica	8,606	980	7,626	11.4	7,127	369	6,758	5.2	
Cuba	13,866	1,183	12,683	8.5	18,881	1,157	17,724	6.1	
Dominican Republic	1,274	930	344	73.0	2,660	1,026	1,634	38.6	
Ecuador	4,428	3,500	928	79.0	4,967	4,588	379	92.4	
El Salvador	1,312	473	839	36.1	1,186	557	629	47.0	
Guatemala	3,470	1,324	2,146	38.2	3,588	1,019	2,569	28.4	
Haiti	1,494	1,236	258	82.7	1,080	819	261	75.8	
Honduras	4,575	1,153	3,422	25.2	4,903	900	4,003	18.4	
Mexico	21,113	6,505	14,608	30.8	32,059	16,469	15,590	51.4	
Nicaragua	555	154	401	27.7	2,660	55	2,605	2.1	
Panama	7,198	1,118	6,080	15.5	7,489	510	6,979	6.8	
Peru	2,799	281	2,518	10.0	2,355	274	2,081	11.6	
Puerto Rico	972	112	860	11.5	1,443	100	1,343	6.9	
Surinam	3,899	643	3,256	16.5	2,270	56	2,214	2.5	
B. By principal import statistical items with codes									
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
Crude petroleum for refining	7153	245,120	2,406	242,714	1.0	200,362	1,767	198,595	0.9
Coffee, green	283	52,197	19,635	32,562	37.6	47,726	24,972	22,754	52.3
Sugar, for refining	262	45,289	243	45,046	0.5	35,260	64	35,196	0.2
Bauxite and alumina	6001-2	36,163	643	35,520	1.8	30,136	57	30,079	0.2
Light fuel oils, Nos. 1-3	7171-2	23,991	657	23,334	2.7	26,638	0	26,638	0.0
Bananas, fresh	3	24,385	6,242	18,143	25.6	23,664	5,266	18,398	22.3
Cotton, raw	3001	4,796	2,507	2,289	52.3	15,799	10,635	5,164	67.3
Gasoline	7164	9,168	264	8,904	2.9	9,904	0	9,904	0.0
Tomatoes, fresh	127	2,661	229	2,432	8.6	5,190	48	5,142	0.9
Diesel fuel	7174	3,004	12	2,992	0.4	3,121	0	3,121	0.0
Cocoa butter	273	1,476	201	1,275	13.6	2,898	411	2,487	14.2
Peanuts, green	94	3,055	187	2,868	6.1	2,347	37	2,310	1.6
Cocoa beans, not roasted	271	1,079	419	660	38.8	2,168	1,130	1,038	52.1
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	3,825	3,409	416	89.1	2,142	1,949	193	91.0
Oranges, tangarines, etc.	13	84	53	31	63.1	2,122	1,968	154	92.7
Molasses of cane, n.o.p.	252	2,157	15	2,142	0.7	1,752	26	1,726	1.5
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	6217	2,210	0	2,210	0.0	1,020	0	1,020	0.0
Iron ore	5001	3,793	634	3,159	16.7	909	142	767	15.6
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	9270	1,391	991	400	71.2	821	438	383	53.3
Castor oil, inedible	1601	1,092	355	737	32.5	630	181	449	28.7
Total imports from Central and South America		504,111	44,497	459,614	8.8	458,210	53,759	404,451	11.7

¹ Less than 0.1%.

TABLE 20. Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Adjusted Groups¹

Commodity groups	Domestic exports			Imports		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
	\$'000,000					
Agricultural and animal products	1, 225. 9	1, 124. 5	1, 275. 1	673. 9	705. 4	716. 4
Fibres and textiles	22. 6	27. 2	20. 7	416. 4	408. 7	387. 3
Wood products and paper	1, 514. 5	1, 456. 1	1, 414. 0	220. 3	217. 7	226. 9
Iron and steel and products	465. 7	549. 6	450. 6	2, 221. 6	2, 123. 0	1, 844. 5
Non-ferrous metals and products	959. 5	1, 006. 2	1, 035. 0	503. 3	495. 5	442. 8
Non-metallic minerals and products	292. 1	347. 7	245. 8	760. 8	771. 8	676. 0
Chemicals and fertilizer	182. 9	195. 3	197. 1	293. 8	299. 7	297. 2
Miscellaneous	126. 7	132. 4	192. 1	566. 1	573. 2	574. 2
Adjusted total	4, 789. 7	4, 839. 1	4, 830. 2	5, 656. 1	5, 595. 0	5, 165. 2
Deductions ²	—	—	—	49. 3	28. 4	27. 1
Published total	4, 789. 7	4, 839. 1	4, 830. 2	5, 705. 4	5, 623. 4	5, 192. 4

¹ These totals are used in calculating the value, price and volume indexes of Canada's trade.

² From imports only: articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments.

The differences between the normal component classification and the adjusted classification are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products are combined into one group of agricultural and animal products. From this group the subgroup of rubber and its products is transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group. Ships are transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material were made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the certain Commonwealth and N.A.T.O. governments are deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals do not differ from those usually presented for Canadian trade.

To prevent the indexes from becoming unrepresentative both the commodities included in the sample and the weights used to combine them must be checked regularly. The sample must be checked to ensure that it does not overlook commodities which have greatly increased in importance since it was established, or contain too many commodities which have declined sharply in importance since that time. Should either of these conditions apply, adjustments in the sample must be made. Similarly, the fixed weights used in averaging the sample prices must be checked to ensure that they do not vary persistently from weights calculated from the current trade pattern.

Currently-weighted indexes of export and import prices are computed annually to check the validity

of the weights used in the fixed-weight index. These calculations employ the same price relatives and the same method of imputation for items not covered directly in the sample as are used in the fixed-weight indexes. The only cause of divergence between the two series therefore lies in the weighting system, and differences between the series can be used to assess the continued representativeness of the fixed weights.

It should be noted that not all differences between current weights and fixed weights are significant. They become significant only when there is a considerable degree of dispersion among the levels of the various item price relatives included in the index. If all individual price relatives included in the index were the same in any year it would not matter whether fixed weights, current weights, or no weights at all were used: the average of all items would necessarily be the same as the relative for each individual item. Because in fact the price relatives do differ, the extent to which each is allowed to influence the average of all becomes important, and this is governed by the weight assigned to each relative.

The fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of exports and imports, in main groups, are given for the years 1955-1958 in Table 21. In general the fixed and current weight indexes have been fairly close in these years for both exports and imports totals, although the divergence between the two indexes have been somewhat greater for some of the individual groups. These greater changes are a result of the changing composition of the major groups between the base year and one or more subsequent years.

TABLE 21. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices
(1948 = 100)

Index and group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958
Agricultural and animal products:								
Fixed weights	96.5	95.9	95.7	96.6	99.8	99.8	104.0	100.3
Current weights	(95.9)	(92.6)	(88.9)	(90.4)	(98.4)	(98.8)	(100.6)	(96.0)
Fibres and textiles:								
Fixed weights	106.4	108.7	112.4	108.0	95.5	89.2	90.2	86.6
Current weights	(106.1)	(108.5)	(112.0)	(108.9)	(93.7)	(97.7)	(86.6)	(84.3)
Wood products and paper:								
Fixed weights	118.0	120.1	119.9	119.3	119.4	123.8	126.0	138.7
Current weights	(116.0)	(118.5)	(118.0)	(116.2)	(115.8)	(120.4)	(122.4)	(129.4)
Iron and steel and products:								
Fixed weights	134.8	143.1	151.5	157.1	125.2	133.2	138.1	143.1
Current weights	(134.2)	(143.7)	(148.6)	(152.1)	(124.9)	(133.5)	(139.0)	(142.8)
Non-ferrous metals and products:								
Fixed weights	149.4	165.0	156.3	143.8	124.8	132.8	131.3	132.8
Current weights	(146.8)	(164.2)	(156.7)	(140.2)	(125.3)	(132.4)	(132.5)	(136.1)
Non-metallic minerals and products:								
Fixed weights	149.9	156.1	159.6	165.3	100.6	102.0	108.5	106.5
Current weights	(153.6)	(161.8)	(166.0)	(170.6)	(102.5)	(102.6)	(106.3)	(104.3)
Chemicals and fertilizer:								
Fixed weights	114.8	113.9	113.3	114.5	109.9	111.7	110.9	112.7
Current weights	(113.8)	(113.3)	(114.0)	(115.3)	(109.1)	(111.0)	(111.5)	(113.9)
Miscellaneous:								
Fixed weights	125.2	126.6	128.9	128.8	119.7	118.3	113.2	106.9
Current weights	(119.6)	(121.3)	(124.4)	(122.4)	(109.4)	(105.4)	(102.3)	(101.6)
Total:								
Fixed weights	117.7	121.4	121.3	120.6	110.5	113.0	116.4	116.5
Current weights	(117.9)	(120.4)	(120.3)	(116.3)	(111.4)	(114.8)	(116.4)	(115.5)

The Index of Concentration

In assessing the concentration or dependence of a country's foreign trade on certain markets two variables must be considered. The first of these is the number of markets in which a country trades. The greater the number of markets with which trade is conducted, the less will be the concentration of trade on each (other considerations being equal). The other factor is the distribution of trade among these markets. The more nearly equal are the shares of various markets in a country's trade the less will trade be concentrated on individual markets.

An index¹ has been designed which measures the concentration of trade with respect to both the number of markets and the distribution of trade among those markets. If P_1 represents the percentage share of the first market in a country's trade, and a total of N markets accounts for all trade, then the index may be written:

$$I = \sqrt{P_1^2 + P_2^2 + \dots + P_N^2} \text{ or } I = \sqrt{\sum P^2}$$

The index equals the square root of the sum of the squares of the percentage shares of all markets in trade.

The sum of the squares of a series of numbers is less than the square of the sum of the series. Therefore the larger the number of markets with which trade is conducted the smaller will the index

¹ See: Hirschman, A.O., *National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade*, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1945, pp. 157-162.

tend to be. Given a fixed number of terms with a fixed sum, the sum of the squares of these terms will increase as the differences among the terms increase. Thus for a given number of markets the index will vary with the differences among the shares of the individual markets in trade. This shows the index to meet the requirements outlined above. The index also has the practical advantage that its limits are zero and 100.

An illustration may clarify this reasoning. If all Canada's trade were with one country the share of that country in our trade would be 100%, and the index would be $\sqrt{100^2} = 100$. If, on the other hand, our trade were evenly divided among 1,000 countries the share of each would be 0.1%, and the index would be $\sqrt{1000(0.1)^2} = 3.17$. However if the distribution of this trade were unequal, and one country took 20% of the total while 999 others took 0.08% each (approximately) the index would be $\sqrt{20^2 + 999(0.08)^2} = 20.2$. Thus the greater the number of markets the smaller does the index tend to be, and the more uneven the distribution of trade between markets, the larger does the index tend to be.

The index can be used for several purposes. It can measure the change in market concentration of a single country's trade over time, or can compare the relative market concentration of the trade of different countries. A similar index could be computed to measure the commodity concentration of a country's trade. In this *Review* the index is used only for comparisons of market concentration.

Change in the Classification of Exports of Platinum Metals

Most of the platinum metals which are recorded in export statistical class 6310, "Platinum metals and other metals of the platinum group contained in concentrates or other forms", as domestic exports to the United States have been previously refined in the United Kingdom from Canadian ores and concentrates, returned to Canada and then re-exported to the United States. As the refined metals undergo no further processing on their return from the United Kingdom it has been decided that, from January 1959, the relevant exports to the United States shall no longer be recorded as domestic exports but as exports of foreign produce.

In 1958, the value of platinum metals refined in the United Kingdom and re-exported to the United States amounted to \$3.9 million. Substantially correct adjustments for earlier years can be made by trans-

ferring from Canadian produce to foreign produce the value of all platinum metals exported to the United States. Such adjustments to the values of domestic exports and re-exports recorded in class 6310 of course do not affect in any way the overall balance of Canadian trade with the United States or other countries.

To permit accurate comparisons between statistics for 1959 and those for 1958, appropriate adjustments will be made to comparative 1958 figures shown in all Trade of Canada publications for 1959, as well as in the annual Trade of Canada export report, Vol. II, for 1958. The corresponding adjustments, however, have not been made in this *Review* to the figures for 1958 or any of the earlier years, but will appear in a subsequent issue.

Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues

The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (First Half Year, 1958, p. 28)
 Change in Classification of Exports of Uranium Ores and Concentrates (First Half Year, 1957, p. 27)
 Imports from Central and South America (Calendar Year, 1956, p. 49)
 Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1956, p. 42)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Imports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1956, p. 31)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1955, p. 27)
 Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half Year, 1954, p. 23)
 Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1954, p. 33)
 Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half Year, 1953, p. 32)
 Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year, 1952, p. 36)
 Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1952, p. 34)
 Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year, 1949, p. 54)

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:

Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Monthly Reports:

Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce
Imports Entered for Consumption

Quarterly Reports:

Articles Exported to Each Country
Articles Imported from Each Country
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:

Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. II, Exports
Vol. III, Imports

The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:

The Canadian Balance of International Payments 1926 to 1948
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952
Canada's International Investment Position, 1926-1954

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE 1. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom
Calendar Years, 1902-1958

Calendar year	✓ Total exports			Imports			Trade balance		
	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1902	201,654	52,137	127,544	204,396	116,679	53,598	- 2,742	- 64,542	+ 73,946
1903	207,858	54,102	129,161	243,451	140,177	63,579	- 35,592	- 86,075	+ 65,582
1904	180,727	55,069	103,844	245,418	149,356	58,493	- 64,691	- 94,287	+ 45,351
1905	209,176	64,014	120,519	262,765	155,495	64,825	- 53,589	- 91,481	+ 55,693
1906	241,768	79,743	135,051	312,114	187,757	77,664	- 70,346	- 108,014	+ 57,387
1907	245,954	90,430	126,110	366,575	216,769	96,252	- 120,621	- 126,339	+ 29,858
1908	257,318	80,233	141,120	282,707	166,062	71,057	- 25,388	- 85,829	+ 70,062
1909	282,887	100,869	145,783	347,067	202,479	89,565	- 64,180	- 101,611	+ 56,219
1910	289,844	108,198	140,500	435,251	262,142	107,722	- 145,407	- 153,944	+ 32,778
1911	289,055	100,770	147,182	503,542	319,942	113,352	- 214,487	- 219,172	+ 33,831
1912	352,948	129,251	176,646	636,790	410,242	133,429	- 283,842	- 280,992	+ 43,217
1913	447,699	167,974	224,515	659,993	427,974	139,900	- 212,294	- 260,000	+ 84,615
1914	413,067	169,318	184,115	482,076	308,634	98,754	- 69,009	- 139,316	+ 85,361
1915	629,841	181,061	361,486	450,960	316,934	74,364	+ 178,881	- 135,873	+ 287,123
1916	1,094,062	251,599	718,724	767,410	595,369	117,637	+ 326,652	- 343,770	+ 601,087
1917	1,577,567	405,385	891,863	1,006,056	827,401	76,516	+ 571,511	- 422,016	+ 815,347
1918	1,233,689	441,273	586,558	910,171	741,339	72,906	+ 323,518	- 300,066	+ 513,652
1919	1,289,792	487,618	538,974	941,014	739,598	87,659	+ 348,778	- 251,979	+ 451,315
1920	1,298,162	581,408	343,217	1,336,921	921,235	231,488	- 38,759	- 339,827	+ 111,729
1921	814,144	334,973	309,842	799,478	555,091	123,150	+ 14,665	- 220,118	+ 186,692
1922	894,224	347,617	375,627	762,409	509,909	136,859	+ 131,815	- 162,292	+ 238,768
1923	1,015,986	420,328	361,888	903,031	610,354	154,479	+ 112,956	- 190,026	+ 207,409
1924	1,042,253	394,624	388,434	808,145	524,473	148,892	+ 234,109	- 129,849	+ 239,542
1925	1,251,666	450,859	493,170	890,193	578,575	162,119	+ 361,473	- 127,716	+ 331,052
1926	1,276,599	470,564	464,444	1,008,342	668,747	164,707	+ 268,257	- 197,183	+ 295,737
1927	1,231,042	483,851	411,527	1,087,118	706,684	182,620	+ 143,924	- 222,833	+ 228,907
1928	1,363,788	502,690	447,868	1,222,318	825,652	190,757	+ 141,470	- 322,962	+ 257,111
1929	1,178,342	515,338	291,829	1,298,993	893,585	194,778	- 120,650	- 378,248	+ 97,052
1930	883,148	389,912	236,527	1,008,479	653,676	162,632	- 152,332	- 263,764	+ 73,895
1931	599,560	249,801	171,660	628,098	393,775	109,468	- 28,538	- 143,975	+ 62,192
1932	497,914	165,022	179,095	452,614	263,549	93,508	+ 45,299	- 98,528	+ 85,586
1933	535,484	172,955	211,314	401,214	217,291	97,878	+ 134,269	- 44,337	+ 113,436
1934	656,306	224,023	271,370	513,469	293,780	113,416	+ 142,837	- 69,757	+ 157,954
1935	737,936	273,120	304,318	550,315	312,417	116,670	+ 187,621	- 39,297	+ 187,648
1936	950,509	344,787	396,270	635,191	369,142	122,971	+ 315,318	- 24,355	+ 273,299
1937	1,012,122	372,221	403,359	808,896	490,505	147,292	+ 203,225	- 118,284	+ 256,067
1938	848,684	278,758	341,424	677,451	424,731	119,292	+ 171,233	- 145,973	+ 222,132
1939	935,922	389,754	323,886	751,056	496,898	114,007	+ 184,866	- 107,145	+ 214,879
1940	1,193,218	451,944	512,317	1,081,951	744,231	161,216	+ 111,267	- 292,287	+ 351,101
1941	1,640,455	609,690	661,238	1,448,792	1,004,498	219,419	+ 191,663	- 394,808	+ 441,819
1942	2,385,466	896,621	747,891	1,644,242	1,304,680	161,113	+ 741,224	- 408,059	+ 586,778
1943	3,001,352	1,166,655	1,037,224	1,735,077	1,423,672	134,965	+1,266,275	- 257,018	+ 902,258
1944	3,483,099	1,334,554	1,238,078	1,758,898	1,447,226	110,599	+1,724,200	- 112,671	+1,127,479
1945	3,267,424	1,227,439	971,455	1,555,600 ¹	1,202,418	121,693 ¹	+1,711,824 ¹	+ 25,022	+ 849,763 ¹
1946	2,339,166	908,577	598,799	1,864,564 ¹	1,405,297	141,341 ¹	+ 471,601 ¹	- 496,720	+ 457,458 ¹
1947	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	+ 237,846	- 918,082	+ 564,294
1948	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	+ 473,083	- 283,578	+ 389,195
1949	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	+ 261,246	- 427,836	+ 401,811
1950	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323
1951	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736
1952	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	4,093,196	2,961,380	392,472	- 146,280	- 593,941	+ 265,843
1955	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	- 361,086	- 839,997	+ 373,463
1956	4,863,143	2,879,014	818,432	5,705,449	4,161,667	484,679	- 842,306	-1,282,653	+ 333,753
1957	4,934,380	2,941,675	742,687	5,623,410	3,998,549	521,958	- 689,030	-1,056,874	+ 220,729
1958	4,928,381	2,914,800	780,993	5,192,351	3,572,379	526,650	- 263,970	- 657,579	+ 254,343

¹ Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1954-58

Year and quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954	3,881,272	2,317,153	653,408	203,867	341,335	186,662	178,847
1955	4,281,784	2,559,343	769,313	249,929	376,078	160,830	166,292
1956	4,789,746	2,818,655	812,706	253,360	527,893	176,436	200,695
1957	4,839,094	2,867,608	737,530	241,516	549,387	224,659	218,394
1958	4,830,249	2,832,262	775,896	291,491	569,940	179,985	180,675
1954 1Q	851,025	526,534	134,683	37,896	59,175	38,128	54,609
2Q	988,879	594,005	149,911	57,685	82,390	56,230	48,657
3Q	976,654	581,443	174,331	51,681	85,473	46,867	36,859
4Q	1,064,714	615,171	194,483	56,604	114,297	45,437	38,722
1955 1Q	951,349	566,811	182,802	53,966	70,591	38,394	38,785
2Q	1,080,526	636,317	201,823	64,346	93,646	39,394	45,001
3Q	1,113,770	661,944	197,991	73,827	96,747	43,156	40,106
4Q	1,136,139	694,271	186,697	57,791	115,094	39,886	42,399
1956 1Q	1,035,127	628,414	179,792	59,425	93,506	35,698	38,291
2Q	1,234,798	716,959	189,170	73,044	157,449	44,867	53,309
3Q	1,248,201	725,644	219,012	60,584	142,654	43,142	57,165
4Q	1,271,620	747,637	224,732	60,307	134,284	52,730	51,930
1957 1Q	1,097,203	643,136	160,505	55,511	126,435	55,278	56,338
2Q	1,189,937	712,554	177,975	61,691	131,315	56,478	49,923
3Q	1,282,691	767,445	206,001	55,331	131,888	57,020	65,007
4Q	1,269,263	744,474	193,049	68,984	159,748	55,883	47,126
1958 1Q	1,070,967	637,783	156,563	75,444	114,070	45,533	41,574
2Q	1,267,321	695,328	210,295	82,563	186,779	46,659	45,696
3Q	1,208,575	736,818	192,381	63,444	133,994	39,141	42,796
4Q	1,283,387	762,332	216,657	70,040	135,096	48,652	50,609
Total exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	205,396	345,634	188,297	181,836
1955	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	251,493	383,457	162,160	167,999
1956	4,863,143	2,879,014	818,432	255,322	530,918	177,373	202,084
1957	4,934,380	2,941,675	742,687	245,056	555,286	226,845	222,831
1958	4,928,381	2,914,800	780,993	294,203	573,771	182,105	182,508
1954 1Q	866,289	537,177	139,889	38,320	60,848	39,244	54,810
2Q	1,005,024	607,638	151,137	58,073	82,950	56,316	48,910
3Q	993,133	594,785	175,568	52,009	86,332	47,048	37,391
4Q	1,082,471	627,838	195,721	56,994	115,505	45,688	40,725
1955 1Q	966,630	579,765	183,804	54,333	71,033	38,729	38,966
2Q	1,096,638	649,041	202,738	64,691	94,852	39,687	45,629
3Q	1,133,757	675,713	199,349	74,180	100,511	43,490	40,515
4Q	1,154,258	707,662	188,103	58,289	117,061	40,254	42,889
1956 1Q	1,051,464	641,647	180,932	60,118	94,101	35,861	38,804
2Q	1,252,545	731,909	190,481	73,432	157,991	45,093	53,640
3Q	1,266,728	740,825	220,711	60,863	143,497	43,337	57,495
4Q	1,292,406	764,633	226,307	60,910	135,329	53,082	52,145
1957 1Q	1,118,467	660,867	161,602	56,277	127,402	55,662	56,657
2Q	1,212,047	730,372	179,387	62,377	132,360	57,127	50,424
3Q	1,310,634	788,516	207,268	56,397	132,645	57,504	68,304
4Q	1,293,232	761,921	194,429	70,005	162,879	56,553	47,446
1958 1Q	1,091,771	655,592	157,917	75,850	114,656	45,815	41,940
2Q	1,289,561	713,325	211,755	83,119	187,756	47,233	46,372
3Q	1,235,033	759,661	193,526	63,892	134,873	39,897	43,183
4Q	1,312,017	786,222	217,796	71,342	136,485	49,159	51,013

¹ Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1958 are included in the total for previous years.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters - Concluded

Year and quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954	4,093,196	2,961,380	392,472	182,853	178,565	284,405	93,523
1955	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	210,010	204,343	319,256	126,053
1956	5,705,449	4,161,667	484,679	221,647	296,647	361,850	178,960
1957	5,623,410	3,998,549	521,958	240,080	312,777	379,907	170,139
1958	5,192,351	3,572,379	526,650	211,230	323,663	350,209	208,219
1954 1Q	925,865	690,081	88,219	29,247	31,608	70,222	16,489
2Q	1,124,247	812,701	115,910	52,454	48,099	74,640	20,443
3Q	1,001,226	707,214	96,514	52,914	47,544	69,464	27,577
4Q	1,041,858	751,384	91,829	48,238	51,314	70,079	29,014
1955 1Q	990,710	745,674	85,433	35,720	32,119	68,222	23,543
2Q	1,218,704	903,569	97,449	59,417	50,576	79,040	28,652
3Q	1,216,655	878,431	110,558	57,934	53,853	83,255	32,624
4Q	1,286,301	924,505	107,090	56,939	67,795	88,738	41,233
1956 1Q	1,272,210	961,474	97,795	39,161	46,250	91,307	36,223
2Q	1,573,050	1,155,770	140,998	58,794	82,298	91,096	44,093
3Q	1,393,898	981,257	124,496	64,752	80,680	93,162	49,550
4Q	1,466,291	1,063,165	121,389	58,940	87,418	86,285	49,094
1957 1Q	1,359,310	1,029,277	113,741	41,848	57,151	88,041	29,252
2Q	1,545,264	1,106,742	146,311	69,154	88,594	98,428	36,036
3Q	1,396,050	960,561	131,640	67,388	84,750	103,631	48,079
4Q	1,322,786	901,969	130,265	61,691	82,283	89,807	56,771
1958 1Q	1,189,207	859,225	116,170	36,214	54,075	82,396	41,128
2Q	1,380,788	957,507	150,391	63,465	80,678	81,616	47,132
3Q	1,243,093	837,846	121,666	53,443	85,397	91,301	53,442
4Q	1,379,263	917,802	138,424	58,108	103,514	94,897	66,518
Trade balance							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954	-146,280	- 593,941	+265,843	+22,543	+167,070	- 96,108	+88,313
1955	-361,086	- 839,997	+373,463	+41,483	+179,114	-157,096	+41,946
1956	-842,306	-1,282,653	+333,753	+33,676	+234,272	-184,477	+23,124
1957	-689,030	-1,056,874	+220,729	+ 4,976	+242,509	-153,062	+52,692
1958	-263,970	- 657,579	+254,343	+82,973	+250,108	-168,104	-25,711
1954 1Q	- 59,576	- 152,904	+ 47,670	+ 9,073	+ 29,240	- 30,978	+38,322
2Q	-119,223	- 205,062	+ 35,227	+ 5,619	+ 34,851	- 18,324	+28,467
3Q	- 8,094	- 112,429	+ 79,054	- 905	+ 38,788	- 22,415	+ 9,813
4Q	+ 40,613	- 123,546	+103,892	+ 8,756	+ 64,191	- 24,391	+11,711
1955 1Q	- 24,080	- 165,908	+ 98,370	+18,614	+ 38,914	- 29,493	+15,423
2Q	-122,065	- 254,528	+105,289	+ 5,274	+ 44,276	- 39,353	+16,977
3Q	- 82,898	- 202,718	+ 88,791	+16,246	+ 46,657	- 39,765	+ 7,890
4Q	-132,042	- 216,842	+ 81,013	+ 1,350	+ 49,267	- 48,484	+ 1,655
1956 1Q	-220,746	- 319,827	+ 83,138	+20,957	+ 47,852	- 55,446	+ 2,581
2Q	-320,505	- 423,862	+ 49,483	+14,638	+ 75,692	- 46,003	+ 9,547
3Q	-127,170	- 240,433	+ 96,215	- 3,889	+ 62,817	- 49,825	+ 7,944
4Q	-173,885	- 298,532	+104,918	+ 1,970	+ 47,911	- 33,204	+ 3,052
1957 1Q	-240,843	- 368,411	+ 47,861	+14,429	+ 70,251	- 32,379	+27,405
2Q	-333,217	- 376,370	+ 33,076	- 6,777	+ 43,766	- 41,301	+14,388
3Q	- 85,416	- 172,046	+ 75,627	-10,990	+ 47,895	- 46,128	+20,225
4Q	- 29,554	- 140,048	+ 64,164	+ 8,313	+ 80,596	- 33,254	- 9,325
1958 1Q	- 97,436	- 203,633	+ 41,748	+39,636	+ 60,581	- 36,581	+ 813
2Q	- 91,227	- 244,181	+ 61,364	+19,654	+107,078	- 34,383	- 759
3Q	- 8,061	- 78,185	+ 71,860	+10,450	+ 49,477	- 51,403	-10,259
4Q	- 67,246	- 131,580	+ 79,371	+13,234	+ 32,971	- 45,738	-15,505

¹ Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1958 are included in the total for previous years.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar year			1958		Percentage change 1957-58	Percentage of total domestic exports 1958
1956	1957	1958		1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	2,818,655	2,867,608	2,832,262	1,333,112	1,499,150	- 1.2	58.6
2	2	2	United Kingdom	812,706	737,530	775,896	366,858	409,038	+ 5.2	16.1
3	3	3	Germany, Federal Republic	134,098	151,939	201,863	97,784	104,079	+ 32.9	4.2
4	4	4	Japan	127,870	139,152	104,891	48,777	56,114	- 24.6	2.2
15	15	5	India	25,714	28,991	79,110	45,378	33,732	+172.9	1.6
8	5	6	Netherlands	54,559	69,849	74,924	39,256	35,668	+ 7.3	1.6
6	7	7	Belgium and Luxembourg	57,852	60,402	69,702	38,365	31,337	+ 15.4	1.4
7	9	8	Norway	57,682	55,548	55,985	29,401	26,584	+ 0.8	1.2
10	10	9	Australia	47,747	48,883	52,755	26,479	26,276	+ 7.9	1.1
5	11	10	Union of South Africa	64,616	48,441	50,035	29,613	20,422	+ 3.3	1.0
9	8	11	France	53,156	57,506	45,173	26,385	18,788	- 21.4	0.9
13	13	12	Venezuela	34,335	39,844	43,655	21,546	22,109	+ 9.6	0.9
11	12	13	Mexico	39,385	42,613	31,564	17,590	13,974	- 25.9	0.7
12	6	14	Italy	37,744	62,842	29,915	14,653	15,262	- 52.4	0.6
14	17	15	Switzerland	33,535	25,045	29,499	17,844	11,655	+ 17.8	0.6
24	16	16	Brazil	13,026	25,798	21,169	9,402	11,767	- 17.9	0.4
16	29	17	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	24,806	10,658	18,868	13,373	5,495	+ 77.0	0.4
23	21	18	Cuba	15,371	16,889	17,595	7,845	9,750	+ 4.2	0.4
22	18	19	Jamaica	17,222	19,487	15,741	7,845	7,896	- 19.2	0.3
27	28	20	Pakistan	10,502	11,395	15,384	9,497	5,887	+ 35.0	0.3
19	20	21	New Zealand	17,995	16,964	15,103	7,379	7,724	- 11.0	0.3
18	19	22	Philippines	18,060	17,540	14,088	5,483	8,605	- 19.7	0.3
21	23	23	Colombia	17,589	14,627	13,865	6,321	7,544	- 5.2	0.3
28	25	24	Puerto Rico	10,421	12,610	12,570	6,429	6,141	- 0.3	0.3
25	27	25	Trinidad and Tobago	12,491	11,811	11,599	5,453	6,146	- 1.8	0.2
26	30	26	Peru	11,337	10,108	11,501	7,553	3,948	+ 13.8	0.2
30	26	27	Sweden	7,894	12,111	11,008	5,124	5,884	- 9.1	0.2
29	31	28	Ireland	10,144	8,399	8,719	3,310	5,409	+ 3.8	0.2
¹	¹	29	China (except Taiwan)	2,427	1,392	7,809	4,311	3,498	+461.0	0.2
34	34	30	Austria	5,214	6,712	7,536	3,119	4,417	+ 12.3	0.2
35	35	31	Spain	5,053	5,915	6,716	2,844	3,872	+ 13.5	0.1
33	24	32	Argentina	6,183	14,199	6,506	4,676	1,830	- 54.2	0.1
32	32	33	Hong Kong	7,026	7,595	6,054	3,268	2,786	- 20.3	0.1
47	47	34	Ceylon	3,341	3,213	5,508	4,085	1,423	+ 71.4	0.1
31	14	35	Panama	7,748	30,665	5,393	3,088	2,305	- 82.4	0.1
36	38	36	Dominican Republic	4,985	5,024	5,368	2,767	2,601	+ 6.8	0.1
46	45	37	Denmark	3,516	3,532	5,001	1,829	3,172	+ 41.6	0.1
¹	42	38	Greece	2,523	4,121	4,657	2,958	1,699	+ 13.0	0.1
²	37	39	Israel	2,725	5,050	4,641	1,815	2,826	- 8.1	0.1
39	41	40	Chile	4,420	4,361	4,602	1,801	2,801	+ 5.5	0.1

Additional countries included in leading forty in 1957

¹	33	41	Korea	2,864	7,302	4,308	2,551	1,757	- 41.0	0.1
37	40	43	Barbados	4,721	4,665	4,198	1,957	2,241	- 10.0	0.1
40	36	44	British Guiana	4,351	5,069	4,066	2,013	2,053	- 19.8	0.1
38	39	45	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	4,679	4,956	3,915	2,381	1,534	- 21.0	0.1
20	22	¹	Poland	17,918	16,669	645	196	449	- 96.1	²

¹ Lower than 50th.² Less than 0.1%.

TABLE IV Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar year			1958		Percentage change 1957-58	Percentage of total imports 1958
1956	1957	1958		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	4,161,667	3,998,549	3,572,379	1,816,732	1,755,647	-10.7	68.8
2	2	2	United Kingdom	484,679	521,958	526,650	266,560	260,090	+ 0.9	10.1
3	3	3	Venezuela	208,401	248,145	209,590	96,669	112,921	-15.5	4.0
4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	89,348	97,646	105,944	46,215	59,729	+ 8.5	2.0
5	5	5	Japan	60,826	61,605	70,216	29,791	40,425	+14.0	1.4
15	11	6	Arabia	24,712	34,316	68,023	29,238	38,785	+98.2	1.3
10	9	7	France	32,600	36,183	41,091	14,720	26,371	+13.6	0.8
8	8	8	Netherlands Antilles	38,119	39,269	39,804	14,733	25,071	+ 1.4	0.8
6	6	9	Belgium and Luxembourg	52,728	44,066	36,022	13,489	22,533	-18.3	0.7
13	14	10	Australia	26,310	28,728	32,920	12,579	20,341	+14.6	0.6
14	12	11	Italy	24,967	33,012	32,820	12,672	20,148	- 0.6	0.6
7	18	12	Mexico	41,699	21,113	32,059	17,352	14,707	+51.8	0.6
17	16	13	Netherlands	23,776	25,396	29,541	12,717	16,824	+16.3	0.6
11	13	14	India	30,898	29,248	27,696	13,441	14,255	- 5.3	0.5
16	7	15	Jamaica	24,633	40,210	27,628	18,769	8,859	-31.3	0.5
9	10	16	Brazil	34,832	35,325	27,497	12,939	14,558	-22.2	0.5
19	17	17	Switzerland	22,301	24,660	26,968	12,780	14,188	+ 9.4	0.5
20	19	18	British Guiana	20,498	21,003	20,644	6,646	13,998	- 1.7	0.4
12	15	19	Malaya and Singapore	28,558	27,356	19,904	8,887	11,017	-27.2	0.4
25	23	20	Cuba	12,279	13,866	18,881	5,583	13,298	+36.2	0.4
18	20	21	Colombia	23,056	18,190	16,585	8,390	8,195	- 8.8	0.3
22	21	22	Sweden	17,303	15,568	14,141	6,356	7,785	- 9.2	0.3
23	22	23	Ceylon	16,564	14,916	12,869	6,113	6,756	-13.7	0.2
24	24	24	New Zealand	12,321	11,770	11,593	6,611	4,982	- 1.5	0.2
26	28	25	Trinidad and Tobago	11,051	8,205	9,851	4,833	5,018	+20.1	0.2
36	30	26	Hong Kong	5,699	7,223	8,823	4,283	4,540	+22.2	0.2
27	33	27	Union of South Africa	8,401	6,859	8,030	2,212	5,818	+17.1	0.2
33	26	28	Denmark	6,182	8,616	7,780	3,517	4,263	- 9.7	0.1
29	32	29	Panama	7,585	7,198	7,489	4,061	3,428	+ 4.0	0.1
45	27	30	Costa Rica	3,893	8,606	7,127	3,079	4,048	-17.2	0.1
34	35	31	Spain	5,727	5,596	6,749	2,994	3,755	+20.6	0.1
28	25	32	Mauritius and Seychelles	7,785	10,278	5,918	1,148	4,770	-42.4	0.1
32	31	33	Fiji	6,267	7,218	5,728	2,468	3,260	-20.6	0.1
39	39	34	Argentina	4,626	4,704	5,437	2,196	3,241	+15.6	0.1
35	36	35	China (except Taiwan)	5,721	5,304	5,376	2,808	2,568	+ 1.4	0.1
30	38	36	British East Africa	7,290	4,989	5,139	3,006	2,133	+ 3.0	0.1
40	43	37	Ecuador	4,498	4,428	4,967	1,733	3,234	+12.2	0.1
37	37	38	Czechoslovakia	5,675	5,045	4,950	2,169	2,781	- 1.9	0.1
31	41	39	Honduras	7,079	4,575	4,903	2,808	2,095	+ 7.2	0.1
44	42	40	Austria	3,913	4,431	4,791	2,258	2,533	+ 8.1	0.1

Additional countries included in leading forty in 1957

47	40	42	Alaska	3,792	4,619	4,086	1,705	2,381	-11.5	0.1
38	29	43	Barbados	4,634	7,628	3,751	2,163	1,588	-50.8	0.1
42	34	1	Ghana	4,063	5,989	2,129	1,787	242	-64.5	2

¹ Lower than 50th.² Less than 0.1%.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade—Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar year					1958	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	2,317,153	2,559,343	2,818,655	2,867,608	2,832,262	1,333,112	1,499,150
Alaska	1,272	1,221	3,128	2,809	1,224	342	882
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,226	1,382	1,399	1,726	1,450	782	668
Greenland	299	86	176	76	138	104	34
Total, North America.....	2,319,950	2,562,031	2,823,358	2,872,219	2,835,074	1,334,339	1,500,735
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	2,992	3,010	2,900	3,006	3,346	1,639	1,707
British Honduras	299	304	248	284	232	116	116
Bahamas	2,271	2,133	2,303	2,589	2,622	1,303	1,319
West Indies Federation	31,286	33,948	38,715	40,276	35,812	17,301	18,511
Barbados	(4,378)	(4,267)	(4,721)	(4,665)	(4,198)	(1,957)	(2,241)
Jamaica	(11,552)	(12,907)	(17,222)	(19,487)	(15,741)	(7,845)	(7,896)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(3,931)	(4,149)	(4,281)	(4,313)	(4,274)	(2,046)	(2,228)
Trinidad and Tobago	(11,425)	(12,625)	(12,491)	(11,811)	(11,599)	(5,453)	(6,146)
American Virgin Islands	119	190	130	126	136	59	77
Costa Rica	2,834	3,576	2,743	2,369	2,884	1,453	1,431
Cuba	17,455	13,910	15,371	16,889	17,595	7,845	9,750
Dominican Republic	4,269	4,168	4,985	5,024	5,368	2,767	2,601
El Salvador	1,526	1,808	2,295	2,415	2,151	1,171	980
French West Indies	24	23	17	39	35	8	27
Guatemala	2,021	2,508	3,003	3,207	3,661	2,265	1,396
Haiti	3,307	2,446	2,917	2,241	2,197	1,228	969
Honduras	471	588	868	1,061	1,213	589	624
Mexico	27,359	37,126	39,385	42,613	31,564	17,590	13,974
Netherlands Antilles	1,775	1,444	1,349	1,330	1,596	891	705
Nicaragua	1,653	1,769	1,402	1,542	1,890	972	918
Panama	4,057	2,824	7,748	30,665	5,393	3,088	2,305
Puerto Rico	7,757	9,715	10,421	12,610	12,570	6,429	6,141
Commonwealth Countries	36,849	39,395	44,166	46,155	42,011	20,358	21,653
Other Countries	74,628	82,095	92,634	122,130	88,253	46,355	41,898
Total, Central America and Antilles	111,477	121,491	136,800	168,285	130,264	66,713	63,551
South America:							
British Guiana	4,080	2,967	4,351	5,069	4,066	2,013	2,053
Falkland Islands	4	274	11	3	53	49	4
Argentina	6,692	6,833	6,183	14,199	6,506	4,676	1,830
Bolivia	1,272	1,086	1,489	949	439	187	252
Brazil	45,096	11,520	13,026	25,798	21,169	9,402	11,767
Chile	3,130	3,820	4,420	4,361	4,602	1,801	2,801
Colombia	21,000	22,691	17,589	14,627	13,865	6,321	7,544
Ecuador	5,509	4,953	4,344	2,786	3,209	1,199	2,010
French Guiana	4	2	¹	5	2	2	0
Paraguay	167	91	238	172	184	131	53
Peru	5,086	6,001	11,337	10,108	11,501	7,553	3,948
Surinam	911	971	1,025	829	856	482	374
Uruguay	2,784	2,355	2,758	3,789	939	409	530
Venezuela	30,973	30,756	34,335	39,844	43,655	21,546	22,109
Commonwealth Countries	4,084	3,241	4,362	5,071	4,119	2,062	2,057
Other Countries	122,625	91,080	96,745	117,468	106,927	53,709	53,218
Total, South America	126,709	94,320	101,107	122,540	111,047	55,771	55,276

¹ Less than \$500.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar year					1958	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom.....	653,408	769,313	812,706	737,530	775,896	366,858	409,038
Austria	2,857	6,025	5,214	6,712	7,536	3,119	4,417
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	54,987	53,384	57,852	60,402	69,702	38,365	31,337
Denmark	2,929	3,172	3,516	3,532	5,001	1,829	3,172
France	33,799	42,563	53,156	57,506	45,173	26,385	18,788
Germany, Federal Republic.....	86,899	90,751	134,098	151,939	201,863	97,784	104,079
Iceland	699	505	292	271	315	150	165
Ireland	8,821	12,808	10,144	8,399	8,719	3,310	5,409
Netherlands	39,777	47,689	54,559	69,849	74,924	39,256	35,668
Norway	43,813	47,031	57,682	55,548	55,985	29,401	26,584
Sweden	3,518	7,622	7,894	12,111	11,008	5,124	5,884
Switzerland	26,826	25,640	33,535	25,045	29,499	17,844	11,655
Commonwealth Countries.....	653,408	769,313	812,706	737,530	775,896	366,858	409,038
Other Countries.....	304,895	337,190	417,944	451,313	509,724	262,565	247,159
Total, North-Western Europe.....	958,303	1,106,502	1,230,650	1,188,844	1,285,620	629,423	656,197
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar.....	252	286	240	272	214	102	112
Malta.....	3,043	3,934	4,064	2,755	1,510	733	777
Greece	2,505	4,298	2,523	4,121	4,657	2,958	1,699
Italy	23,844	27,653	37,744	62,842	29,915	14,653	15,262
Portugal	2,118	2,554	1,696	2,605	2,280	768	1,512
Azores and Madeira	641	311	231	214	314	118	196
Spain.....	2,734	4,210	5,053	5,915	6,716	2,844	3,872
Commonwealth Countries.....	3,295	4,220	4,304	3,027	1,724	835	889
Other Countries.....	31,841	39,026	47,248	75,697	43,882	21,341	22,541
Total, Southern Europe	35,136	43,245	51,552	78,724	45,606	22,176	23,430
Eastern Europe:							
Albania.....	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
Bulgaria	8	2	105	119	71	42	29
Czechoslovakia.....	295	1,062	24,558	1,422	1,365	625	740
Finland.....	476	1,736	1,952	940	2,334	902	1,432
Germany, Eastern	¹	2,261	1,458	25	¹	¹	¹
Hungary	35	165	1,913	292	387	220	167
Poland	558	4,005	17,918	16,669	645	196	449
Roumania	74	397	124	429	1,172	739	433
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	4,854	2,680	24,606	10,660	18,872	17,377	1,495
Yugoslavia.....	7,119	363	213	220	207	151	56
Total, Eastern Europe	13,420	12,671	72,846	30,775	25,053	20,252	4,801
Middle East:							
Aden	22	16	9	2	3	1	2
Arabia.....	1,594	1,244	1,942	1,664	2,020	1,120	900
Egypt	1,201	1,291	2,539	1,221	1,207	613	594
Ethiopia	118	73	121	140	109	62	47
Iran	757	644	790	1,717	1,657	977	680
Iraq	425	1,170	657	1,070	970	688	282
Israel	10,174	4,558	2,725	5,050	4,641	1,815	2,826
Italian Africa.....	¹	¹	6	6	0	0	0
Jordan	123	49	97	98	159	63	96
Lebanon	982	1,293	1,320	1,116	2,242	1,728	514
Libya	840	74	101	203	180	39	141
Sudan	8	4	74	213	186	121	65
Syria	1,169	1,045	719	812	767	538	229
Turkey	7,086	647	887	483	1,479	1,075	404
Commonwealth Countries.....	22	16	9	2	3	1	2
Other Countries.....	24,478	12,092	11,978	13,795	15,616	8,838	6,778
Total, Middle East	24,500	12,108	11,987	13,797	15,619	8,839	6,780

¹ Less than \$500.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	Calendar year					1953	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	3,147	2,671	3,341	3,213	5,508	4,085	1,427
Hong Kong	8,252	7,253	7,026	7,595	6,054	3,268	2,786
India	17,689	24,669	25,714	28,991	79,110	45,378	33,732
Malaya and Singapore	2,983	3,421	3,914	3,316	3,233	1,565	1,668
Pakistan	8,970	6,202	10,502	11,395	15,384	9,497	5,887
Other British East Indies	18	53	127	187	113	64	49
Afghanistan	55	20	14	88	24	14	10
Burma	212	480	288	244	957	306	651
China, except Taiwan	70	1,016	2,427	1,392	7,809	4,311	3,498
Taiwan	3,186	1,227	751	1,648	1,167	584	583
Indo-China	190	337	546	1,020	266	85	181
Indonesia	1,321	944	1,243	1,633	1,695	948	747
Japan	96,474	90,893	127,870	139,152	104,891	48,777	56,114
Korea	3,197	7,514	2,864	7,302	4,308	2,551	1,757
Philippines	15,863	18,136	18,060	17,540	14,088	5,483	8,605
Portuguese Asia	43	174	454	461	341	149	192
Thailand	1,767	2,341	1,936	2,046	1,294	638	656
Commonwealth Countries	41,060	44,269	50,625	54,697	109,403	63,856	45,547
Other Countries	122,378	123,083	156,453	172,525	136,840	63,846	72,994
Total, Other Asia	163,438	167,352	207,078	227,223	246,243	127,702	118,541
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	375	602	415	788	541	324	217
Mauritius and Seychelles			108	146	108	37	71
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2,945	4,323	4,679	4,956	3,915	2,381	1,534
Union of South Africa	39,883	56,026	64,616	48,441	50,035	29,613	20,422
Other British South Africa	7	5	6	1	4	4	1
Gambia	32	77	60	13	14	11	3
Ghana	2,313	1,461	1,481	1,254	1,283	473	810
Nigeria	1,452	890	750	1,510	337	130	207
Sierra Leone	356	598	614	493	502	296	206
Other British West Africa	33	33	40	24	2	1	1
Belgian Congo	3,628	3,534	2,786	2,623	2,931	1,480	1,451
French Africa	1,204	1,176	1,037	864	1,032	618	414
Liberia	4,071	2,456	1,781	1,553	663	312	351
Madagascar	41	71	47	31	23	12	11
Morocco	2,824	1,791	2,028	733	1,165	901	264
Portuguese East Africa	2,614	2,044	2,197	2,139	1,334	684	650
Portuguese West Africa	323	274	173	219	344	134	210
Canary Islands	1	0	3	0	1	1	0
Spanish Africa	17	2	11	15	2	¹	2
Commonwealth Countries	48,402	64,014	72,769	57,625	56,741	33,269	23,472
Other Countries	14,724	11,348	10,064	8,178	7,493	4,141	3,352
Total, Other Africa	63,126	75,362	82,834	65,803	64,234	37,411	26,823
Oceania:							
Australia	45,768	58,482	47,747	48,883	52,755	26,479	26,276
Fiji	654	1,055	1,121	579	814	445	369
New Zealand	14,807	22,344	17,995	16,964	15,103	7,379	7,724
Other British Oceania	103	84	118	113	98	12	86
French Oceania	389	477	482	386	271	191	80
Hawaii	3,222	3,924	3,859	3,752	2,310	1,082	1,228
United States Oceania	269	335	212	209	138	72	66
Commonwealth Countries	61,332	81,965	66,980	66,539	68,771	34,316	34,455
Other Countries	3,880	4,736	4,554	4,346	2,719	1,345	1,374
Total, Oceania	65,212	86,701	71,534	70,985	71,490	35,661	35,828
Total, Commonwealth Countries	848,453	1,006,433	1,005,922	970,648	1,058,667	521,554	537,113
Total, United States and Dependencies	2,329,792	2,574,728	2,836,405	2,887,114	2,848,639	1,341,096	1,507,543
Total, All Countries	3,881,272	4,281,784	4,789,746	4,839,094	4,830,249	2,338,288	2,491,961

¹ Less than \$500.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	Calendar year					1958	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	2,961,380	3,452,178	4,161,667	3,998,549	3,572,379	1,816,732	1,755,647
Alaska	7,573	3,982	3,792	4,619	4,086	1,705	2,381
St. Pierre and Miquelon	30	52	38	91	73	8	65
Greenland	13	13	10	55	8	1	7
Total, North America	2,968,996	3,456,175	4,165,506	4,003,315	3,576,547	1,818,446	1,758,101
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	390	258	273	247	463	140	323
British Honduras	124	164	171	210	145	78	67
Bahamas	418	272	221	167	204	132	72
West Indies Federation	31,512	36,099	42,511	58,430	42,994	27,099	15,895
Barbados	(5,358)	(8,236)	(4,634)	(7,628)	(3,751)	(2,163)	(1,588)
Jamaica	(15,309)	(15,567)	(24,633)	(40,210)	(27,628)	(18,769)	(8,859)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(1,250)	(2,456)	(2,193)	(2,387)	(1,764)	(1,334)	(430)
Trinidad and Tobago	(9,595)	(9,840)	(11,051)	(8,205)	(9,851)	(4,833)	(5,018)
American Virgin Islands	1	1	0	5	44	1	44
Costa Rica	7,746	5,948	3,893	8,606	7,127	3,079	4,048
Cuba	9,913	10,025	12,279	13,866	18,881	5,583	13,298
Dominican Republic	1,663	1,529	1,346	1,274	2,660	1,905	755
El Salvador	951	2,962	1,133	1,312	1,186	659	527
French West Indies	1	158	1	0	1	0	1
Guatemala	5,060	4,545	3,227	3,470	3,588	1,696	1,892
Haiti	1,570	1,597	1,683	1,494	1,080	775	305
Honduras	2,589	1,666	7,079	4,575	4,903	2,808	2,095
Mexico	14,033	28,814	41,699	21,113	32,059	17,352	14,707
Netherlands Antilles	20,582	30,722	38,119	39,269	39,804	14,733	25,071
Nicaragua	181	1,429	655	555	2,660	2,538	122
Panama	5,850	9,037	7,585	7,198	7,489	4,061	3,428
Puerto Rico	1,203	1,094	1,054	972	1,443	498	945
Commonwealth Countries	32,444	36,793	43,175	59,055	43,806	27,449	16,357
Other Countries	71,340	99,526	119,753	103,708	122,922	55,688	67,234
Total, Central America and Antilles	103,784	136,319	162,928	162,762	166,729	83,137	83,592
South America:							
British Guiana	20,482	18,307	20,498	21,003	20,644	6,646	13,998
Falkland Islands	1	0	0	1	2	2	0
Argentina	2,738	4,414	4,626	4,703	5,437	2,196	3,241
Bolivia	267	19	88	148	134	70	64
Brazil	31,622	30,747	34,832	35,325	27,497	12,939	14,558
Chile	236	250	1,704	1,622	825	662	163
Colombia	24,820	22,220	23,056	18,190	16,585	8,390	8,195
Ecuador	3,763	5,187	4,498	4,428	4,967	1,733	3,234
French Guiana	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Paraguay	520	237	142	278	347	170	177
Peru	2,264	869	2,766	2,799	2,355	587	1,768
Surinam	2,793	3,646	3,925	3,899	2,270	1,239	1,031
Uruguay	1,025	483	1,157	809	841	139	702
Venezuela	167,594	187,277	208,401	248,145	209,590	96,669	112,921
Commonwealth Countries	20,483	18,307	20,498	21,003	20,645	6,647	13,998
Other Countries	237,644	255,349	285,196	320,345	270,847	124,793	146,054
Total, South America	258,127	273,657	305,693	341,348	291,493	131,441	160,052

¹ Less than \$500.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar year					1958	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	392,472	400,531	484,679	521,958	526,650	266,560	260,090
Austria	3,043	2,709	3,913	4,431	4,791	2,258	2,533
Belgium and Luxembourg	25,077	29,051	52,728	44,066	36,022	13,489	22,533
Denmark	3,463	4,269	6,182	8,616	7,780	3,517	4,263
France	22,046	25,016	32,600	36,183	41,091	14,720	26,371
Germany, Federal Republic	44,485	55,603	89,348	97,646	105,944	46,215	57,729
Iceland	59	8	9	47	13	8	5
Ireland	1,150	336	415	1,319	1,368	572	796
Netherlands	22,562	20,951	23,776	25,396	29,541	12,717	16,824
Norway	1,983	2,366	3,780	3,145	3,229	1,204	2,025
Sweden	9,175	12,152	17,303	15,568	14,141	6,356	7,785
Switzerland	19,151	19,365	22,301	24,660	26,968	12,780	14,188
Commonwealth Countries	392,472	400,531	484,679	521,958	526,650	266,560	260,090
Other Countries	152,194	171,827	252,357	260,978	270,888	113,836	157,052
Total, North-Western Europe	544,666	572,338	737,036	782,936	797,539	380,397	417,142
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	1	1	1	7	11	1	10
Malta	67	62	53	87	88	35	53
Greece	231	280	274	456	380	157	223
Italy	15,006	18,502	24,967	33,012	32,820	12,672	20,148
Portugal	1,798	1,941	2,272	2,664	2,967	1,300	1,667
Azores and Madeira	193	200	164	149	153	75	78
Spain	5,566	6,220	5,727	5,596	6,749	2,994	3,755
Commonwealth Countries	68	63	54	94	98	36	62
Other Countries	22,794	27,142	33,405	41,878	43,070	17,197	25,873
Total, Southern Europe	22,861	27,402	33,459	41,971	43,169	17,324	25,935
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1	3	4	1	4	2	2
Czechoslovakia	1,796	2,880	5,675	5,045	4,950	2,169	2,781
Finland	609	384	527	482	564	249	315
Germany, Eastern	721	572	779	707	948	351	597
Hungary	210	124	209	408	810	286	524
Poland	405	595	2,185	1,110	1,276	407	869
Roumania	3	1	3	1	4	3	1
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	698	635	1,010	2,809	1,688	422	1,266
Yugoslavia	284	516	907	578	827	401	426
Total, Eastern Europe	4,727	5,709	11,300	11,140	11,073	4,291	6,782
Middle East:							
Aden	79	48	73	51	63	39	24
Arabia	2,225	6,988	24,712	34,317	68,032	29,238	38,785
Egypt	440	294	166	330	271	162	109
Ethiopia	97	90	125	63	20	18	2
Iran	1,385	2,064	1,057	546	920	427	493
Iraq	238	1,299	941	435	1,559	971	588
Israel	1,040	1,166	1,511	1,587	1,813	966	847
Italian Africa	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Jordan	0	2	1	4	6	1	6
Lebanon	17,413	17,920	19,601	43	81	21	60
Libya	1	3	1	1	2	1	2
Sudan	57	97	97	45	80	28	52
Syria	23	1,059	1,351	242	200	110	90
Turkey	699	743	706	841	529	156	373
Commonwealth Countries	79	48	73	51	63	39	24
Other Countries	23,618	31,722	50,269	38,453	73,504	32,098	41,406
Total, Middle East	23,697	31,770	50,342	38,504	73,567	32,137	41,430

¹ Less than \$500.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade—Imports—Concluded

Country	Calendar year					1958	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	12,527	15,581	16,564	14,916	12,869	6,113	6,756
Hong Kong	4,154	5,375	5,699	7,223	8,823	4,283	4,540
India	28,054	35,147	30,898	29,248	27,696	13,441	14,255
Malaya and Singapore	19,586	28,810	28,558	27,356	19,904	8,887	11,017
Pakistan	566	816	1,306	504	477	292	185
Other British East Indies	172	71	122	120	133	29	104
Afghanistan	9	6	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	79	7	1	9	88	2	86
China, except Taiwan	1,621	3,125	5,721	5,304	5,376	2,808	2,568
Taiwan	187	155	112	193	159	46	113
Indo-China	45	172	16	7	5	2	3
Indonesia	611	1,001	1,143	965	231	145	86
Japan	19,197	36,718	60,826	61,605	70,216	29,791	40,425
Korea	170	480	8	35	24	22	2
Philippines	4,001	2,027	2,467	3,976	2,187	1,629	558
Portuguese Asia	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Thailand	786	1,142	1,103	630	649	264	385
Commonwealth Countries	65,058	86,300	83,147	79,366	69,902	33,045	36,857
Other Countries	26,708	44,833	71,396	72,722	78,936	34,710	44,226
Total, Other Asia	91,766	131,133	154,544	152,088	148,837	67,756	81,081
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	15,852	13,158	7,289	4,989	5,139	3,006	2,133
Mauritius and Seychelles			7,758	10,278	5,918	1,148	4,770
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1,161	482	720	1,095	1,344	723	621
Union of South Africa	5,911	6,255	8,401	6,859	8,030	2,212	5,818
Other British South Africa	3	¹	8	2	6	2	4
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	1,986	3,775	4,063	5,989	2,129	1,787	342
Nigeria	866	858	986	2,355	2,374	1,191	1,183
Sierra Leone	7	8	18	9	2	1	1
Other British West Africa	1	0	0	¹	2	1	1
Belgian Congo	1,489	2,673	2,744	3,338	1,126	270	856
French Africa	3,184	3,267	2,075	2,275	1,757	702	1,055
Liberia	135	214	441	7	147	¹	147
Madagascar	304	14	38	23	30	23	7
Morocco	197	195	196	292	187	85	102
Portuguese East Africa	191	128	370	41	24	11	13
Portuguese West Africa	181	44	94	33	12	2	10
Canary Islands	26	25	24	20	7	2	5
Spanish Africa	0	16	¹	2	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	25,787	24,536	29,244	31,577	24,946	10,072	14,874
Other Countries	5,707	6,575	5,983	6,031	3,291	1,094	2,197
Total, Other Africa	31,494	31,112	35,227	37,608	28,237	11,166	17,071
Oceania:							
Australia	24,657	26,295	26,310	28,728	32,920	12,579	20,341
Fiji	5,813	5,016	6,267	7,218	5,728	2,468	3,260
New Zealand	7,314	12,316	12,321	11,770	11,593	6,611	4,982
Other British Oceania	0	0	142	0	160	160	0
French Oceania	3	0	¹	19	¹	¹	¹
Hawaii	5,292	3,305	4,374	4,003	4,760	2,173	2,587
United States Oceania	0	0	¹	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	37,785	43,628	45,040	47,716	50,401	21,818	28,583
Other Countries	5,295	3,305	4,374	4,022	4,760	2,173	2,587
Total, Oceania	43,079	46,933	49,414	51,737	55,161	23,991	31,170
Total, Commonwealth Countries	574,174	610,205	705,911	760,819	736,512	365,667	370,845
Total, United States and Dependencies	2,975,447	3,460,510	4,170,866	4,008,149	3,582,712	1,821,108	1,761,604
Total, All Countries	4,093,196	4,712,370	5,705,449	5,623,410	5,192,351	2,569,995	2,622,356

¹ Less than \$500.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58
		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	974,964	831,579	885,339	459,044	426,295	+ 6.5
2	Wheat	513,081	380,415	446,078	232,689	213,389	+ 17.3
14	Barley	94,977	67,522	78,118	37,326	40,792	+ 15.7
17	Whisky	68,660	66,994	70,276	27,481	42,795	+ 4.9
18	Wheat flour	71,549	61,175	69,398	37,740	31,658	+ 13.4
22	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	43,624	64,719	45,046	23,536	21,510	- 30.4
	Animals and animal products	260,249	302,051	397,695	165,741	231,954	+ 31.7
13	Cattle, chiefly for beef	630	41,678	84,101	31,328	52,773	+101.8
16	Fish, fresh and frozen	59,594	63,186	70,898	29,027	41,871	+ 12.2
25	Fish, canned	17,450	13,868	33,706	7,226	26,480	+143.0
31	Fur skins, undressed	25,893	25,944	23,322	12,748	10,574	- 10.1
33	Fish, cured	22,835	24,513	22,700	11,088	11,612	- 7.4
35	Beef and veal, fresh	3,644	13,356	20,185	8,633	11,552	+ 51.1
39	Molluscs and crustaceans	20,554	20,413	19,220	11,356	7,864	- 5.8
40	Pork, fresh	12,700	10,233	18,932	7,809	11,123	+ 85.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	22,568	27,162	20,660	10,399	10,261	- 23.9
	Wood, wood products and paper	1,514,458	1,456,125	1,413,989	658,241	755,748	- 2.9
1	Newsprint paper	708,385	715,490	690,209	333,546	356,663	- 3.5
3	Planks and boards	326,445	281,681	292,013	127,841	164,172	+ 3.7
4	Wood pulp	304,536	292,406	285,449	133,234	152,215	- 2.4
24	Pulpwood	49,794	48,459	34,655	15,244	19,411	- 28.5
34	Plywoods and veneers	29,020	22,336	22,524	10,119	12,405	+ 0.8
37	Shingles	24,546	19,393	19,828	7,678	12,150	+ 2.2
	Iron and its products	458,849	518,835	432,433	202,183	230,250	- 16.7
10	Iron ore	144,443	152,281	107,674	28,794	78,880	- 29.3
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	63,937	67,339	93,829	55,262	38,567	+ 39.3
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	47,130	57,177	46,881	24,740	22,141	- 18.0
26	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	17,614	26,735	32,789	16,255	16,534	+ 22.6
27	Rolling mill products	25,719	33,043	31,833	16,058	15,775	- 3.7
30	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	20,749	42,226	24,278	10,173	14,105	- 42.5
38	Automobiles, passenger	17,027	22,629	19,382	13,853	5,529	- 14.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	959,471	1,006,186	1,035,042	515,089	519,953	+ 2.9
5	Uranium ores and concentrates	45,777	127,935	276,506	114,797	161,709	+116.1
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	234,806	229,386	222,442	101,949	120,493	- 3.0
7	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	222,909	248,253	212,580	134,540	78,040	- 14.4
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	194,206	162,109	137,113	73,770	63,343	- 15.4
19	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	74,011	64,921	55,385	25,485	29,900	- 14.7
29	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	21,407	25,186	24,944	12,841	12,103	- 1.0
36	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	35,656	27,821	19,837	12,540	7,297	- 28.7
	Non-metallic minerals and products	292,100	347,705	245,818	119,459	126,359	- 29.3
12	Asbestos, unmanufactured	99,895	107,058	90,745	36,828	53,917	- 15.2
15	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	103,923	140,975	73,044	44,427	28,617	- 48.2
32	Abrasives, artificial, crude	28,389	33,911	22,717	10,794	11,923	- 33.0
	Chemicals and allied products	182,854	195,303	197,051	101,587	95,464	+ 0.9
21	Fertilizers, chemical	49,211	48,958	46,476	24,356	22,120	- 5.1
28	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	26,577	29,642	26,348	14,809	11,539	- 11.1
	Miscellaneous commodities	124,233	154,147	202,221	106,543	95,678	+ 31.2
9	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	49,545	39,910	109,113	62,010	47,103	+173.4
23	Non-commercial items	34,000	40,954	38,229	17,220	21,009	- 6.7
	Total domestic exports to All Countries	4,789,746	4,839,094	4,830,249	2,338,288	2,491,961	- 0.2
	Total of commodities itemized	3,810,405	3,814,534	4,058,803	1,957,150	2,101,653	
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	79.6	78.8	84.0	83.7	84.3	

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58
		1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	628,777	652,225	652,686	305,182	347,504	+ 0.1
18	Sugar, unrefined	55,828	75,632	58,578	24,403	34,175	-22.5
19	Coffee, green	62,657	59,120	55,252	29,720	25,532	- 6.5
23	Vegetables, fresh	43,694	41,614	43,437	29,837	13,600	+ 4.4
28	Citrus fruits, fresh	32,596	32,864	36,058	18,876	17,182	+ 9.7
35	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	40,610	39,101	30,779	13,597	17,182	-21.3
	Animals and animal products	122,154	124,617	128,993	62,845	66,148	+ 3.5
	Fibres, textiles and products	416,390	408,651	387,297	197,225	190,072	- 5.2
14	Cotton fabrics	62,130	65,049	66,168	34,254	31,914	+ 1.7
22	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	44,793	47,034	48,903	22,032	26,871	+ 4.0
24	Cotton, raw	58,748	49,487	45,416	28,494	16,922	- 8.2
29	Wool fabrics	40,191	40,938	35,848	18,852	16,996	-12.4
40	Synthetic fabrics	23,570	25,336	26,895	12,967	13,928	+ 6.2
	Wood, wood products and paper	228,208	225,888	235,608	114,931	120,677	+ 4.3
15	Paperboard, paper and products	61,954	62,027	65,478	31,866	33,612	+ 5.6
27	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	34,435	35,727	37,012	18,395	18,617	+ 3.6
30	Logs, timber and lumber	40,555	31,582	35,697	16,521	19,176	+13.0
32	Books, printed	27,950	31,468	34,765	16,664	18,101	+10.5
	Iron and its products	2,231,354	2,131,030	1,852,174	962,548	889,626	-13.1
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	628,521	631,599	532,916	275,974	256,942	-15.6
3	Automobile parts (except engines)	284,788	260,075	240,526	133,000	107,526	- 7.5
5	Rolling mill products	234,709	221,257	147,049	57,445	89,604	-33.5
6	Automobiles, passenger	125,539	106,596	141,543	71,339	70,204	+32.8
7	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	120,986	123,870	121,327	71,374	49,953	- 2.1
8	Tractors and parts	159,627	127,658	117,290	61,931	55,359	- 8.1
10	Pipes, tubes and fittings	123,088	147,727	88,371	63,490	24,881	-40.2
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	72,522	74,572	81,007	47,821	33,186	+ 8.6
26	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	41,717	38,265	38,009	16,779	21,230	- 0.7
33	Tools	32,779	36,227	34,738	16,946	17,792	- 4.1
39	Iron ore	38,722	36,387	28,932	6,117	22,815	-20.5
	Non-ferrous metals and products	491,539	484,863	432,178	217,028	215,150	-10.9
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	257,292	249,328	240,112	124,655	115,457	- 3.7
36	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	24,635	38,831	30,284	14,623	15,661	-22.0
	Non-metallic minerals and products	765,971	777,661	682,854	304,925	377,929	-12.2
2	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	271,291	305,557	278,540	131,157	147,383	- 8.8
13	Coal, bituminous	96,516	90,692	67,067	31,461	35,606	-26.0
16	Fuel oils	81,799	76,204	64,886	21,973	42,913	-14.9
37	Gasoline	35,217	37,184	30,235	11,867	18,368	-18.7
	Chemicals and allied products	288,586	293,821	290,358	145,166	145,192	- 1.2
20	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	47,092	49,747	54,891	27,109	27,782	+10.3
25	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	61,871	54,487	41,785	20,645	21,140	-23.3
38	Drugs and medicines	26,560	28,729	29,619	17,866	11,753	+ 3.1
	Miscellaneous commodities	532,469	524,656	530,204	260,143	270,061	+ 1.1
9	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	91,304	93,691	94,820	57,519	37,301	+ 1.2
12	Tourist purchases	75,205	77,403	78,947	29,013	49,934	+ 2.0
17	Non-commercial items	83,098	72,328	62,244	27,635	34,609	-13.9
21	Parcels of small value	49,371	51,982	53,583	26,711	26,872	+ 3.1
31	Refrigerators and freezers	44,622	35,113	34,795	19,179	15,616	- 0.9
34	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	26,133	28,943	32,334	16,719	15,615	+11.7
	Total imports from All Countries	5,705,449	5,623,410	5,192,351	2,569,995	2,622,356	- 7.7
	Total of commodities itemized	3,764,715	3,731,431	3,386,136	1,716,826	1,669,310	
	Percent of imports itemized	66.0	66.4	65.2	66.8	63.7	

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	United States share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	199,334	191,715	79,542	87,353	92,189	- 6.3	20.3
12	Whisky	62,467	60,610	64,360	24,830	39,530	+ 6.2	91.6
29	Barley	37,471	24,507	16,438	4,903	11,535	- 32.9	21.0
30	Wheat	17,959	16,147	15,227	10,350	4,877	- 5.7	3.4
35	Fodders, n.o.p.	11,892	13,933	11,959	6,810	5,149	- 14.2	76.9
39	Oats	7,630	19,745	8,443	6,593	1,850	- 57.2	64.9
	Animals and animal products	177,468	219,081	290,517	123,880	166,637	+ 32.6	73.1
8	Cattle, chiefly for beef	566	41,609	84,033	31,292	52,741	+102.0	99.9
11	Fish, fresh and frozen	58,696	62,370	69,652	28,766	40,886	+ 11.7	98.2
19	Beef and veal, fresh	3,292	13,083	19,933	8,483	11,450	+ 52.4	98.8
22	Pork, fresh	12,539	10,143	18,848	7,775	11,073	+ 85.8	99.6
23	Fur skins, undressed	20,831	20,458	18,506	8,873	9,633	- 9.5	79.3
24	Molluscs and crustaceans	19,798	19,635	18,428	11,018	7,410	- 6.1	95.9
36	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	8,790	8,371	11,877	5,537	6,340	+ 41.9	90.9
	Fibres, textiles and products	11,304	10,391	8,487	4,314	4,173	- 18.3	41.1
	Wood, wood products and paper	1,248,918	1,171,903	1,163,180	539,497	623,683	- 0.7	82.3
1	Newsprint paper	615,942	610,290	590,167	287,689	302,478	- 3.3	85.5
3	Wood pulp	245,081	235,258	239,874	114,229	125,645	+ 2.0	84.0
4	Planks and boards	252,594	204,976	227,436	92,207	135,229	+ 11.0	77.9
17	Pulpwood	41,277	39,458	29,752	13,748	16,004	- 24.6	85.9
20	Shingles	23,857	18,678	19,381	7,479	11,902	+ 3.8	97.7
27	Plywoods and veneers	25,619	17,940	17,602	7,988	9,614	- 1.9	78.1
	Iron and its products	260,665	268,758	249,334	107,997	141,337	- 7.2	57.7
7	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	52,801	57,650	87,118	51,107	36,011	+ 51.1	92.8
9	Iron ore	113,516	110,180	77,749	18,727	59,022	- 29.4	72.2
26	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	9,899	18,400	17,718	11,257	6,461	- 3.7	54.0
31	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	18,993	22,193	15,045	7,810	7,235	- 32.2	32.1
37	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	16,399	12,788	11,165	2,398	8,767	- 12.7	46.0
38	Scrap iron and steel	11,538	8,331	9,084	2,910	6,174	+ 9.0	73.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	535,759	581,668	608,341	300,107	308,234	+ 4.6	58.8
2	Uranium ores and concentrates	45,777	127,934	262,675	114,662	148,013	+105.3	95.0
5	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	143,512	152,871	103,766	68,351	35,415	- 32.1	48.8
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	96,541	100,901	97,768	42,289	55,479	- 3.1	44.0
14	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	98,299	69,837	42,752	25,964	16,788	- 38.8	31.2
16	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	54,681	41,640	36,674	17,099	19,575	- 11.9	66.2
28	Silver, unmanufactured	17,423	15,478	17,168	7,656	9,512	+ 10.9	92.5
33	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	12,677	12,836	13,178	6,043	7,135	+ 2.7	50.5
40	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	10,013	7,225	8,047	2,913	5,134	+ 11.4	32.3
	Non-metallic minerals and products	224,840	269,654	188,968	96,507	92,461	- 29.9	76.9
10	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	103,033	140,672	73,044	44,427	28,617	- 48.1	100.0
13	Asbestos, unmanufactured	52,018	51,023	48,426	21,335	27,091	- 5.1	53.4
21	Abrasives, artificial, crude	24,682	30,623	19,211	8,866	10,345	- 37.3	84.6
25	Gas exported by pipeline	¹	2,322	17,984	8,118	9,866	+674.5	100.0
	Chemicals and allied products	84,975	77,963	79,399	42,477	36,922	+ 1.8	40.3
15	Fertilizers, chemical	41,920	38,676	39,815	22,362	17,453	+ 2.9	85.7
	Miscellaneous commodities	75,392	76,474	64,494	30,978	33,516	- 15.7	31.9
18	Non-commercial items	23,476	28,982	23,478	10,388	13,090	- 19.0	61.4
32	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	28,611	16,137	14,977	7,418	7,559	- 7.2	13.7
34	Electrical energy	15,193	19,165	12,578	6,974	5,604	- 34.4	100.0 ²
	Total domestic exports to the United States	2,818,655	2,867,608	2,832,262	1,333,112	1,499,150	- 1.4	58.6
	Total of commodities itemized	2,457,303	2,523,075	2,531,336	1,187,644	1,343,692		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	87.2	88.0	89.5	89.3	89.6		

¹ Not listed separately prior to 1957.² A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	United States share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	321,765	323,380	328,963	156,346	172,617	+ 1.7	50.4
18	Vegetables, fresh	41,100	38,280	37,293	24,117	13,176	- 2.6	85.9
24	Citrus fruits, fresh	30,816	30,805	31,452	16,559	14,893	+ 2.1	87.2
32	Fruit juices and syrups	17,704	18,228	23,670	13,192	10,478	+29.9	92.8
33	Soybeans	24,376	23,726	23,441	5,165	18,276	- 1.2	100.0 ¹
39	Rubber products (except tires and footwear) ..	20,114	18,484	18,100	9,154	8,946	- 2.1	86.7
	Animals and animal products	73,065	71,809	70,903	36,454	34,449	- 1.3	55.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	190,054	209,338	195,269	106,117	89,152	- 6.7	50.4
16	Cotton fabrics	44,314	46,510	49,291	26,682	22,609	+ 6.0	74.5
25	Cotton, raw	29,404	44,548	29,454	22,627	6,827	-33.9	64.9
34	Synthetic fabrics	20,378	21,290	23,092	11,151	11,941	+ 8.5	85.9
	Wood, wood products and paper	205,508	201,223	206,340	102,592	103,748	+ 2.5	87.6
12	Paperboard, paper and products	57,505	57,460	60,655	29,670	30,985	+ 5.6	92.6
21	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	32,834	33,772	35,017	17,475	17,542	+ 3.7	94.6
22	Logs, timber and lumber	38,568	30,159	33,656	15,775	17,881	+11.6	94.3
28	Books, printed	22,370	28,518	27,371	13,399	13,972	+ 7.3	78.7
	Iron and its products	1,939,666	1,802,069	1,520,287	804,537	715,750	-15.6	82.1
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	561,795	552,023	452,689	238,558	214,131	-18.0	84.9
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	280,248	254,275	233,852	130,001	103,851	- 8.0	97.2
4	Rolling mill products	170,236	169,236	116,354	48,761	67,593	-31.2	79.1
5	Tractors and parts	156,425	121,781	111,322	58,701	52,621	- 8.6	94.9
6	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	108,735	107,240	98,768	58,130	40,638	- 7.9	81.4
7	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	70,306	72,488	78,629	46,501	32,128	+ 8.5	97.1
11	Pipes, tubes and fittings	89,380	108,832	64,449	48,534	15,915	-39.1	72.9
13	Automobiles, passenger	88,154	55,538	52,346	29,850	22,496	- 5.7	37.0
19	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	41,012	36,874	36,957	16,361	20,596	+ 0.2	97.2
26	Iron ore	36,556	32,593	28,022	5,826	22,196	-14.0	96.9
29	Tools	25,154	25,099	26,883	13,137	13,746	+ 7.1	77.4
37	Automobiles, freight	43,390	26,481	19,350	10,544	8,806	-26.9	81.8
	Non-ferrous metals and products	343,180	328,765	287,035	145,522	141,513	-12.7	66.4
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	219,846	209,408	187,228	97,609	89,619	-10.6	78.0
35	Brass, manufactured	19,429	19,746	20,006	10,063	9,943	+ 1.3	85.6
	Non-metallic minerals and products	390,618	391,324	296,485	134,582	161,903	-24.2	43.4
10	Coal, bituminous	96,515	90,692	67,067	31,461	35,606	-26.0	100.0
30	Fuel oils	43,331	38,210	26,359	10,461	15,898	-31.0	40.6
36	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	16,670	17,854	19,928	8,889	11,039	+11.6	83.8
38	Gasoline	22,816	26,973	18,358	6,807	11,551	-31.9	60.7
40	Coal, anthracite	27,491	22,120	18,033	7,514	10,519	-18.5	94.5
	Chemicals and allied products	250,365	252,947	246,950	128,865	120,085	- 2.4	85.1
14	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	45,319	47,464	51,980	25,990	25,990	+ 9.5	94.7
20	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	55,047	47,213	35,079	18,005	17,074	-25.7	84.0
31	Drugs and medicines	22,425	23,765	24,467	15,064	9,403	+ 3.0	82.6
	Miscellaneous commodities	447,445	417,694	420,147	203,717	216,430	+ 0.6	79.2
8	Tourist purchases	72,625	74,051	73,902	27,996	45,906	- 0.2	93.6
9	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	84,184	78,573	73,351	41,195	32,156	- 6.6	77.4
15	Parcels of small value	47,141	49,370	50,655	25,330	25,325	+ 2.6	94.5
17	Non-commercial items	65,156	44,703	45,619	19,455	26,164	+ 2.0	73.3
23	Refrigerators and freezers	43,683	33,951	32,798	18,221	14,577	- 3.4	94.3
27	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	22,892	24,320	27,921	14,385	13,536	+14.8	86.4
	Total imports from the United States	4,161,667	3,998,549	3,572,379	1,816,732	1,755,647	-10.7	68.8
	Total of commodities itemized	2,956,081	2,796,653	2,484,864	1,288,315	1,196,549		
	Percent of imports itemized	71.0	69.9	69.6	70.9	68.2		

¹ A very small amount of soybeans was also imported from Hong Kong.

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	U.K. share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	308,731	242,028	283,224	135,107	148,117	+ 17.0	32.0
1	Wheat	176,850	129,602	150,703	72,384	78,319	+ 16.3	33.8
5	Barley	37,128	19,708	46,868	20,383	26,485	+137.8	60.0
9	Wheat flour	21,045	20,373	22,854	11,556	11,298	+ 12.2	32.9
11	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	19,777	21,615	18,242	5,461	12,781	- 15.6	40.5
14	Tobacco, unmanufactured	12,824	16,374	14,396	12,913	1,483	- 12.1	77.6
21	Soybeans	3,026	3,948	6,725	2,799	3,926	+ 70.3	91.1
22	Oilseed cake and meal	20,375	16,594	5,999	2,422	3,577	- 63.8	86.5
28	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	3,781	4,852	3,423	1,337	2,086	- 29.5	69.3
34	Apples, fresh	2,254	2,090	2,535	1,023	1,512	+ 21.3	31.3
40	Fodders, n.o.p.	3,541	1,070	2,061	1,195	866	+ 92.6	13.3
	Animals and animal products	21,669	20,991	39,717	8,138	31,579	+ 89.2	10.0
10	Fish, canned	7,216	5,924	22,829	809	22,020	+285.4	67.7
24	Cheese	3,677	2,699	4,629	70	4,559	+ 71.5	92.5
25	Fur skins, undressed	4,225	4,311	3,982	3,194	788	- 7.6	17.1
35	Hides and skins (except furs)	1,757	2,061	2,465	1,604	861	+ 19.6	19.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	1,880	4,380	2,567	1,593	974	- 41.4	12.4
	Wood, wood products and paper	135,331	142,310	133,403	63,525	69,878	- 6.3	9.4
6	Newsprint paper	41,532	44,009	46,476	20,705	25,771	+ 5.6	6.7
7	Planks and boards	40,103	41,517	35,465	19,808	15,657	- 14.6	12.1
8	Wood pulp	29,763	28,662	24,666	10,968	13,698	- 13.9	8.6
20	Pulpboard and paperboard	7,425	8,749	7,067	3,155	3,912	- 19.2	54.5
23	Plywoods and veneers	2,980	3,866	4,638	2,023	2,615	+ 20.0	20.6
31	Wrapping paper	685	1,249	2,975	1,351	1,624	+138.2	57.0
33	Pulpwood	3,727	3,799	2,813	731	2,082	- 26.0	8.1
36	Railway ties	1,303	1,696	2,490	1,892	598	+ 46.8	90.1
	Iron and its products	37,683	42,522	24,592	10,700	13,892	- 42.2	5.7
12	Iron ore	18,507	24,284	16,213	6,201	10,012	- 33.2	15.1
32	Ferro-alloys	5,734	5,127	2,962	1,216	1,746	- 42.2	44.1
38	Rolling mill products	5,104	5,253	2,253	1,469	784	- 57.1	7.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	264,336	236,914	225,802	113,097	112,705	- 4.7	21.9
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	107,871	78,958	68,998	33,110	35,888	- 12.6	31.0
3	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	41,541	45,374	52,801	35,008	17,793	+ 16.4	24.8
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	56,895	59,576	47,830	23,483	24,347	- 19.7	34.9
13	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	20,203	17,273	14,805	8,813	5,992	- 14.3	92.7
15	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	15,790	19,567	13,739	6,687	7,052	- 29.8	24.8
16	Uranium ores and concentrates	0	1	13,503	0	13,503	+ ¹	4.9
19	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	13,438	9,372	7,509	2,572	4,937	- 19.9	28.8
	Non-metallic minerals and products	19,207	16,258	16,280	8,051	8,229	+ 0.1	6.6
18	Asbestos, unmanufactured	10,035	8,009	7,860	3,500	4,360	- 1.9	8.7
27	Abrasives, artificial, crude	3,675	3,276	3,500	1,921	1,579	+ 6.8	15.4
30	Carbon and graphite electrodes	2,259	3,366	3,181	1,958	1,223	- 5.5	93.3
	Chemicals and allied products	21,283	28,480	35,752	19,688	16,064	+ 25.5	18.1
26	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,126	3,798	3,638	2,986	652	- 4.2	13.8
29	Drugs and medicines	33	20	3,256	2,396	860	+ ¹	34.6
37	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	3,466	3,135	2,296	1,543	753	- 26.8	29.4
	Miscellaneous commodities	2,587	3,646	14,559	6,958	7,601	+299.3	7.2
17	Ships, sold	0	673	11,268	5,600	5,668	+ ¹	62.1
39	Non-commercial items	1,593	1,771	2,227	995	1,232	+ 25.7	5.8
	Total domestic exports to the United Kingdom	812,706	737,530	775,896	366,858	409,038	+ 5.2	16.1
	Total of commodities itemized	752,264	673,601	712,140	337,241	374,899		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	92.6	91.3	91.8	91.9	91.7		

¹ Over 1000%.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	U.K. share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	29,927	31,662	38,014	15,752	22,262	+ 20.1	5.8
12	Whisky	7,355	7,558	7,282	2,950	4,332	- 3.7	78.8
13	Confectionery, including candy	5,003	5,373	5,969	2,198	3,771	+ 11.1	50.3
24	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	493	999	4,212	2,150	2,062	+321.6	16.8
28	Cereal foods and bakery products	2,717	3,420	3,721	1,435	2,286	+ 8.8	47.5
38	Tea, black	1,242	2,146	2,710	1,223	1,487	+ 26.3	11.9
	Animals and animal products	15,208	15,904	18,380	8,072	10,308	+ 15.6	14.2
21	Leather, unmanufactured	4,715	4,536	4,926	2,419	2,507	+ 8.6	50.6
22	Fur skins, undressed	3,253	2,930	4,658	1,752	2,906	+ 59.0	22.6
33	Leather footwear and parts	2,966	3,185	3,340	1,600	1,740	+ 4.9	38.5
	Fibres, textiles and products	103,588	102,510	86,078	42,950	43,128	- 16.0	22.2
4	Wool fabrics	35,262	33,420	29,185	15,219	13,966	- 12.7	81.4
9	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	14,988	15,114	12,623	5,439	7,184	- 16.5	25.8
10	Wool noils and tops	13,540	15,257	11,808	5,700	6,108	- 22.6	97.4
18	Cloth, coated and impregnated	4,755	4,628	5,494	2,727	2,767	+ 18.7	28.4
25	Cotton fabrics	5,527	6,239	4,007	1,950	2,057	- 35.8	6.1
32	Carpets and mats, wool	4,337	4,537	3,418	1,787	1,631	- 24.7	34.2
35	Wool yarns and warps	3,225	3,168	3,087	1,429	1,658	- 2.6	86.0
37	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	5,490	4,508	2,772	1,532	1,240	- 38.5	34.9
	Wood, wood products and paper	6,277	6,638	8,069	3,388	4,681	+ 21.6	3.4
29	Books, printed	2,602	2,881	3,603	1,506	2,097	+ 25.1	10.4
	Iron and its products	162,939	195,572	205,180	106,806	98,374	+ 4.9	11.1
1	Automobiles, passenger	23,285	31,351	54,297	26,753	27,544	+ 73.2	38.4
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	39,894	47,186	46,110	23,160	22,950	- 2.3	7.3
6	Pipes, tubes and fittings	17,922	27,042	19,256	12,875	6,381	- 28.8	21.8
7	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	11,438	14,039	18,816	11,139	7,677	+ 34.0	15.5
8	Rolling mill products	21,389	20,263	13,093	5,352	7,741	- 35.4	8.9
14	Wire and wire products	5,282	6,154	5,929	3,006	2,923	- 3.7	37.3
15	Tractors and parts	2,816	5,499	5,832	3,184	2,648	+ 6.1	5.0
19	Castings and forgings	5,324	7,218	5,298	3,177	2,121	- 26.6	42.5
23	Automobile parts (except engines)	3,523	4,179	4,647	2,046	2,601	+ 11.2	1.9
30	Tools	3,755	3,612	3,584	1,818	1,766	- 0.8	10.3
31	Hardware, n.o.p.	2,677	3,865	3,576	1,788	1,788	+ 7.5	19.5
36	Bicycles, tricycles and parts	3,054	2,630	2,834	1,811	1,023	- 7.8	83.7
	Non-ferrous metals and products	72,757	64,663	64,010	34,331	29,679	+ 1.0	14.8
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	28,113	27,659	33,568	17,515	16,053	+ 21.4	14.0
34	Non-ferrous wire, n.o.p.	3,251	2,937	3,132	1,840	1,292	+ 6.6	40.0
	Non-metallic minerals and products	34,012	30,051	30,113	13,883	16,230	+ 0.2	4.4
11	Pottery and chinaware	11,737	10,386	11,538	5,736	5,802	+ 11.1	69.1
20	Glass, plate and sheet	5,692	4,247	5,200	2,608	2,592	+ 22.4	25.8
	Chemicals and allied products	22,639	23,168	23,553	10,235	13,318	+ 1.7	8.1
17	Pigments	4,860	5,643	5,616	2,500	3,116	- 0.5	36.4
26	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	4,542	4,142	3,860	1,479	2,381	+ 6.8	9.2
40	Drugs and medicines	2,249	2,397	2,525	1,322	1,203	+ 5.3	8.5
	Miscellaneous commodities	37,333	51,790	53,253	31,144	22,109	+ 2.8	10.0
5	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	6,811	14,937	21,137	16,191	4,946	+ 41.5	22.3
16	Non-commercial items	6,710	12,630	5,650	2,819	2,831	- 55.3	9.1
27	Containers, n.o.p.	4,027	4,151	3,768	1,837	1,931	- 9.2	31.2
39	Toys and sporting goods	2,298	2,555	2,602	941	1,661	+ 1.8	13.1
	Total imports from the United Kingdom	484,679	521,958	526,650	266,560	260,090	+ 0.9	10.1
	Total of commodities itemized	338,119	384,621	394,683	203,913	190,770		
	Percent of imports itemized	69.8	73.7	74.9	76.5	73.3		

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	Europe's share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products.....	283,403	227,443	197,867	114,060	83,807	- 13.0	22.3
1	Wheat.....	230,790	158,171	143,616	76,601	67,015	- 9.2	32.2
6	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing).....	17,456	31,522	21,109	15,248	5,861	- 33.0	46.9
9	Rapeseed.....	2,147	13,457	10,714	6,913	3,801	- 20.4	85.6
13	Barley.....	9,476	9,461	7,235	6,018	1,217	- 23.5	9.3
20	Rye.....	9,623	1,229	3,009	2,373	636	+144.8	44.7
27	Apples, fresh.....	32	752	2,033	2,033	0	+170.3	25.1
31	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	1,314	2,503	1,776	638	1,138	- 29.0	9.6
34	Whisky.....	1,542	1,968	1,481	569	912	- 24.7	2.1
37	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	3,780	2,191	1,288	533	755	- 41.2	26.1
	Animals and animal products.....	14,240	15,888	18,479	8,785	9,694	+ 16.3	4.6
16	Hides and skins (except furs).....	2,676	5,147	4,741	2,676	2,065	- 7.9	36.6
23	Fish, cured.....	2,271	2,938	2,562	641	1,921	- 12.8	11.3
29	Fish, canned.....	1,839	1,372	1,861	924	937	+ 35.6	5.5
30	Meats cooked and meats, n.o.p.	1,254	1,369	1,792	618	1,174	+ 30.9	31.9
33	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	7	16	1,635	740	895	+ ¹	14.6
	Fibres, textiles and products	2,781	3,633	2,385	1,333	1,052	- 34.4	11.5
	Wood, wood products and paper.....	22,135	23,522	17,192	7,497	9,695	- 26.9	1.2
11	Wood pulp.....	11,219	10,358	8,815	3,271	5,544	- 14.9	3.1
19	Newsprint paper.....	3,757	4,854	3,124	1,655	1,469	- 35.6	0.5
24	Planks and boards.....	1,501	2,242	2,232	1,453	779	- 0.4	0.8
26	Pulpwood.....	4,790	5,202	2,084	760	1,324	- 59.9	6.0
	Iron and its products.....	40,039	62,011	43,680	17,871	25,809	- 29.6	10.1
8	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	456	14,348	12,038	6,699	5,339	- 16.1	49.6
10	Iron ore.....	10,344	15,475	10,125	2,758	7,367	- 34.6	9.4
12	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	1,527	1,642	8,175	1,969	6,206	+397.9	24.9
17	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	4,513	4,991	4,724	2,079	2,645	- 5.3	10.1
22	Scrap iron and steel.....	14,813	15,359	2,918	1,359	1,559	- 81.0	23.5
32	Rolling mill products.....	2,917	4,605	1,701	875	826	- 63.1	5.3
35	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	1,569	1,745	1,397	971	426	- 19.9	1.5
	Non-ferrous metals and products.....	99,735	116,802	136,406	71,353	65,053	+ 16.8	13.2
3	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	36,566	48,229	53,625	30,105	23,520	+ 11.2	25.2
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	27,527	24,682	37,963	21,299	16,664	+ 53.8	27.7
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	15,178	24,227	27,730	13,772	13,958	+ 14.5	12.5
15	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	5,279	4,474	5,128	1,888	3,240	+ 14.6	19.6
18	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	2,622	1,802	3,605	1,038	2,567	+100.1	6.5
28	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	659	2,203	1,862	802	1,060	- 15.5	7.5
36	Silver, unmanufactured.....	1,138	1,091	1,349	570	779	+ 23.6	7.3
38	Magnesium.....	64	679	1,190	718	472	+ 75.3	41.4
	Non-metallic minerals and products	24,440	34,056	20,652	6,536	14,116	- 39.4	8.4
7	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	21,504	29,846	19,661	6,064	13,597	- 34.1	21.7
	Chemicals and allied products	37,088	40,115	38,810	19,555	19,255	- 3.3	19.7
14	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	8,763	7,110	6,750	3,509	3,241	- 5.1	25.6
	Drugs and medicines.....	1,059	2,525	2,227	1,456	771	- 11.8	23.7
	Miscellaneous commodities.....	4,032	25,915	94,468	53,859	40,609	+ 264.5	46.7
2	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	580	20,040	88,122	50,228	37,894	+339.7	80.8
21	Non-commercial items.....	2,243	2,551	2,930	1,566	1,364	+ 14.9	7.7
39	Educational equipment and scientific apparatus n.o.p.	41	158	1,168	296	872	+639.2	30.9
40	Ships, sold.....	0	1,724	1,160	1,160	0	- 32.7	0.6
	Total domestic exports to Europe.....	527,893	549,387	569,940	300,649	269,091	+ 3.7	11.8
	Total of commodities itemized	464,836	484,258	516,655	274,845	241,810		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	88.1	88.1	90.7	91.4	89.9		

¹ Over 1000%.

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	Europe's share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	27,456	28,682	33,910	12,671	21,239	+ 18.2	5.2
14	Wines	3,077	3,547	3,870	1,501	2,369	+ 9.1	66.1
15	Fruits, canned and preserved	3,204	3,031	3,777	1,406	2,371	+ 24.6	16.5
17	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	3,466	3,773	3,718	819	2,899	- 1.5	18.4
24	Florist and nursery stock	2,406	2,766	2,819	1,215	1,604	+ 1.9	41.6
25	Nuts	2,109	1,083	2,780	1,391	1,389	+156.7	14.4
29	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,531	2,261	2,546	1,126	1,420	+ 12.6	31.3
37	Confectionery, including candy	1,320	1,666	2,106	653	1,453	+ 26.4	17.8
	Animals and animal products	11,025	13,838	14,711	5,480	9,231	+ 6.3	11.4
13	Cheese	3,381	3,741	4,492	1,902	2,590	+ 20.1	85.3
	Fibres, textiles and products	33,890	37,606	34,259	16,653	17,606	- 8.9	8.8
8	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	4,705	5,088	6,394	1,993	3,401	+ 6.0	11.0
10	Wool fabrics	3,727	6,188	4,591	2,523	2,068	- 25.8	12.8
11	Carpets and mats, wool	5,925	5,352	4,577	2,241	2,336	- 14.5	45.8
12	Cotton fabrics	5,137	4,970	4,551	2,332	2,219	- 8.4	6.9
30	Synthetic fabrics	2,138	2,777	2,472	1,193	1,279	- 11.0	9.2
	Wood, wood products and paper	10,967	12,043	13,345	5,715	7,630	+ 10.8	5.7
16	Books, printed	2,954	3,028	3,744	1,736	2,008	+ 23.6	10.8
31	Paperboard, paper and products	1,992	2,208	2,460	1,146	1,314	+ 11.4	3.8
33	Corkwood and products	2,462	2,514	2,340	1,030	1,310	- 6.9	63.3
	Iron and its products	108,090	113,837	113,276	45,931	67,345	- 0.5	6.1
1	Automobiles, passenger	14,101	19,706	34,895	14,736	20,159	+ 77.1	24.7
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	25,289	30,648	30,614	12,857	17,757	- 0.1	5.7
3	Rolling mill products	37,472	28,593	15,831	2,838	12,993	- 44.6	10.8
18	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	711	2,554	3,640	2,091	1,549	+ 42.5	3.0
19	Tools	3,370	3,856	3,629	1,704	1,925	- 5.9	10.4
21	Pipes, tubes and fittings	7,654	7,702	3,171	1,600	1,571	- 58.8	3.6
27	Automobiles, freight	1,700	1,691	2,662	1,250	1,412	+ 57.4	11.2
35	Wire and wire products	2,683	1,713	2,298	1,029	1,269	+ 24.2	14.5
39	Automobile parts (except engines)	999	1,579	1,983	941	1,042	+ 25.6	0.8
	Non-ferrous metals and products	31,678	34,297	37,651	16,047	21,604	+ 9.8	8.7
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	8,407	10,282	15,630	8,125	7,505	+ 52.0	6.5
5	Clocks, watches and parts	9,295	9,906	8,915	3,347	5,568	- 10.0	76.5
20	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,469	3,757	3,610	1,178	2,432	- 3.9	51.1
	Non-metallic minerals and products	28,154	19,587	23,422	9,479	13,943	+ 19.6	3.4
7	Glass, plate and sheet	7,881	5,094	7,547	3,193	4,354	+ 48.2	37.4
9	Diamonds, unset	5,277	4,988	5,189	2,076	3,113	+ 4.0	56.6
32	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	1,646	1,974	2,369	801	1,568	+ 20.0	10.0
38	Glass products, n.o.p.	1,447	1,738	2,018	981	1,037	+ 16.1	22.7
	Chemicals and allied products	13,469	15,860	17,329	6,779	10,550	+ 9.3	6.0
23	Dyeing and tanning materials	2,655	2,641	3,081	1,336	1,745	+ 16.7	25.4
28	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2,107	2,901	2,561	1,044	1,517	- 11.7	6.1
34	Drugs and medicines	1,609	2,151	2,306	1,283	1,023	+ 7.2	7.8
	Miscellaneous commodities	31,919	37,026	35,759	15,997	19,726	- 3.4	6.7
6	Non-commercial items	9,579	12,588	8,290	3,978	4,312	- 34.1	13.3
22	Containers, n.o.p.	2,394	2,629	3,152	1,340	1,812	+ 19.9	26.1
26	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	2,337	2,360	2,684	1,127	1,557	+ 13.7	35.5
36	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	2,348	2,512	2,211	1,027	1,184	- 12.0	26.2
40	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	1,862	2,411	1,944	961	983	- 19.4	6.0
	Total imports from Europe	296,647	312,777	323,683	134,753	188,910	+ 3.5	6.2
	Total of commodities itemized	205,826	219,967	226,467	95,050	131,417		
	Percent of imports itemized	69.4	70.3	70.0	70.5	69.6		

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	Commonwealth share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	48,133	39,586	81,833	50,899	30,934	+106.7	9.2
1	Wheat	21,319	15,354	53,859	36,355	17,504	+250.8	12.1
6	Wheat flour	15,542	12,678	15,844	8,900	6,944	+ 25.0	22.8
21	Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,175	3,015	2,376	1,119	1,257	- 21.2	12.8
29	Vegetables, fresh	985	781	1,107	719	388	+ 41.7	13.1
34	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	743	787	991	488	503	+ 25.9	49.4
36	Whisky	854	885	897	465	432	+ 1.4	1.3
40	Oats	263	238	668	289	379	+180.7	5.1
	Animals and animal products	20,161	19,646	18,590	9,641	8,949	- 5.4	4.7
13	Fish, cured	5,701	6,353	5,129	2,913	2,216	- 19.3	22.6
14	Fish, canned	5,074	4,640	4,409	2,271	2,138	- 5.0	13.1
22	Tallow	1,228	1,088	1,848	913	935	+ 69.9	40.6
25	Leather, unmanufactured	1,122	1,582	1,756	1,007	749	+ 11.0	16.8
26	Pork and beef, pickled	1,390	1,159	1,436	712	724	+ 23.9	95.4
	Fibres, textiles and products	3,371	4,161	3,558	1,376	2,182	- 14.5	17.2
30	Cotton fabrics	721	1,221	1,097	522	575	- 10.2	87.8
38	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	822	938	806	256	550	- 14.1	32.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	52,645	55,566	51,551	24,230	27,321	- 7.2	3.6
2	Planks and boards	24,791	23,866	21,075	11,301	9,774	- 11.7	7.2
3	Newsprint paper	19,735	22,785	20,741	8,829	11,912	- 9.0	3.0
18	Wood pulp	2,030	2,737	3,352	951	2,401	+ 22.5	1.2
31	Wrapping paper	830	986	1,069	433	636	+ 8.4	20.5
33	Logs and square timber	697	487	1,001	562	439	+105.5	25.9
37	Bond and writing paper, uncut	1,052	955	883	371	512	- 7.5	48.0
	Iron and its products	67,449	61,258	69,402	39,850	29,552	+ 13.3	16.0
4	Rolling mill products	3,966	8,631	19,908	11,488	8,420	+130.7	62.5
7	Automobiles, passenger	12,328	16,058	13,911	10,648	3,263	- 13.4	71.8
8	Automobile parts (except engines)	17,459	10,551	9,199	5,907	3,292	- 12.8	70.3
9	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,434	7,681	8,624	3,201	5,423	+ 12.3	18.4
16	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	3,527	4,200	3,989	1,666	2,323	- 5.0	12.2
20	Automobiles, freight	4,600	3,927	2,897	2,124	773	- 26.2	82.1
24	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,892	1,869	1,791	662	1,129	- 4.2	1.9
27	Pipes, tubes and fittings	708	2,425	1,406	153	1,253	- 42.0	25.7
28	Tools	1,278	1,673	1,236	654	582	- 26.1	58.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	19,123	27,429	32,664	13,841	18,823	+ 19.1	3.2
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	7,461	13,098	17,296	6,445	10,851	+ 32.1	7.8
11	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	4,335	4,100	6,233	2,246	3,987	+ 52.0	4.5
12	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	4,083	6,798	5,874	3,635	2,239	- 13.6	23.5
39	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	7,461	13,098	712	360	352	- 94.6	0.3
	Non-metallic minerals and products	4,699	6,711	6,583	2,978	3,605	- 1.9	2.7
15	Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,754	4,146	4,169	1,896	2,273	+ 0.6	4.6
	Chemicals and allied products	11,320	14,612	11,369	5,384	5,985	- 22.2	5.8
19	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	3,335	3,799	3,183	1,562	1,621	- 16.2	12.1
32	Drugs and medicines	848	978	1,021	383	638	+ 4.4	10.9
35	Synthetic resin manufactures	747	1,050	950	417	533	- 9.5	40.0
	Miscellaneous commodities	26,459	12,546	15,939	9,806	6,133	+ 27.0	7.9
10	Non-commercial items	4,892	5,538	6,914	3,150	3,764	+ 24.8	18.1
17	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	15,310	1,279	3,743	3,456	287	+192.7	3.4
23	Packages	3,011	1,972	1,843	1,391	452	- 6.5	75.0
	Total domestic exports to the Commonwealth	253,360	241,516	291,491	158,007	133,484	+ 20.7	6.0
	Total of commodities itemized	213,503	215,406	255,243	140,820	114,423		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	84.3	89.2	87.6	89.1	85.7		

TABLE XVI. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	C'wealth share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	131,764	144,999	124,568	56,952	67,616	- 14.1	19.1
1	Sugar, unrefined.....	49,455	65,180	43,537	20,671	22,866	- 33.2	74.3
3	Tea, black.....	23,001	21,569	19,706	10,334	9,372	- 8.6	86.4
4	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated.....	23,170	22,233	15,274	6,633	8,641	- 31.3	49.6
6	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	6,627	5,542	8,048	3,237	4,811	+ 45.2	32.1
7	Fruits, dried.....	4,468	5,102	7,625	1,236	6,389	+ 49.5	45.8
10	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	3,892	4,781	4,743	3,447	1,296	- 0.8	46.2
13	Nuts.....	4,246	3,929	3,861	1,136	2,725	- 1.7	20.0
14	Coffee, green.....	5,595	4,048	3,649	2,370	1,279	- 9.9	6.6
15	Molasses and syrups.....	2,337	3,286	3,047	1,554	1,493	- 7.3	55.7
20	Rum.....	1,667	1,615	2,173	1,308	865	+ 34.6	52.1
21	Indian corn.....	0	0	2,038	0	2,038	+ ¹	12.3
22	Fruits, canned and preserved.....	705	1,195	2,028	582	1,446	+ 69.7	8.9
25	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	285	452	1,324	798	526	+192.9	16.3
27	Rubber footwear and parts.....	1,191	877	1,132	716	416	+ 29.1	27.0
28	Spices.....	1,155	1,083	1,120	573	547	+ 3.4	40.9
29	Wines.....	869	980	988	462	526	+ 0.8	16.9
34	Brandy.....	461	617	580	251	329	- 6.0	22.1
	Animals and animal products	12,014	12,735	15,770	7,850	7,920	+ 23.8	12.2
11	Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	1,838	2,016	4,177	2,742	1,435	+107.2	91.7
12	Sausage casings.....	5,291	4,599	3,953	2,224	1,729	- 14.0	98.1
16	Meats, canned.....	1,946	2,562	2,797	832	1,965	+ 9.2	43.8
18	Beef and veal, fresh.....	188	581	2,286	944	1,342	+293.5	54.4
37	Meat extracts.....	398	385	442	243	199	+ 14.8	70.2
	Fibres, textiles and products	31,561	27,603	24,655	12,461	12,194	- 10.7	6.4
5	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics.....	10,188	9,908	10,182	4,660	5,522	+ 2.8	77.9
8	Wool, raw.....	13,213	9,437	6,238	3,922	2,316	- 33.9	60.2
17	Cotton fabrics.....	3,037	3,132	2,701	1,204	1,497	- 13.8	4.1
19	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	814	1,737	2,215	1,121	1,094	+ 27.5	4.5
26	Carpets and mats, wool.....	1,041	1,039	1,163	562	601	+ 11.9	11.7
	Wood, wood products and paper	868	879	990	515	475	+ 12.6	0.4
	Iron and its products	1,319	1,420	1,557	573	984	+ 9.6	0.1
31	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	34	120	670	159	511	+458.3	0.1
39	Ferro-alloys.....	151	135	425	242	183	+214.8	10.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	29,814	41,241	31,837	16,269	15,568	- 22.8	7.4
2	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum.....	19,332	29,458	26,129	13,290	12,839	- 11.3	86.3
23	Tin blocks, pigs and bars.....	2,981	3,099	1,961	1,020	941	- 36.7	27.8
24	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.....	1,889	2,807	1,737	1,023	714	- 38.1	50.0
33	Tungsten carbide inserts and drill tips.....	0	9	581	197	384	+ ¹	44.0
35	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	330	562	555	317	238	- 1.2	0.2
	Non-metallic minerals and products	11,310	7,688	7,650	3,075	4,575	- 0.5	1.1
9	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	7,387	3,491	5,045	2,009	3,036	+ 44.5	1.8
36	Abrasives.....	1,740	1,599	455	276	179	- 71.5	3.6
	Chemicals and allied products	768	711	767	420	347	+ 7.9	0.3
	Miscellaneous commodities	2,229	2,804	3,435	1,565	1,870	+ 22.5	0.6
30	Non-commercial items.....	593	768	803	341	462	+ 4.6	1.3
32	Containers, n.o.p.....	415	521	663	285	378	+ 27.3	6.0
38	Toys and sporting goods.....	94	260	430	239	191	+ 65.4	2.2
40	Tourist purchases.....	245	259	412	135	277	+ 59.1	0.5
	Total imports from the Commonwealth	221,647	240,080	211,230	99,679	111,551	- 12.0	4.1
	Total of commodities itemized	202,269	220,973	196,893	93,295	103,598		
	Percent of imports itemized	91.3	92.0	93.2	93.6	92.9		

¹ Over 1000%.

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	Lat. Am. share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	33,679	27,010	33,340	18,361	14,979	+ 23.4	3.8
2	Wheat flour	14,442	10,332	13,818	8,708	5,110	+ 33.7	19.9
3	Wheat	7,193	4,210	8,686	4,468	4,218	+106.3	1.9
12	Malt	4,103	4,381	4,477	2,131	2,346	+ 2.2	41.9
22	Potatoes, certified seed	1,613	1,502	1,343	264	1,079	- 10.6	26.1
23	Rubber tires and tubes	1,434	1,661	1,332	640	692	- 19.8	22.9
35	Whisky	1,008	985	880	580	300	- 10.7	1.3
36	Oats	842	1,058	844	484	360	- 20.2	6.5
	Animals and animal products	18,062	17,731	21,674	10,913	10,761	+ 22.2	5.4
6	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	6,637	6,092	8,796	3,402	5,394	+ 44.4	78.6
11	Fish, cured	5,822	5,242	4,836	3,144	1,692	- 7.7	21.3
13	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food)	796	2,853	4,189	2,686	1,503	+ 46.8	82.0
21	Leather, unmanufactured	1,182	1,421	1,565	804	761	+ 10.1	15.0
29	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	1,927	898	952	342	610	+ 6.0	7.3
37	Fish, canned	590	604	721	339	382	+ 19.4	2.1
	Fibres, textiles and products	2,356	3,051	2,969	1,437	1,532	- 2.7	14.4
25	Synthetic thread and yarn	657	1,205	1,214	662	552	+ 0.7	37.7
38	Felts and jackets for papermaking	604	656	676	317	359	+ 3.0	74.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	29,639	36,027	33,133	15,804	17,329	- 8.0	2.3
1	Newsprint paper	22,256	27,331	25,092	12,427	12,665	- 8.2	3.6
14	Wood pulp	2,692	2,915	3,722	1,522	2,200	+ 27.7	1.3
34	Planks and boards	1,374	2,225	887	367	520	- 60.1	0.3
39	Bond and writing paper, uncut	727	709	659	319	340	- 7.1	35.9
40	Book paper	566	727	592	280	312	- 18.6	7.6
	Iron and its products	37,437	56,389	29,483	16,820	12,663	- 47.7	6.8
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	12,729	15,266	12,940	8,403	4,537	- 15.2	27.6
15	Rolling mill products	8,019	9,134	3,636	1,180	2,456	- 60.2	11.4
18	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	5,563	4,649	2,207	1,449	758	- 52.5	2.4
19	Automobiles, passenger	1,982	2,333	2,137	1,122	1,015	- 8.4	11.0
26	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	724	1,097	1,194	441	753	+ 8.8	3.6
28	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	1,776	4,820	1,011	1,011	0	- 79.0	4.2
31	Pipes, tubes and fittings	221	2,798	930	98	832	- 66.8	17.0
32	Motor vehicles n.o.p., and parts	195	353	920	776	144	+160.6	28.0
	Non-ferrous metals and products	21,135	25,007	24,139	13,812	10,327	- 3.5	2.3
4	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	6,101	8,423	9,370	5,469	3,901	+ 11.2	4.2
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	5,981	7,518	8,198	4,954	3,244	+ 9.0	32.9
17	Copper wire and copper manufactures	5,304	3,504	2,352	1,081	1,271	- 32.9	50.3
27	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	455	1,307	1,084	728	356	- 17.1	0.8
33	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	759	1,261	905	646	259	- 28.2	0.4
	Non-metallic minerals and products	8,112	8,527	7,235	3,126	4,109	- 15.2	2.9
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,986	6,021	5,752	2,464	3,288	- 4.5	6.3
	Chemicals and allied products	15,288	19,647	19,832	8,870	10,962	+ 0.9	10.1
5	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	8,449	11,299	9,099	4,756	4,343	- 19.5	34.5
16	Fertilizers, chemical	542	976	2,725	625	2,100	+179.2	5.9
20	Drugs and medicines	1,020	1,198	1,569	667	902	+ 31.0	16.7
24	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,451	1,538	1,235	596	639	- 19.7	15.8
	Miscellaneous commodities	10,730	31,271	8,180	3,049	5,131	- 73.8	4.0
10	Ships, sold	4,971	26,993	5,281	1,618	3,663	- 80.4	29.1
30	Non-commercial items	744	816	930	397	533	+ 14.0	2.4
	Total domestic exports to Latin America	176,436	224,659	179,985	92,192	87,793	- 19.9	3.7
	Total of commodities itemized	149,437	188,311	158,756	82,367	76,389		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	84.7	83.8	88.2	89.3	87.0		

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	Lat. Am. share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	98,684	104,835	109,585	55,068	54,517	+ 4.5	16.8
2	Coffee, green	53,899	51,990	47,481	25,294	22,187	- 8.7	85.9
3	Bananas, fresh	23,407	34,364	23,632	11,545	12,087	- 3.0	99.8
5	Sugar, unrefined	6,373	10,452	15,041	3,732	11,309	+ 43.9	25.7
7	Vegetables, fresh.....	2,130	2,857	5,496	5,418	78	+ 92.4	12.7
8	Nuts	3,679	3,554	2,885	1,414	1,471	- 18.8	15.0
9	Rice	1,680	1,737	2,337	813	1,524	+ 34.5	40.1
10	Citrus fruits, fresh.....	135	123	2,266	1,935	331	+ ¹	6.3
13	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	608	1,093	1,644	594	1,050	+ 50.4	20.2
14	Cocoa beans, not roasted	1,155	838	1,568	701	867	+ 87.1	15.3
15	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,092	1,502	1,289	427	862	- 14.2	5.1
16	Fruits, canned and preserved.....	1,359	1,129	1,186	159	1,027	+ 5.0	5.2
22	Melons, fresh	393	395	639	638	1	+ 61.8	21.5
23	Tobacco, unmanufactured	548	598	616	291	325	+ 3.0	16.0
27	Molasses and syrups	170	521	499	163	336	- 4.2	9.1
29	Pineapples, fresh.....	585	475	496	447	49	+ 4.4	86.0
32	Sugar, refined	227	1,591	327	250	77	- 79.4	81.8
38	Grapes, fresh	93	167	194	194	0	+ 16.2	1.8
	Animals and animal products	2,386	3,058	3,137	1,327	1,810	+ 2.6	2.4
12	Meats, canned	936	2,042	2,056	926	1,130	+ 0.7	32.2
30	Fish, canned.....	311	325	484	154	330	+ 48.9	8.1
	Fibres, textiles and products	38,712	11,633	20,657	8,029	12,628	+ 77.6	5.3
4	Cotton, raw	29,160	4,796	15,799	5,769	10,030	+229.4	34.8
11	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres.....	4,017	4,087	2,211	1,219	992	- 45.9	40.0
17	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	2,235	976	1,152	264	888	+ 18.0	10.2
25	Wool, raw	1,351	745	556	293	263	- 25.4	5.4
34	Baler and binder twine	499	324	222	189	33	- 31.5	11.8
36	Vegetable fibres for brushes	90	194	211	101	110	+ 8.8	41.4
40	Cotton linters	205	196	179	99	80	- 8.8	10.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	712	290	611	136	475	+110.7	0.3
26	Logs, timber and lumber	647	210	553	112	441	+163.3	1.5
	Iron and its products	3,224	4,826	1,148	427	720	- 76.2	0.1
19	Iron ore	1,791	3,793	909	291	618	- 76.0	3.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	3,344	3,601	1,981	809	1,172	- 45.0	0.5
18	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,721	2,210	1,020	331	689	- 53.8	59.0
33	Mercury and quicksilver	399	444	304	125	179	- 31.5	50.0
35	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	0	143	220	101	119	+ 53.8	67.7
37	Manganese ore	1,081	680	206	182	24	- 69.7	12.0
	Non-metallic minerals and products	211,042	248,463	210,005	96,561	113,444	- 15.5	30.8
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	198,787	241,629	199,909	94,895	105,014	- 17.3	71.8
6	Fuel oils	11,184	5,967	8,814	1,063	7,751	+ 47.7	13.6
24	Lime, plaster and cement	212	349	597	254	343	+ 71.1	16.8
28	Fluorspar.....	645	270	498	272	226	+ 84.4	65.3
	Chemicals and allied products	1,099	825	1,039	575	464	+ 25.9	0.4
21	Dyeing and tanning materials ²	969	570	644	380	264	+ 13.0	5.3
	Miscellaneous commodities	2,647	2,376	2,045	1,080	965	- 13.9	0.4
20	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,648	1,391	821	559	262	- 41.0	46.5
31	Non-commercial items	281	272	330	157	173	+ 21.3	0.5
39	Tourist purchases	92	122	189	76	113	+ 54.9	0.2
	Total imports from Latin America	361,850	379,907	350,209	164,012	186,197	- 7.8	6.7
	Total of commodities itemized	355,794	375,121	345,480	161,827	183,653		
	Percent of imports itemized	98.3	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.6		

¹ Over 1000%.² All or mostly quebracho extract.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1957 and 1958

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1958. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII.

	1957	1958		1957	1958
3. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY					
Domestic exports	151,939	201,863	Imports	97,646	105,944
Re-exports	3,014	769	Trade balance	+ 57,307	+ 96,688
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	11,107	66,869	Automobiles, passenger	19,483	26,068
Wheat	53,514	47,513	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	12,398	15,723
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	9,296	13,089	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,206	5,059
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,026	8,752	Non-commercial items	4,828	2,960
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	6,231	8,297	Automobiles, freight	1,691	2,533
Asbestos, unmanufactured	7,600	6,380	Tools	2,330	2,438
Iron ore	8,294	6,144	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	3,752	2,111
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	2,738	4,775	Clocks, watches and parts	2,147	2,045
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	5	4,749	Glass, plate and sheet	1,327	1,964
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,102	3,763	Automobile parts (except engines)	1,507	1,584
Rapeseed	2,798	3,176	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,432	1,551
Wood pulp	2,344	2,479	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,789	1,454
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	1,929	2,332	Dyeing and tanning materials	974	1,253
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	4,240	1,894	Cotton fabrics	1,067	1,181
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,712	1,859	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	3,115	1,135
Barley	7,987	1,162	Synthetic fabrics	1,294	1,118
Whisky	1,275	637	Wire and wire products	945	1,074
Scrap iron and steel	5,969	398	Fertilizers, chemical	1,029	690
4. VENEZUELA					
Domestic exports	39,844	43,655	Imports	248,145	209,590
Re-exports	341	212	Trade balance	-207,961	-165,723
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	5,344	7,129	Planks and boards	2,113	805
Wheat flour	5,612	6,384	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,091	805
Eggs in the shell (for food)	2,614	4,105	Potatoes, certified seed	813	695
Wheat	162	3,068	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	497	582
Newsprint paper	2,461	2,242	Barite	944	275
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	953	1,970			
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,855	1,914	Principal imports:		
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,619	1,786	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	241,629	199,909
Automobiles, passenger	1,061	1,101	Fuel oils	5,967	8,814
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	2,616	829	Coffee, green	248	579
5. JAPAN					
Domestic exports	139,152	104,891	Imports	61,605	70,216
Re-exports	361	506	Trade balance	+ 77,909	+ 35,181
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	53,673	62,773	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	8,828	12,159
Barley	13,833	7,225	Cotton fabrics	4,176	4,955
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	11,399	5,315	Toys and sporting goods	3,641	3,948
Iron ore	2,343	3,587	Plywoods and veneers	2,696	3,547
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,960	3,544	Fish, canned	4,215	3,308
Wood pulp	11,069	3,262	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,206	2,915
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,848	2,082	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,454	2,591
Rapeseed	0	1,672	Containers, n.o.p.	1,622	1,939
Whisky	1,179	1,313	Citrus fruits, fresh	1,748	1,700
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,554	1,190	Cutlery	1,017	1,662
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,049	966	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,529	1,653
Wheat flour	1,033	933	Pottery and chinaware	1,439	1,543
Tallow	1,001	859	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,075	1,525
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,129	844	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	6,751	1,483
Scrap iron and steel	2,436	92	Hardware, n.o.p.	384	1,000
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,309	88	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	979	978
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,701	43	Silk fabrics	688	926
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	9,073	0	Rubber footwear and parts	290	887
6. INDIA					
Domestic exports	28,991	79,110	Imports	29,248	27,696
Re-exports	1,065	594	Trade balance	+ 809	+ 52,007
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	5,300	39,960	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	5,863	10,172
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	4,402	9,842	Tea, black	10,146	9,715
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,051	5,784	Cotton fabrics	2,736	2,347
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,664	5,737	Nuts	1,816	1,540
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,485	3,100	Carpets and mats, wool	994	1,120
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	118	2,771	Spices	382	348
Wood pulp	1,524	2,011	Carpets and mats (except wool)	236	217
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	927	1,755	Mineral jelly and wax	319	212
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	314	1,127	Natural gums, resins and balsam	292	181
Newsprint paper	1,298	548	Manganese ore	721	120

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1957 and 1958 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1957	1958		1957	1958
7. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG					
Domestic exports	60,402	69,702	Imports	44,066	36,022
Re-exports	390	417	Trade balance	+16,726	+34,097
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	23,129	22,964	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	17,799	10,228
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	8,572	20,775	Diamonds, unset	4,394	4,705
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,551	4,382	Carpets and mats, wool	4,591	3,851
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,527	2,782	Glass, plate and sheet	2,474	3,787
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	4,191	2,417	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,171	1,939
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,523	2,392	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	630	708
Wood pulp	337	954	Cotton fabrics	762	620
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	187	873	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	389	601
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,017	222	Cloth, coated and impregnated	753	500
Iron ore	1,176	216	Wire and wire products	354	432
Rapeseed	1,487	58	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	578	183
8. NETHERLANDS					
Domestic exports	69,849	74,924	Imports	25,396	29,541
Re-exports	642	299	Trade balance	+45,095	+45,683
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	24,892	29,823	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,342	2,884
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	10,373	6,978	Non-commercial items	3,647	2,492
Rapeseed	2,364	5,216	Florist and nursery stock	2,348	2,388
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	442	4,747	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	923	1,996
Iron ore	4,455	3,765	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,391	1,517
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	2,652	3,619	Cotton fabrics	1,551	1,445
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,270	1,946	Nuts	74	795
Hides and skins (except furs)	2,553	1,757	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	24	651
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,825	1,293	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	892	640
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,570	1,288	Cheese	449	590
Apples, fresh	428	1,013	Cocoa and chocolate powder	347	473
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,318	476	Diamonds, unset	555	442
Pulpwood	1,707	234	Benzol	577	430
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	939	107	Fruits, canned and preserved	373	319
9. FRANCE					
Domestic exports	57,506	45,173	Imports	36,183	41,091
Re-exports	462	818	Trade balance	+21,786	+ 4,900
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	7,509	10,008	Automobiles, passenger	155	6
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	5,826	7,025	Books, printed	1,007	2,300
Asbestos, unmanufactured	7,129	4,647	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	5,411	2,400
Newsprint paper	2,854	2,497	Wines	1,960	2,019
Wood pulp	4,377	2,218	Brandy	1,778	1,789
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	730	1,639	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	303	1,633
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,508	913	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,265	1,616
Scrap iron and steel	900	547	Wool fabrics	926	1,180
Engines, internal combustion and parts	250	538	Glass, plate and sheet	603	936
Pulpwood	1,646	486	Fertilizers, chemical	990	846
Non-commercial items	476	485	Rubber tires and tubes	872	726
Planks and boards	510	485	Non-commercial items	1,003	640
Wheat	6,315	159	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	572	600
Rapeseed	702	0	Lace and embroidery	588	530
Iron ore	641	0	Leather, unmanufactured	535	529
			Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,462	222
10. AUSTRALIA					
Domestic exports	48,883	52,755	Imports	28,728	32,920
Re-exports	256	250	Trade balance	+20,411	+20,086
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Newsprint paper	9,456	9,301	Tobacco, unmanufactured	973	76
Planks and boards	7,399	7,637	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	625	29
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,335	7,126	Ferro-alloys	552	1
Automobile parts (except engines)	6,429	5,399			
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,395	3,562	Principal imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,034	2,617	Sugar, unrefined	11,559	11,179
Wheat	0	2,488	Fruits, dried	5,021	7,589
Automobiles, passenger	2,206	1,724	Wool, raw	3,928	3,438
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,144	1,719	Meats, canned	2,523	2,786
Wood pulp	1,098	1,192	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	0	2,155
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	590	972	Mutton and lamb, fresh	718	960
Fish, canned	721	819	Fruits, canned and preserved	641	876
Logs and square timber	274	692	Sausage casings	597	706
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	370	595	Wines	612	587
			Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	662	5

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1957 and 1958 — Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1957	1958		1957	1958
11. ARABIA					
Domestic exports	1,664	2,020	Imports	34,317	68,023
Re-exports	5	12	Trade balance	-32,649	-65,991
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	968	1,110	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	34,310	68,017
Automobiles, passenger	152	382			
12. MEXICO					
Domestic exports	42,613	31,564	Imports	21,113	32,059
Re-exports	263	379	Trade balance	+21,763	- 115
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Newsprint paper	7,439	7,190	Cotton, raw	4,699	12,809
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,912	5,110	Vegetables, fresh	2,711	5,276
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	4,125	4,412	Coffee, green	3,399	2,889
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,374	2,215	Citrus fruits, fresh	84	2,123
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,252	1,376	Nuts	3,060	2,017
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	6,397	1,023	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,011	1,198
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	4,813	1,011	Melons, fresh	376	600
Wood pulp	1,169	822	Lime, plaster and cement	349	597
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	996	769	Fluorspar	270	498
Farm implements and machinery(except tractors) and parts	1,395	611	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	548	401
Felts and jackets for papermaking	431	388	Rice	387	394
Whisky	392	314	Sugar, unrefined	1,591	327
Railway track material (except rails)	1,111	0	Mercury and quicksilver	420	289
13. ITALY					
Domestic exports	62,842	29,915	Imports	33,012	32,820
Re-exports	206	172	Trade balance	+30,036	- 2,733
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	3,751	4,419	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,485	3,175
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	8,958	3,174	Cryolite	1,007	3,123
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	608	3,021	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	2,870	2,827
Rapeseed	5,840	2,225	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,305	1,488
Wheat	5,884	1,990	Automobiles, passenger	14	1,355
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	5,466	1,603	Fruits, canned and preserved	897	1,290
Wood pulp	1,266	1,577	Cheese	979	1,265
Scrap iron and steel	8,165	1,303	Leather footwear and parts	655	1,212
Pulpwood	1,377	1,189	Wines	704	920
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,830	888	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,480	908
Fish, cured	1,476	763	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	511	803
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,755	261	Brass, manufactured	421	748
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,147	148	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	169	604
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	3,250	79	Musical instruments	584	557
Iron ore	909	0	Nuts	357	521
Coal and coke	700	0	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,112	113
14. NORWAY					
Domestic exports	55,548	55,985	Imports	3,145	3,229
Re-exports	117	55	Trade balance	+52,520	+52,811
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Continued:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	32,897	35,605	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	120	281
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	7,605	7,022	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	173	241
Wheat	4,142	5,714	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	165	209
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	1,562	1,986	Ships, sold	1,724	0
Chemicals and allied products	1,073	959			
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	4,641	770	Principal imports:		
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	174	650	Fish, canned	1,020	1,070
Rye	0	535	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	515	251
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	32	467	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	181	114
Paints and pigments	0	291			

TABLE XIX Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1957 and 1958 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1957	1958		1957	1958
15. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Domestic exports	48,441	50,035	Imports	6,860	8,030
Re-exports	552	197	Trade balance	+42,134	+42,202
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Automobiles, passenger	9,333	8,811	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	759	556
Planks and boards	10,365	8,698	Book paper	482	432
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	696	6,361	Fish, canned	522	403
Newsprint paper	5,742	5,628	Bond and writing paper, uncut	315	349
Automobiles, freight	2,736	2,146	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	376	108
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,980	1,933			
Tallow	991	1,633	Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,739	1,550	Indian corn	0	2,038
Leather, unmanufactured	1,290	1,426	Nuts	1,334	1,060
Packages	1,349	1,283	Tungsten carbide, for inserts and drill bits	9	581
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	804	809	Abrasives	1,564	451
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	843	794	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	65	414
Wrapping paper	719	671	Wines	311	343
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	880	657	Brandy	374	342
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	654	563	Wool, raw	327	298
			Chrome ore	307	0
16. SWITZERLAND					
Domestic exports	25,045	29,499	Imports	24,660	26,968
Re-exports	225	304	Trade balance	+ 609	+ 2,834
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	12,358	19,849	Clocks, watches and parts	7,391	6,555
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,689	2,801	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,198	5,388
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,064	1,047	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,673	2,495
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	302	677	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,004	1,825
Asbestos, unmanufactured	915	588	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,194	1,355
Wood pulp	650	458	Cheese	1,109	1,266
Fur skins, undressed	462	405	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	872	827
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	289	331	Drugs and medicines	749	666
Barley	373	250	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	573	424
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	775	0	Tools	672	288
17. BRAZIL					
Domestic exports	25,798	21,169	Imports	35,325	27,496
Re-exports	340	120	Trade balance	- 9,187	- 6,208
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Newsprint paper	4,543	3,684	Coffee, green	24,025	20,131
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	4,170	3,266	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,053	1,629
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,830	2,669	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	1,895	1,049
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	857	2,050	Iron ore	3,686	909
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,334	1,619	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,315	802
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	0	1,003	Nuts	392	799
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	977	999	Cocoa beans, not roasted	513	734
Malt	547	728	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,109	646
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	455	634	Logs, timber and lumber	165	380
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	633	492	Manganese ore	673	0
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,229	370			
Fish, cured	397	308			
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	929	304			
Locomotives and parts	4,339	37			
18. JAMAICA					
Domestic exports	19,487	15,741	Imports	40,210	27,628
Re-exports	176	61	Trade balance	-20,547	-11,826
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Fish, cured	3,614	2,568	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum	23,313	18,506
Wheat flour	2,471	2,559	Sugar, unrefined	14,884	6,570
Tobacco, unmanufactured	786	973	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	423	1,199
Fish, canned	829	739	Rum	352	355
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,893	556	Cotton fabrics	350	266
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	652	340	Cocoa beans, not roasted	117	129
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	660	240			
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	596	77			
19. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES					
Domestic exports	1,330	1,596	Imports	39,269	39,804
Re-exports	19	25	Trade balance	-37,921	-38,183
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	321	370	Fuel oils	30,091	27,964
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	160	248	Gasoline	9,168	11,446
Fish, canned	139	172	Non-commercial items	5	3,493

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1957 and 1958 — Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1957	1958		1957	1958
20. CUBA					
Domestic exports	16,889	17,595	Imports	13,866	18,881
Re-exports	107	144	Trade balance	+ 3,130	- 1,141
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Continued:		
Newsprint paper	4,452	3,836	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	321	197
Ships, sold	0	2,800	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	737	132
Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,189	2,044	Asbestos, unmanufactured	254	132
Fish, cured	2,362	2,033	Principal imports:		
Malt	1,210	1,237	Sugar, unrefined	10,452	14,773
Wheat flour	659	1,007	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	976	1,152
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	724	434	Tobacco, unmanufactured	598	615
Synthetic thread and yarn	416	425	Pineapples, fresh	472	491
Drugs and medicines	474	371	Molasses and syrups	521	486
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	269	317	Coffee, green	148	358
Automobiles, passenger	482	292			
21. COLOMBIA					
Domestic exports	14,627	13,865	Imports	18,190	16,585
Re-exports	205	359	Trade balance	- 3,358	- 2,360
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Continued:		
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,997	2,286	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,076	409
Newsprint paper	1,804	2,179	Wheat	0	376
Fertilizers, chemical	325	1,257	Oats	540	266
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,000	886	Principal imports:		
Malt	1,112	813	Coffee, green	17,880	16,240
Wood pulp	565	721	Logs, timber and lumber	22	142
Wheat flour	118	523	Bananas, fresh	258	33
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	188	464			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	271	419			
22. NEW ZEALAND					
Domestic exports	16,964	15,103	Imports	11,770	11,593
Re-exports	282	258	Trade balance	+ 5,476	+ 3,768
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Continued:		
Newsprint paper	2,394	1,765	Asbestos, unmanufactured	170	343
Automobiles, passenger	1,724	1,612	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	176	325
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	938	1,477	Tools	500	287
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,456	1,062	Principal imports:		
Planks and boards	1,456	1,050	Sausage casings	4,002	3,247
Fish, canned	1,263	1,010	Mutton and lamb, fresh	1,298	3,218
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	565	947	Wool, raw	4,777	2,322
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	773	617	Beef and veal, fresh	532	2,105
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	646	453			
23. SWEDEN					
Domestic exports	12,111	11,008	Imports	15,568	14,141
Re-exports	187	230	Trade balance	- 3,270	- 2,903
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	2,100	2,150	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,066	4,215
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,738	2,108	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	482	737
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	517	513	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	793	688
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	730	497	Fur skins, undressed	146	656
Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	459	445	Ball and roller bearings	1,430	630
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	405	410	Paperboard, paper and products	479	628
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,924	387	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	531	591
Asbestos, unmanufactured	493	382	Automobiles, passenger	36	568
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	150	358	Firearms and parts	993	84
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	235	324	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	442	0
Fuel oils	341	0			
24. BRITISH GUIANA					
Domestic exports	5,069	4,066	Imports	21,003	20,644
Re-exports	75	15	Trade balance	-15,859	-16,563
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Fish, cured	437	550	Sugar, unrefined	10,769	9,758
Wheat flour	271	409	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum	6,146	7,623
Vegetables, fresh	173	244	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	2,807	1,737
Fish, canned	191	203	Rum	559	957
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	452	96	Molasses and syrups	566	429

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1957 and 1958 - Concluded
(Values in \$'000)

	1957	1958		1957	1958
25. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE					
Domestic exports	3,316	3,233	Imports	27,355	19,904
Re-exports	21	6	Trade balance	-24,019	-16,665
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	449	783	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	21,198	13,112
Wheat flour	782	673	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,378	3,569
Automobiles, passenger	532	499	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,099	1,952
Tools	167	32	Fruits, canned and preserved	220	837
Asbestos, unmanufactured	182	0	Spices	222	221
26. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
Domestic exports	11,811	11,599	Imports	8,205	9,851
Re-exports	79	62	Trade balance	+ 3,685	+ 1,810
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Wheat flour	2,653	2,658	Leather footwear and parts	234	241
Tobacco, unmanufactured	823	790	Automobiles, passenger	610	217
Fish, cured	817	730	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	690	30
Planks and boards	377	585	Principal imports:		
Barite	383	468	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	3,491	5,045
Fish, canned	335	454	Sugar, unrefined	2,873	2,297
Pork and beef, pickled	286	421	Molasses and syrups	943	600
Vegetables, fresh	236	351	Rum	388	455
Newsprint paper	340	312	Cocoa beans, not roasted	90	411
Cotton fabrics	309	275			
27. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS					
Domestic exports	10,658	18,868	Imports	2,804	1,688
Re-exports	82	2	Trade balance	+ 7,936	+17,182
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	9,058	11,659	Fur skins, undressed	1,572	736
Barley	0	5,023	Benzol	0	309
Chemicals and allied products	926	1,936	Chrome ore	1,144	0
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	493	96			
28. CEYLON					
Domestic exports	3,213	5,508	Imports	14,916	12,869
Re-exports	95	47	Trade balance	-11,608	- 7,314
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	610	3,839	Tea, black	10,450	8,656
Locomotives and parts	27	331	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	946	2,121
Newsprint paper	517	324	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,609	1,204
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	146	223	Nuts	733	742
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	805	66			
29. PHILIPPINES					
Domestic exports	17,540	14,088	Imports	3,976	2,187
Re-exports	109	161	Trade balance	+13,673	+12,062
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Wheat flour	10,795	8,701	Asbestos, unmanufactured	258	154
Fertilizers, chemical	1,471	1,439	Malt	0	111
Newsprint paper	1,657	878	Principal imports:		
Wheat	0	669	Nuts	2,301	888
Copper wire and copper manufactures	681	301	Chrome ore	494	630
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	585	294	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	529	330
Wood pulp	357	283	Fruits, canned and preserved	348	40
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	552	165			
30. PAKISTAN					
Domestic exports	11,395	15,384	Imports	504	477
Re-exports	574	196	Trade balance	+11,466	+15,104
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Non-commercial items	4,125	5,621	Automobiles, freight	489	180
Wheat flour	1,991	5,114	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	879	25
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	691	1,007	Principal imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	104	727	Flax, hemp and jute, raw	94	199
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,782	721	Cotton, raw	70	41
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	287	221	Tea, black	74	0
Automobile parts (except engines)	284	209			

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME - GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1955-1958
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1957-58	1958			
	1955	1956	1957	1958		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	96.5	95.9	95.7	96.6	+ 0.9	96.5	97.5	96.7	97.2
Barley	83.9	81.8	76.9	73.4	- 4.6	72.0	71.3	73.4	76.2
Oats	103.7	98.3	83.9	86.2	+ 2.7	92.1	82.6	88.7	87.3
Rye	45.3	53.5	44.0	44.9	+ 2.0	44.0	45.3	44.0	47.3
Wheat	99.4	94.4	91.6	91.6	0.0	92.2	91.6	90.5	92.2
Wheat flour	85.7	82.4	79.5	78.1	- 1.8	78.7	76.9	77.3	78.3
Whisky	119.9	119.2	121.0	117.2	- 3.1	117.7	117.5	118.2	125.0
Tobacco, flue-cured	111.0	114.5	115.7	123.4	+ 6.7	121.1	126.7	125.8	123.1
Cattle, dairy	99.0	102.2	107.5	128.9	+19.9	117.7	124.0	134.0	139.7
Cattle, slaughter	111.2	96.3	93.9	110.9	+18.1	110.0	121.8	109.0	105.7
Fish and fish products	108.0	122.9	121.9	123.7	+ 1.5	127.6	121.3	125.3	127.5
Fur skins, undressed	87.1	78.3	72.5	77.5	+ 6.9	78.9	77.8	65.4	77.6
Cattle hides, raw	53.9	61.2	59.8	57.0	- 4.7	57.0	58.3	52.3	60.5
Leather, unmanufactured	122.2	128.4	126.3	132.2	+ 4.7	125.3	130.0	135.6	141.3
Beef and veal, fresh	105.0	95.4	94.6	126.1	+33.3	117.1	140.4	124.5	130.1
Milk, processed	99.7	100.0	100.0	103.7	+ 3.7	100.6	104.0	107.7	104.3
Eggs in the shell	88.6	93.6	69.9	72.7	+ 4.0	73.5	67.7	70.7	76.6
Fibres and textiles	106.4	108.7	112.4	108.0	- 3.9	110.5	108.5	107.4	106.9
Wood products and paper	118.0	120.1	119.9	119.3	- 0.5	118.5	119.7	119.7	119.6
Planks and boards	107.4	106.7	100.4	97.3	- 3.1	100.0	97.4	95.7	97.2
Shingles, red cedar	122.5	130.0	117.0	113.1	- 3.3	106.2	110.6	113.4	118.6
Plywood	116.7	109.6	95.6	93.0	- 2.7	92.1	89.5	87.7	100.0
Pulpwood	126.5	120.4	126.7	126.6	- 0.1	115.4	130.3	130.9	127.5
Wood pulp	101.6	104.5	104.9	105.6	+ 0.7	106.3	104.9	106.3	105.0
Newsprint paper	130.5	134.1	136.8	137.0	+ 0.1	135.0	137.9	137.9	137.5
Iron and steel and products	134.8	143.1	151.5	157.1	+ 3.7	158.5	156.9	156.5	157.4
Iron ore	135.8	144.2	148.8	147.3	- 1.0	148.5	147.1	147.3	146.7
Pig iron	118.1	124.1	129.7	134.0	+ 3.3	144.9	134.5	134.1	131.5
Farm implements and machinery	139.4	146.8	156.9	165.9	+ 5.7	165.5	166.0	166.2	166.2
Machinery (non-farm)	123.0	131.7	136.8	141.8	+ 3.7	143.8	141.3	141.0	141.0
Automobiles, trucks and parts	127.3	136.0	144.4	152.3	+ 5.5	151.9	151.1	151.5	154.8
Non-ferrous metals and products	149.4	165.0	156.3	143.8	- 8.0	148.9	142.9	139.9	143.6
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	141.3	161.8	164.5	156.0	- 5.2	167.9	154.8	151.8	152.7
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	170.9	196.1	146.0	119.7	-18.0	122.7	112.4	115.5	127.5
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	76.1	85.8	71.3	53.5	-25.0	55.1	55.4	51.2	53.6
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	220.5	224.8	248.2	246.7	- 0.6	249.6	250.7	240.4	243.0
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	93.6	118.3	103.7	78.2	-24.6	90.5	81.8	73.8	66.5
Silver, unmanufactured	115.7	118.3	118.7	117.4	- 1.1	119.1	116.1	116.5	117.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	92.6	106.7	91.6	74.6	-18.6	76.6	73.3	72.3	75.9
Non-metallic minerals and products	149.9	156.1	159.6	165.3	+ 3.6	163.9	167.8	165.4	164.1
Asbestos, unmanufactured	154.5	163.6	165.8	170.4	+ 2.8	169.1	170.4	168.3	172.0
Coal	128.3	126.8	132.1	133.2	+ 0.8	133.0	134.2	131.9	133.2
Abrasives, artificial, crude	153.9	157.8	164.1	176.6	+ 7.6	173.8	187.8	184.7	166.1
Chemicals and fertilizer	114.8	113.9	113.3	114.5	+ 1.1	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.8
Fertilizers, chemical	120.4	116.3	112.8	114.1	+ 1.2	113.5	114.5	114.2	114.0
Miscellaneous products	125.2	126.6	128.9	128.8	- 0.1	130.9	129.8	127.6	128.4
Rubber products	157.5	158.9	159.4	158.2	- 0.8	169.1	163.8	154.3	154.5
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	116.7	117.3	118.9	120.3	+ 1.2	119.9	120.3	120.0	120.8
Total domestic exports	117.7	121.4	121.3	120.6	- 0.6	121.2	121.0	120.2	120.9

¹ Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 41.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1955-1958
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1957-58	1958			
	1955	1956	1957	1958		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	99.7	122.3	112.4	126.3	+12.4	111.9	132.9	110.7	147.3
Barley	338.1	430.9	325.9	395.0	+21.2	217.2	557.6	374.0	434.4
Oats	51.0	42.0	118.2	66.9	-43.4	53.0	128.1	43.7	42.7
Rye	99.3	117.6	47.7	66.4	+39.2	20.0	177.9	47.0	19.5
Wheat	140.0	223.6	170.9	200.4	+17.3	171.5	245.5	185.3	199.1
Wheat flour	69.4	69.4	61.5	71.1	+15.6	70.1	85.0	58.3	71.6
Whisky	188.3	213.7	205.4	222.4	+ 8.3	160.0	186.7	178.9	338.8
Tobacco, flue-cured	307.1	191.2	241.1	187.4	-22.3	243.1	350.8	90.5	58.5
Cattle, dairy	23.7	27.1	21.4	23.0	+ 7.5	19.7	25.6	28.6	18.4
Cattle, slaughter	7.5	1.3	94.0	160.0	+70.9	153.4	79.4	160.5	257.4
Fish and fish products	136.4	124.3	125.8	144.9	+15.2	103.2	128.2	154.3	185.4
Fur skins, undressed	139.6	142.1	153.8	129.4	-15.9	199.2	79.8	49.7	192.4
Cattle hides, raw	111.9	87.3	130.9	137.9	+ 5.3	168.9	122.5	123.5	135.7
Leather, unmanufactured	70.6	74.9	83.7	85.6	+ 2.3	95.3	78.7	71.3	94.9
Beef and veal, fresh	7.0	10.5	38.6	43.8	+13.5	49.7	25.7	55.2	44.2
Milk, processed	53.2	58.9	49.8	71.1	+42.8	50.4	65.2	77.3	89.0
Eggs in the shell	7.8	7.7	19.0	28.9	+52.1	58.1	18.8	17.8	21.0
Fibres and textiles	47.1	45.5	53.0	42.0	-20.8	48.7	34.6	36.2	47.9
Wood products and paper	135.2	132.2	127.4	124.3	- 2.4	108.4	123.3	130.6	134.4
Planks and boards	183.1	156.0	143.1	153.1	+ 7.0	119.8	144.9	172.0	175.3
Shingles, red cedar	106.3	84.3	73.8	79.1	+ 7.2	54.1	72.0	90.6	99.7
Plywood	116.9	104.6	103.5	87.3	-15.7	76.1	78.9	91.3	104.1
Pulpwood	88.3	94.9	87.8	62.8	-28.5	71.3	44.2	77.2	60.5
Wood pulp	138.3	137.7	131.7	127.7	- 3.0	102.5	136.2	132.0	140.5
Newsprint paper	133.2	137.9	136.5	131.5	- 3.7	122.1	133.0	135.0	135.4
Iron and steel and products	82.3	89.7	100.0	79.1	-20.9	64.7	82.8	90.2	78.3
Iron ore	1,386.6	1,889.7	1,930.6	1,379.0	-28.6	169.4	1,306.1	2,580.7	1,466.3
Pig iron ³	38,454	38,923	87,264	46,627	-46.6	8,207	41,924	80,210	56,319
Farm implements and machinery	74.0	62.3	60.2	79.7	+32.4	85.7	102.3	65.2	65.7
Machinery (non-farm)	68.0	83.7	97.7	77.3	-20.9	76.6	85.7	70.3	76.5
Automobiles, trucks and parts	56.7	56.7	50.4	42.9	-14.9	59.1	54.0	28.4	30.3
Non-ferrous metals and products	144.2	139.9	162.6	181.8	+11.8	161.6	195.7	196.2	174.6
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	161.0	156.5	150.4	153.8	+ 2.3	130.5	142.5	197.1	144.4
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	127.6	131.7	147.7	152.3	+ 3.1	168.4	165.3	142.7	135.0
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	142.4	118.9	120.1	142.1	+18.3	116.2	108.1	163.9	179.9
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	132.2	134.3	135.5	116.7	-13.9	116.8	174.6	125.7	49.7
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	167.0	179.0	159.4	150.8	- 5.4	172.6	173.3	154.9	88.9
Silver, unmanufactured	258.8	244.6	216.9	244.6	+12.8	227.5	205.3	247.3	298.3
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	180.0	163.8	167.4	175.3	+ 4.7	168.1	152.8	183.8	197.1
Non-metallic minerals and products	144.9	197.1	229.5	156.7	-31.7	155.4	148.3	162.7	160.5
Asbestos, unmanufactured	148.2	147.5	156.0	128.6	-17.6	83.3	126.1	149.5	156.6
Coal	32.8	32.2	22.0	18.9	-14.1	21.2	19.7	16.2	18.5
Abrasives, artificial, crude	130.8	134.5	154.4	96.1	-37.8	99.9	79.4	91.8	112.5
Chemicals and fertilizer	200.2	251.4	215.9	215.5	- 0.2	214.7	231.4	186.7	230.1
Fertilizers, chemical	128.6	116.3	119.3	112.0	- 6.1	123.1	112.0	100.7	112.5
Miscellaneous products	71.0	103.1	105.8	153.6	+45.2	113.3	208.2	146.9	144.2
Rubber products	24.6	23.2	23.4	20.5	-12.4	19.8	17.0	19.0	25.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	58.4	60.4	60.9	55.6	- 8.7	45.5	50.9	62.8	63.3
Total domestic exports	118.3	128.3	129.8	130.3	+ 0.4	114.9	136.2	130.8	138.0

¹ Indexes produced by dividing price in Table XX into appropriate value indexes.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 41.

³ A very large index - not a misprint.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1955-1958
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1957-58	1958			
	1955	1956	1957	1958		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	99.8	99.8	104.0	100.3	- 3.6	102.0	102.1	101.2	98.2
Bananas, fresh	125.0	121.9	122.7	117.1	- 4.6	111.4	107.4	123.4	129.3
Citrus fruits, fresh	143.4	160.1	160.7	212.5	+ 32.2	187.7	224.1	245.7	202.3
Fruits, dried	126.3	126.5	132.4	155.9	+ 17.7	143.1	152.9	152.5	169.8
Nuts	76.8	76.7	73.8	75.0	+ 1.6	73.8	76.3	77.9	76.7
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	90.3	90.0	93.4	100.6	+ 7.7	120.3	94.4	82.5	101.3
Soybeans	71.6	72.7	66.9	63.3	- 5.4	65.7	65.1	66.0	61.3
Sugar, unrefined	76.5	76.9	110.5	79.2	- 28.3	87.4	81.4	75.5	77.9
Cocoa beans, not roasted	110.6	70.8	61.7	112.1	- 81.7	109.3	115.4	111.6	104.3
Coffee, green	205.6	214.2	200.4	174.9	- 12.7	190.6	180.5	169.3	159.2
Tea, black	118.4	108.5	104.2	102.3	- 1.8	98.5	104.2	102.7	106.3
Whisky	96.2	98.4	94.2	92.8	- 1.5	93.7	93.8	92.0	92.4
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	63.1	72.2	67.9	60.1	- 11.5	71.0	62.8	57.8	56.2
Fur skins, undressed	80.8	78.1	75.0	69.2	- 7.7	72.6	74.2	68.6	62.8
Fibres and textiles	95.5	89.2	90.2	86.6	- 4.0	95.0	86.0	82.6	82.5
Cotton, raw	105.2	92.7	86.9	88.5	+ 1.8	96.1	86.8	84.5	84.9
Cotton fabrics	71.1	70.9	69.0	63.9	- 7.4	69.4	64.9	65.2	62.0
Jute fabrics, unbleached	56.3	52.3	55.0	54.3	- 1.3	57.0	53.0	53.0	55.0
Wool, raw	142.7	137.9	146.5	118.8	- 18.9	138.4	120.1	103.6	101.0
Wool tops	97.8	94.8	110.4	87.3	- 20.9	98.5	90.3	84.3	79.1
Worsted and serges	94.0	82.6	82.6	97.2	+ 17.7	110.5	92.3	91.5	96.0
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	98.7	96.7	96.1	100.1	+ 4.2	100.5	99.4	99.9	100.2
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	58.7	60.6	51.9	49.8	- 4.0	51.5	51.1	47.9	47.8
Wood products and paper	119.4	123.8	126.0	138.7	+ 10.1	139.2	138.0	138.8	138.8
Paperboard, paper and products	105.3	112.7	113.2	115.8	+ 2.3	117.0	115.3	115.4	115.5
Newspapers and periodicals	138.4	138.9	144.1	171.4	+ 18.9	170.7	170.7	172.0	172.0
Iron and steel and products	125.2	133.2	138.1	143.1	+ 3.6	144.7	142.4	142.3	143.3
Iron ore	192.6	203.6	208.7	213.6	+ 2.3	214.9	212.0	212.2	213.1
Rolling mill products	138.3	148.8	158.1	160.3	+ 1.4	166.5	158.5	159.7	158.9
Farm implements and machinery	118.3	122.4	124.5	131.5	+ 5.6	132.6	131.1	131.2	131.2
Machinery (non-farm)	123.0	131.7	136.8	141.8	+ 3.7	143.9	141.3	141.1	141.1
Automobiles, trucks and parts	118.0	124.0	126.6	132.4	+ 4.6	133.7	131.8	131.8	132.2
Non-ferrous metals and products	124.8	132.8	131.3	132.8	+ 1.1	134.5	131.8	132.4	132.7
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	93.0	98.8	93.6	92.9	- 0.7	93.2	91.5	92.8	94.2
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	128.3	134.9	142.1	147.1	+ 3.5	148.1	146.2	147.0	147.1
Non-metallurgical minerals and products	100.6	102.0	108.5	106.5	- 1.8	108.1	107.5	105.0	105.8
Bricks and tiles	129.3	136.9	139.0	143.2	+ 3.0	144.1	142.2	142.4	144.0
China tableware	113.0	118.1	115.0	120.4	+ 4.7	120.7	121.7	119.4	120.6
Coal, anthracite	107.6	111.4	121.4	115.5	- 4.9	125.1	113.9	112.8	112.2
Coal, bituminous	88.0	96.8	104.5	105.1	+ 0.6	102.8	109.7	103.7	103.9
Glass, plate and sheet	143.4	149.6	149.2	150.9	+ 1.1	152.6	150.4	150.5	150.0
Crude petroleum for refining	104.2	100.1	107.4	103.6	- 3.5	106.1	104.5	102.1	102.1
Gasoline and fuel oils	88.8	91.4	94.3	90.9	- 3.6	90.7	88.7	91.7	93.4
Chemicals and fertilizer	109.9	111.7	110.9	112.7	+ 1.6	113.2	111.3	112.7	111.8
Fertilizer	112.6	117.1	118.6	115.5	- 2.6	113.8	114.1	117.6	113.8
Paints and pigments	100.5	103.9	105.8	109.8	+ 3.8	110.7	109.6	109.4	109.3
Industrial chemicals	112.4	115.0	114.3	116.0	+ 1.5	117.4	115.7	115.5	115.2
Miscellaneous products	119.7	118.3	113.2	106.9	- 5.6	109.7	106.3	104.0	107.1
Rubber products	171.0	163.2	147.2	122.0	- 17.1	128.1	120.5	112.3	125.6
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	99.3	98.8	97.6	98.6	+ 1.0	100.1	98.2	98.1	97.9
Total imports	110.5	113.0	116.4	116.5	+ 1.0	119.0	116.5	115.4	115.5

¹ Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 41.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1955-1958
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1957-58	1958			
	1955	1956	1957	1958		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	149.3	167.5	168.3	177.3	+ 5.3	142.0	187.1	168.8	208.2
Bananas, fresh	107.3	111.7	115.6	117.5	+ 1.6	102.2	144.3	126.4	97.3
Citrus fruits, fresh	110.7	108.1	108.6	90.1	-17.0	108.4	88.0	63.7	103.1
Fruits, dried	107.5	94.2	96.8	103.0	+ 6.4	74.2	55.3	107.5	169.6
Nuts	78.6	88.0	94.4	83.1	-12.0	69.0	92.8	64.3	100.7
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	664.8	775.7	690.4	677.3	- 2.0	639.7	1,117.6	458.7	515.9
Soybeans	550.6	679.1	718.4	750.1	+ 4.4	123.3	518.4	718.2	1,642.3
Sugar, unrefined	108.5	115.1	108.5	117.3	+ 8.1	41.3	145.8	128.2	154.0
Cocoa beans, not roasted	70.8	71.5	76.5	61.9	-19.1	34.8	123.8	50.9	38.4
Coffee, green	118.4	124.9	125.9	134.9	+ 7.1	137.8	135.6	121.3	144.9
Tea, black	123.3	129.7	132.5	127.3	- 3.9	124.4	139.6	89.8	151.3
Whisky	116.2	113.0	124.3	123.0	- 1.0	105.2	115.7	121.4	148.9
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	188.1	166.3	171.7	231.6	+34.9	140.6	261.5	256.6	256.9
Fur skins, undressed	113.2	112.0	126.9	135.7	+ 6.9	175.2	94.7	130.0	141.4
Fibres and textiles	113.9	133.2	129.3	127.6	- 1.3	116.7	132.7	123.8	138.8
Cotton, raw	104.5	114.1	102.5	84.3	-17.8	100.2	125.5	51.8	58.1
Cotton fabrics	142.2	165.9	178.6	196.1	+ 9.8	203.6	182.0	166.7	214.5
Jute fabrics, unbleached	117.2	122.2	113.6	118.4	+ 4.2	76.1	137.9	86.4	172.5
Wool, raw	54.5	62.7	46.3	36.9	-20.3	38.9	41.0	40.1	30.6
Wool tops	62.3	61.4	59.3	56.7	- 4.4	45.3	54.9	59.2	67.3
Worsted and serges	71.2	100.7	96.4	73.6	-23.7	69.1	83.9	75.7	65.6
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	135.7	147.5	157.0	142.7	- 9.1	132.5	133.4	146.8	160.1
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	89.8	90.8	103.5	85.1	-17.8	102.5	88.5	71.6	77.6
Wood products and paper	223.7	252.2	244.9	231.9	- 5.3	224.9	227.4	231.0	244.3
Paperboard, paper and products	290.7	320.8	319.4	329.8	+ 3.3	312.4	328.2	336.8	341.9
Newspapers and periodicals	175.8	170.3	170.7	147.4	-13.6	148.9	144.5	149.5	147.0
Iron and steel and products	162.9	212.9	196.2	164.5	-16.2	156.6	185.3	147.1	168.9
Iron ore	105.7	122.6	112.4	87.4	-22.2	2.0	72.5	204.8	72.2
Rolling mill products	111.7	188.0	166.7	110.7	-33.6	81.4	87.3	1.2	182.7
Farm implements and machinery	107.6	135.5	116.1	107.7	- 7.2	95.7	142.4	102.2	90.6
Machinery (non-farm)	167.0	219.8	212.6	173.1	-18.6	165.5	191.3	167.8	167.7
Automobiles, trucks and parts	237.7	286.1	243.3	238.4	- 2.0	234.3	274.3	171.7	273.3
Non-ferrous metals and products	210.8	242.3	241.3	213.2	-11.6	195.8	229.9	205.5	221.4
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	120.0	105.0	115.5	96.2	-16.7	45.1	109.8	106.0	123.9
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	284.4	307.0	282.4	262.7	- 7.0	259.3	286.3	243.6	261.9
Non-metallic minerals and products	108.6	123.6	117.9	105.3	-10.7	88.2	97.9	116.0	119.1
Bricks and tiles	137.6	164.8	143.9	114.9	-20.2	103.4	115.5	118.5	122.4
China tableware	94.2	94.2	89.8	94.3	+ 5.0	77.6	109.4	93.5	96.5
Coal, anthracite	49.7	47.7	35.9	29.4	-18.1	24.5	22.0	34.0	37.0
Coal, bituminous	66.3	78.1	67.9	50.0	-26.4	41.3	51.0	55.3	52.3
Glass, plate and sheet	112.8	128.8	102.3	118.9	+16.2	90.3	114.8	133.8	137.3
Crude petroleum for refining	114.7	141.0	148.2	137.7	- 7.1	132.8	122.7	146.8	148.7
Gasoline and fuel oils	160.6	160.7	150.9	131.4	-12.9	79.4	111.7	160.0	171.0
Chemicals and fertilizer	198.8	216.8	222.8	217.4	- 2.4	189.7	244.7	208.5	230.9
Fertilizer	166.0	171.1	178.8	186.4	+ 4.3	114.7	233.7	214.6	186.0
Paints and pigments	162.0	171.9	152.9	136.1	-11.0	120.9	141.1	136.9	145.7
Industrial chemicals	194.9	202.9	181.9	149.0	-18.1	131.1	164.6	144.8	155.8
Miscellaneous products	322.5	327.7	346.8	367.9	+ 6.1	321.4	391.8	388.7	373.4
Rubber products	138.7	149.4	153.5	169.3	+10.3	142.1	161.6	182.3	195.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	935.6	999.6	990.9	1,022.6	+ 3.2	715.7	1,055.8	1,272.3	1,053.8
Total imports	160.3	190.0	182.5	168.3	- 7.8	150.9	179.4	162.7	180.0

¹ Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XXII into appropriate value indexes.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 41

E. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954							
January	260,863	157,067	37,931	12,230	22,362	10,155	20,940
February	274,685	168,666	44,438	11,878	19,071	13,286	17,345
March	315,656	200,801	52,314	13,789	17,742	14,687	16,323
April	292,379	176,746	39,118	19,553	19,599	20,093	17,269
May	354,710	208,827	58,256	20,267	30,992	19,363	17,005
June	341,789	208,432	52,537	17,865	31,799	16,774	14,383
July	323,921	190,845	55,246	18,120	25,927	17,981	15,804
August	321,968	191,611	58,410	19,494	26,097	13,670	12,685
September	330,765	198,986	60,676	14,068	33,449	15,216	8,370
October	314,306	190,924	46,388	19,352	35,999	11,905	9,738
November	365,123	209,150	70,984	19,310	36,689	14,878	14,112
December	385,285	215,098	77,111	17,942	41,608	18,655	14,872
1955							
January	305,704	179,490	62,691	17,261	24,215	12,534	9,512
February	296,811	177,669	54,966	17,279	20,025	12,788	14,084
March	348,835	209,651	65,145	19,426	26,351	13,072	15,189
April	335,752	190,612	69,916	21,089	26,040	12,056	16,039
May	367,069	217,579	66,643	23,933	31,037	14,186	13,691
June	377,704	228,126	65,263	19,324	36,569	13,152	15,271
July	348,119	197,801	63,134	18,480	37,115	15,482	16,107
August	381,738	238,524	62,860	25,180	27,071	13,372	14,732
September	383,913	225,619	71,998	30,167	32,561	14,301	9,268
October	374,029	232,810	61,254	20,852	32,748	12,962	13,403
November	386,321	235,573	63,671	17,870	43,244	12,262	13,701
December	375,789	225,889	61,772	19,069	39,103	14,662	15,295
1956							
January	359,707	212,711	72,565	19,351	29,950	13,364	11,766
February	347,875	211,940	58,352	19,325	33,877	11,435	12,946
March	327,544	203,764	48,874	20,749	29,679	10,899	13,579
April	382,658	231,659	65,223	19,676	34,968	13,867	17,264
May	428,501	256,541	58,584	25,078	55,442	15,234	17,622
June	423,639	228,759	65,363	28,289	67,038	15,766	18,423
July	424,310	232,409	75,615	21,928	61,687	15,649	17,022
August	420,274	262,264	68,151	18,966	39,417	12,926	18,550
September	403,617	230,971	75,246	19,690	41,550	14,566	21,593
October	449,128	279,697	66,914	17,663	45,987	20,518	18,350
November	418,766	237,583	83,428	22,338	43,730	15,117	16,569
December	403,726	230,357	74,390	20,306	44,567	17,095	17,010
1957							
January	396,178	212,909	63,420	22,768	50,399	21,418	25,265
February	340,138	208,540	51,852	18,145	32,836	13,715	15,051
March	360,887	221,687	45,233	14,598	43,201	20,146	16,022
April	365,343	222,820	53,736	17,706	37,917	17,531	15,634
May	437,588	260,799	68,266	23,244	44,099	22,398	18,791
June	387,006	228,934	55,974	20,741	49,309	16,550	15,498
July	437,970	248,683	68,833	20,679	52,620	22,088	25,067
August	428,695	268,918	69,458	16,898	34,744	19,033	19,645
September	416,027	249,843	67,710	17,753	44,525	15,899	20,295
October	398,832	253,884	55,266	19,713	37,887	15,096	16,986
November	427,044	250,827	73,727	20,491	49,460	20,250	12,288
December	443,387	239,763	64,056	28,779	72,400	20,536	17,852
1958							
January	382,604	224,439	61,088	23,084	41,334	19,493	13,167
February	319,584	194,668	42,141	25,441	34,364	10,917	12,054
March	368,779	218,677	53,334	26,918	38,373	15,124	16,353
April	370,621	226,774	51,324	24,711	38,795	15,163	13,855
May	476,587	242,072	81,064	31,151	89,946	16,747	15,607
June	420,113	226,483	77,908	26,701	58,038	14,749	16,234
July	413,329	242,758	73,446	26,258	43,418	13,558	13,891
August	408,171	234,020	63,456	20,874	51,425	16,349	22,049
September	387,074	260,040	55,479	16,313	39,152	9,235	6,856
October	445,524	265,075	76,683	19,976	52,264	16,205	15,321
November	397,140	231,692	72,097	28,833	33,870	14,704	15,944
December	440,723	265,566	67,877	21,230	48,962	17,744	19,344

TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954							
January	280,217	207,481	28,302	9,132	10,289	23,778	6,235
February	292,612	217,449	29,028	10,479	9,063	21,633	4,932
March	353,036	269,951	30,396	9,636	12,226	25,011	5,321
April	348,484	255,737	35,249	14,885	15,366	21,449	5,737
May	359,710	259,977	35,999	17,296	15,827	24,100	6,510
June	416,054 ¹	296,986 ¹	44,622 ¹	20,274	16,886	29,091	8,195
July	341,246	240,557	34,989	16,409	14,974	25,110	9,208
August	335,201	238,937	31,146	17,618	15,635	22,194	9,671
September	324,780	227,720	30,379	18,887	16,935	22,160	8,699
October	333,070	234,864	31,520	19,017	17,502	21,892	8,276
November	372,130	273,459	26,475	20,286	19,710	22,178	10,022
December	336,658	243,062	32,834	8,934	14,102	26,009	10,717
1955							
January	306,637	228,048	27,545	11,870	10,010	21,851	7,829
February	307,873	232,692	25,562	10,982	9,551	21,628	7,556
March	376,200	284,934	32,326	13,488	12,555	24,743	8,154
April	382,577	284,784	33,792	18,228	15,464	23,870	6,830
May	433,995	318,515	37,069	20,620	18,203	28,625	10,886
June	402,132	300,271	26,588	20,569	16,903	26,735	11,068
July	372,637	274,385	33,508	16,319	16,208	23,466	9,751
August	429,830	301,691	45,398	18,471	18,110	22,571	13,560
September	414,188	302,354	31,652	23,144	19,536	27,319	10,265
October	456,745	331,090	38,627	21,231	22,701	31,253	11,843
November	443,708	303,483	40,348	24,678	26,729	31,641	16,330
December	385,848	289,932	28,116	11,029	18,365	25,245	12,561
1956							
January	403,650	294,463	33,124	12,877	13,741	33,048	14,397
February	405,024	305,274	30,896	13,076	14,655	30,392	10,731
March	463,536	361,737	33,774	13,208	15,854	27,867	11,095
April	532,401	400,294	50,046	13,987	26,934	30,705	11,435
May	550,039	397,666	49,523	26,478	29,194	32,293	14,885
June	490,609	357,811	41,429	18,328	27,171	28,097	17,773
July	482,544	341,676	45,867	22,467	27,691	29,736	15,107
August	473,650	329,683	42,801	21,121	26,336	35,029	18,681
September	437,704	309,899	35,829	21,163	26,834	28,397	15,762
October	542,832	394,554	43,651	21,571	28,771	27,657	21,627
November	521,516	368,726	48,486	26,374	22,840	30,617	14,576
December	401,944	299,885	29,253	11,098	20,307	28,010	12,891
1957							
January	459,034	346,141	35,703	16,333	18,588	30,426	11,874
February	431,414	329,755	34,767	10,257	17,744	29,877	8,986
March	468,861	353,382	43,272	15,258	20,819	27,738	8,392
April	537,212	392,772	52,318	19,961	21,196	30,528	10,438
May	554,086	394,596	50,716	29,883	31,294	35,944	11,653
June	453,966	319,374	43,277	19,310	26,103	31,957	13,946
July	479,467	330,695	45,527	21,698	27,385	37,121	17,042
August	471,281	320,802	47,200	20,981	28,142	39,790	14,346
September	445,302	309,064	38,914	24,709	29,203	26,720	16,692
October	479,587	325,491	44,331	26,167	29,377	32,316	21,906
November	450,593	299,942	49,758	22,936	31,621	28,523	17,813
December	392,606	276,536	36,177	12,588	21,285	28,969	17,052
1958							
January	398,635	288,337	37,542	11,694	17,340	29,070	14,652
February	363,733	255,273	34,941	12,814	16,767	29,376	14,561
March	426,839	315,615	43,686	11,706	19,967	23,950	11,914
April	449,342	313,982	51,130	18,121	26,915	24,532	14,664
May	485,134	330,949	55,397	24,306	28,291	29,513	16,678
June	446,312	312,576	43,864	21,038	25,472	27,571	15,790
July	431,746	286,789	48,247	15,699	29,860	31,993	19,159
August	388,938	255,144	36,191	23,092	27,627	29,674	17,211
September	422,410	295,913	37,228	14,652	27,910	29,634	17,072
October	498,016	331,377	49,013	23,650	37,533	33,477	22,965
November	455,749	298,228	49,202	22,966	34,498	31,003	19,851
December	425,498	288,196	40,210	11,492	31,482	30,417	23,701

¹ The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1948	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Price indexes										
Domestic exports:										
January	97.2	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6	115.8	114.5	119.3	122.7	120.9
February	99.2	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	116.0	119.9	122.0	121.3
March	98.4	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.7	120.8	122.7	121.8
April	99.1	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.7	121.4	122.3	121.8
May	97.8	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.4	120.0	121.8	120.6
June	97.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.4	122.2	122.2	120.6
July	98.6	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.6	115.4	117.6	121.7	121.4	120.0
August	99.9	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.7	115.0	118.1	122.0	121.0	120.3
September	102.6	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.8	114.4	118.5	122.0	121.1	120.6
October	104.8	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.3	114.7	119.2	122.4	120.6	120.9
November	105.0	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	114.5	119.1	122.5	120.4	121.4
December	104.9	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.1	114.5	119.4	122.2	120.6	121.5
Annual index	100.0	108.3	123.2	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.4	121.3	120.6
Physical volume indexes										
January	94.4	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5	87.8	104.2	117.7	126.0	123.5
February	82.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2	92.7	99.8	113.2	108.8	102.8
March	90.5	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6	106.7	116.6	105.8	114.8	118.1
April	83.7	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3	98.2	111.3	123.0	116.6	118.7
May	112.6	106.1	103.1	122.9	125.0	119.3	122.0	137.0	140.1	154.2
June	93.1	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.8	114.4	124.5	135.3	123.6	135.9
July	99.3	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.3	109.5	115.5	136.1	140.8	134.4
August	87.6	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.6	109.5	126.1	134.4	138.3	132.4
September	107.6	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.1	112.8	126.4	129.1	134.0	125.2
October	114.3	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.3	106.9	122.4	143.1	129.0	143.8
November	109.2	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9	124.5	126.5	133.4	138.4	127.7
December	117.7	100.8	117.3	127.5	119.6	131.3	122.8	128.9	143.5	141.8
Annual index	100.0	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.3	129.8	130.3
Price indexes										
Imports:										
January	97.1	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.5	109.0	113.4	115.0	119.3
February	98.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.1	109.6	113.8	116.1	119.1
March	98.0	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.4	114.4	116.6	118.6
April	99.1	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.0	110.6	113.8	117.3	117.5
May	99.8	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.2	109.7	113.1	116.5	116.7
June	99.9	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8	113.5	116.4	115.3
July	98.8	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.9	110.7	109.1	112.4	115.6	114.8
August	99.5	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2	110.3	109.6	112.4	115.6	115.3
September	100.2	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0	109.8	111.3	112.0	116.4	116.3
October	101.7	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7	109.4	112.1	112.8	117.1	116.7
November	102.6	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	109.0	112.8	113.0	116.7	115.8
December	102.8	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.0	109.0	113.6	113.5	117.8	114.8
Annual index	100.0	110.3	126.2	110.4	116.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	109.4	116.5
Physical volume indexes										
January	96.6	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1	116.2	127.5	161.6	181.0	150.8
February	84.6	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0	121.7	127.1	161.2	168.4	138.6
March	91.5	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9	147.2	152.7	183.6	182.5	163.2
April	104.0	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2	143.5	156.3	210.9	207.8	173.6
May	102.6	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3	148.3	178.4	219.3	215.8	188.6
June	106.1	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6	170.6 ¹	164.5	195.2	177.1	175.8
July	103.7	108.4	129.9	144.5	167.6	139.4	153.6	194.0	188.1	170.5
August	94.5	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7	137.2	174.5	189.4	184.3	153.0
September	100.6	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4	132.4	168.6	175.2	172.1	164.5
October	108.9	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0	137.8	184.7	217.5	185.7	192.7
November	105.7	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9	154.7	178.2	209.1	175.1	178.2
December	102.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	139.2	139.7	154.1	159.5	151.4	167.8
Annual index	100.0	109.2	122.7	136.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	190.0	182.5	168.3

¹ The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXVII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Quarter	Domestic exports					Imports				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Price indexes										
First quarter	115.2	115.7	120.0	122.2	121.2	109.2	109.6	113.8	116.0	119.0
Second quarter	116.3	117.8	121.8	122.1	121.0	110.3	110.1	113.4	116.7	116.5
Third quarter	115.0	118.2	121.8	121.2	120.2	110.3	109.9	112.3	115.7	115.4
Fourth quarter	114.5	119.2	122.3	120.5	120.9	109.1	112.8	113.0	117.2	115.5
Physical volume indexes										
First quarter	96.1	106.9	112.2	116.8	114.9	128.3	135.9	168.9	177.2	150.9
Second quarter	110.6	119.3	131.9	126.8	136.2	154.0 ¹	166.2	208.6	200.3	179.4
Third quarter	110.4	122.6	133.3	137.6	130.8	136.4	165.8	186.2	181.8	162.7
Fourth quarter	121.0	124.0	135.2	137.0	138.0	144.2	172.3	195.5	170.6	180.0

¹ The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than 3%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXVIII. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

Month	U.S. dollar in Canada					Pound sterling in Canada				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Canadian cents per unit										
January	97.29	96.60	99.87	96.07	98.47	273.56	269.12	280.35	268.63	277.07
February	96.65	97.69	99.91	95.83	98.10	271.93	271.97	280.43	268.21	276.29
March	97.08	98.43	99.87	95.61	97.73	273.29	274.81	280.17	267.10	275.19
April	98.25	98.62	99.68	95.97	97.06	276.93	275.86	279.93	267.71	273.45
May	98.43	98.59	99.18	95.56	96.69	277.48	275.69	278.49	266.76	272.28
June	98.13	98.44	98.53	95.32	96.18	276.61	274.66	276.16	266.02	270.44
July	97.44	98.46	98.18	95.09	96.00	274.59	274.25	274.30	265.12	269.23
August	97.02	98.51	98.12	94.80	96.46	272.95	274.56	273.11	263.83	270.65
September	96.97	98.78	97.77	95.92	97.68	271.65	275.22	272.14	267.19	273.88
October	96.98	99.53	97.32	96.47	97.07	271.34	277.96	271.06	270.13	272.54
November	96.92	99.94	96.44	96.24	96.83	270.90	280.04	268.36	269.76	271.71
December	96.80	99.95	96.05	97.74	96.46	269.88	280.15	267.54	274.29	270.50
Annual average	97.32	98.63	98.41	95.88	97.06	273.39	275.35	275.16	267.88	272.76

Source: Bank of Canada. Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Prices and Price Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXIX. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months

Month	Average 1935-39	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5	12.5	13.9	14.8
February	9.4	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7	12.7	12.5	18.1
March	11.6	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2	12.4	12.1	11.5
April	8.4	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9	12.5	10.8	10.9
May	9.8	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0	14.0	15.4	13.3
June	10.7	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.6	13.3	12.9	5.2	15.0
July	9.2	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3	13.6	11.9	11.1	12.7	13.5
August	9.7	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7	13.3	13.1	14.5	3.9	11.9
September	10.9	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	12.2	12.2	10.2	12.9
October	12.6	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.7	12.3	16.3	14.3
November	11.2	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1	12.3	15.0	12.3	16.4	11.6
December	10.9	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8	13.7	13.4	10.4	17.1	12.5
Total	124.4	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3	154.7	154.9	149.8	146.5	160.3

Note: Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safe-keeping in Canada. Such sales, commencing in April, are now included in the figures for new gold production available for export.

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XMA. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1957 and 1958

Section and division codes	Title description	To all countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	858,984	1,028,321	292,689	346,550	203,084	266,606
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	51,718	98,487	50,525	97,129	12	87
01	Meat and meat preparations	43,988	62,714	37,642	55,006	764	942
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	14,452	22,730	627	1,101	2,712	4,647
03	Fish and fish preparations	122,649	147,051	89,098	97,781	6,287	23,149
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	552,541	630,225	75,451	54,990	170,801	223,592
05	Fruits and vegetables	23,563	31,329	12,610	17,258	3,693	4,695
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	4,938	4,829	4,721	4,623	72	34
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,445	1,178	1,114	1,018	20	15
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	42,100	28,158	20,457	16,941	18,577	9,207
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	1,591	1,620	444	703	146	238
1	Beverages and tobacco	93,509	93,429	64,554	68,451	17,086	15,008
11	Beverages	71,266	74,533	64,502	68,380	647	551
12	Tobacco and manufactures	22,243	18,896	52	72	16,440	14,457
2	Crude materials, inedible	1,482,790	1,468,495	975,314	1,041,989	209,996	203,542
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	39,123	37,259	24,332	23,532	6,542	6,636
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	85,618	67,001	965	811	25,980	25,204
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	546	398	526	388	3	4
24	Wood, lumber and cork	346,106	340,851	253,846	264,637	50,707	43,107
25	Pulp and waste paper	295,158	288,084	237,571	241,914	28,953	25,023
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	9,079	6,145	4,861	3,262	1,731	1,276
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	138,409	115,628	77,266	70,299	9,438	8,993
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	541,585	583,833	353,287	413,838	85,188	90,486
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	27,167	29,294	22,660	23,308	1,445	2,814
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	183,647	112,917	176,272	110,710	678	1,115
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	13,758	10,965	1,749	880	7,032	4,749
5	Chemicals	234,206	225,145	113,099	104,109	33,397	40,277
51	Chemical elements and compounds	51,303	36,089	39,728	25,852	8,186	6,852
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	1,252	421	1,218	421	0	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,469	2,611	506	759	77	21
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	7,277	10,144	1,503	1,201	23	3,284
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	476	510	263	256	4	1
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	49,134	46,615	38,851	39,955	2	0
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ¹	123,296	128,754	31,029	35,665	25,106	30,120
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	1,607,792	1,461,000	1,083,044	979,699	259,320	228,338
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	11,537	11,992	5,237	5,921	1,774	1,807
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	8,895	7,887	3,885	4,044	43	54
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	59,568	57,329	47,404	45,609	7,346	7,888
64	Paper, paperboard and products	748,644	722,311	625,326	604,536	55,114	57,230
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	17,369	14,556	6,003	5,794	2,859	1,750
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	19,544	14,332	12,659	8,165	3,489	3,320
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	17,792	17,119	13,294	15,906	453	263
68	Base metals (including iron)	705,101	596,001	360,482	281,031	187,728	155,362
69	Manufactures of metals	19,343	19,476	8,754	8,692	513	663
7	Machinery and transport equipment	370,282	438,920	176,288	205,541	8,196	16,963
71	Machinery other than electric	192,265	218,739	130,510	156,840	5,237	3,623
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	35,671	35,620	12,757	15,152	1,192	992
73	Transport equipment	142,346	184,561	33,022	33,550	1,767	12,348
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	38,884	39,607	21,738	23,601	2,010	1,881
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1,389	1,265	177	116	2	2
82	Furniture and related fixtures	898	793	346	275	4	14
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	61	71	30	37	2	6
84	Clothing	4,645	4,374	2,759	2,753	351	253
85	Footwear	2,313	1,855	1,179	974	227	146
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc...	13,073	14,678	6,435	8,069	699	699
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	16,507	16,570	10,811	11,377	724	761
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	50,525	49,582	36,928	33,268	1,886	2,516
91	Postal packages	5,592	5,630	4,580	4,655	87	81
92	Live animals not for food	1,769	2,551	1,671	2,305	23	194
93	Returned goods and special transactions	43,165	41,401	30,677	26,309	1,776	2,240
	Grand total, exports covered by S.I.T.C.	4,934,380	4,928,381	2,941,675	2,914,800	742,687	780,993

¹ The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

² Less than \$500.

TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1957 and 1958

Section and division codes	Title description	From all countries		From United States		From United Kingdom	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	524,936	527,679	244,778	243,832	17,283	12,686
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	3,077	3,313	2,953	1,224	124	80
01	Meat and meat preparations	27,620	32,044	14,248	14,866	522	356
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	8,370	9,382	3,533	4,138	291	82
03	Fish and fish preparations	14,917	14,871	5,811	6,739	358	309
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	27,214	31,329	20,885	21,727	3,517	3,811
05	Fruits and vegetables	220,797	232,324	159,145	160,328	2,030	2,363
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	88,419	71,206	3,740	4,026	2,871	3,384
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	117,646	118,672	18,278	20,731	7,172	8,905
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	10,910	10,506	10,896	10,430	7	5
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	5,966	4,033	5,290	3,232	379	391
1	Beverages and tobacco	29,255	30,779	5,976	6,355	11,358	11,049
11	Beverages	23,799	24,736	2,362	2,492	10,765	10,607
12	Tobacco and manufactures	5,457	6,043	3,615	3,863	593	442
2	Crude materials, inedible	463,207	379,755	308,732	251,972	26,406	23,507
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	28,414	27,681	21,597	19,704	2,963	4,710
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	34,231	32,694	26,407	26,310	19	51
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic	38,121	29,670	15,161	13,852	314	266
24	Wood, lumber and cork	38,422	40,834	36,939	38,755	4	11
25	Pulp and waste paper	12,097	10,002	12,077	9,819	12	26
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	110,624	88,617	68,869	45,533	18,931	14,568
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	57,392	49,104	46,148	41,158	2,542	2,228
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	121,813	76,994	66,836	40,023	256	217
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	22,093	24,158	14,699	16,818	1,364	1,428
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	590,524	501,959	258,877	175,180	3,393	1,753
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	27,317	31,126	13,849	14,619	1,262	4,385
5	Chemicals	301,690	292,905	257,217	245,892	24,804	25,109
51	Chemical elements and compounds	61,927	51,451	52,162	42,203	5,488	4,947
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	11,924	11,745	10,237	10,128	838	355
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	33,513	32,455	21,960	20,505	7,327	7,607
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	20,174	21,634	16,196	17,051	2,000	2,394
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	13,327	14,659	11,603	12,382	510	664
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	12,542	11,964	10,462	10,116	31	36
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	148,283	148,996	134,598	133,508	8,109	9,109
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	1,219,831	1,067,676	831,258	725,853	211,140	180,459
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	14,758	14,850	8,570	7,781	5,111	5,695
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	27,679	27,892	24,092	24,099	1,526	1,742
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	36,236	37,018	18,656	17,658	4,836	4,643
64	Paper, paperboard and products	56,143	58,638	52,945	55,117	1,827	1,895
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	245,932	245,177	120,577	130,169	67,651	58,167
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	100,293	100,872	64,129	59,338	21,141	22,895
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	35,330	27,980	8,272	7,143	17,237	10,482
68	Base metals (including iron)	430,998	297,050	311,412	217,151	62,784	46,004
69	Manufactures of metals	272,463	258,198	222,605	207,397	29,027	28,935
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,833,260	1,704,867	1,589,697	1,396,499	167,427	206,333
71	Machinery other than electric	1,005,749	889,321	895,385	773,764	71,234	75,033
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	278,724	269,133	234,017	211,878	31,916	37,941
73	Transport equipment	548,787	546,413	460,295	410,857	64,277	93,359
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	408,108	433,861	298,550	311,835	42,001	43,258
81	Building fixtures and fittings	25,431	27,580	22,261	23,362	1,614	2,031
82	Furniture and related fixtures	16,626	17,976	14,437	14,953	690	905
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	7,121	8,418	4,472	5,218	1,116	1,230
84	Clothing	53,737	55,711	20,248	19,654	16,236	13,593
85	Footwear	10,462	13,195	3,445	3,754	4,008	4,348
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	94,942	98,822	67,099	71,522	5,315	5,604
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	199,790	212,158	166,587	173,373	13,023	15,548
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	224,530	221,450	188,899	194,072	16,884	10,908
91	Postal packages	51,982	53,583	49,370	50,655	1,378	1,386
92	Live animals not for food	2,217	2,576	1,420	1,908	461	390
93	Returned goods and special transactions	170,330	165,291	138,109	141,509	15,045	9,132
	Grand total, imports covered by S.I.T.C.	5,622,660	5,192,047	3,997,835	3,572,128	521,988	526,650

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REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
CALENDAR YEAR, 1959



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REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
CALENDAR YEAR, 1959

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FOREWORD

The *Review of Foreign Trade* is designed to provide information on Canadian trade for the general reader. Both summary tables and textual commentary, including some analysis of trade statistics, are presented. Also, from time to time, special material relating to Canada's trade is discussed. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on Canadian foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual *Trade of Canada* publications.

In the past the *Review of Foreign Trade* was published on a semi-annual basis. Starting in 1959 this report is being issued as an annual publication.

Effective January 1960, certain important changes in commodity coverage as well as a new country classification have been introduced in the compilation of Canadian trade statistics published in the current *Trade of Canada* reports. These changes in commodity and country coverage are described in some detail in Chapter IV of this *Review*.

This report was prepared by Mr. M. Landey, Assistant Chief of the External Trade Section, under the general direction of Mr. L.A. Shackleton, Chief of the Section, and Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the International Trade Division.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
November 1, 1960.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

General Trends

Canada's foreign trade rose to a new high level in 1959, reflecting generally prosperous economic conditions at home and abroad. Over the past few years, the sharp expansion of Canadian external trade in 1955 and 1956 was associated with strong foreign demand for most of our mineral and forest exports as well as the unprecedented progress in the exploration and development of Canada's natural resources, while, at the same time, the accelerated pace of capital investment and consumer expenditure was responsible for the marked upturn in imports. But in 1957 and 1958 foreign markets lost some of their previous strength and domestic economic activity slackened. Canada's trade levelled off in 1957, a slight increase in the export total being somewhat more than offset by a small decline in imports. In 1958, exports were maintained in the face of generally unfavourable world conditions, partly owing to somewhat fortuitous circumstances, but imports were further reduced by 7.7%.

In 1959, influenced mainly by rising demand for industrial materials in the United States, total exports went up 5.0% to \$5,140.1 million, the high-

est value on record. Imports, with most of the increase taking place in capital equipment and consumer durables, rose 9.1% to \$5,508.7 million and were only fractionally below the record value reached in 1956. The import balance, which in 1957 declined moderately from the 1956 peak of \$713.2 million, and in 1958 fell markedly to \$156.1 million, increased in 1959 to \$368.6 million.

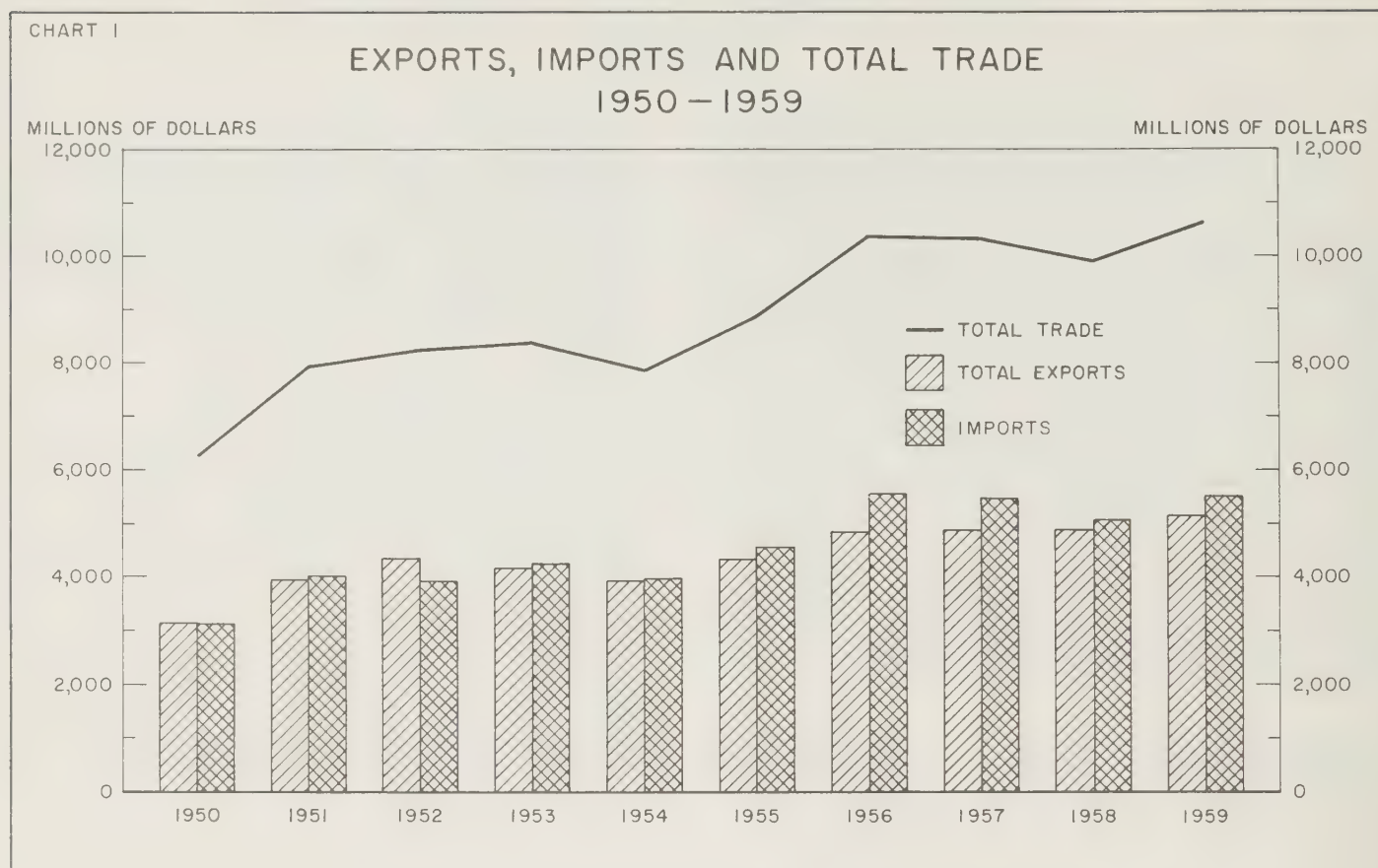
The export price index rose 1.8% to 122.8 (1948 = 100) in 1959, while the average import price level declined by 1.8% to 114.4 (1948 = 100), with the resulting improvement in the terms of trade. Since the average export price level went up only slightly, a greater part of the increase in the value of exports can be attributed to a larger volume of export shipments, which was some 3% higher than in 1958. On the other hand, in view of the small decline in the import price index, the volume of imports rose by 11.1%, even more than the value of import shipments. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, total exports declined in the first quarter of 1959 from the level of the fourth quarter of 1958, rose in the second quarter of the year, decreased very

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar year					Change from	
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957 to 1958	1958 to 1959
	\$'000,000					%	
Value of trade:							
Total exports ¹	4,327.8	4,833.8	4,884.1	4,894.3	5,140.1	+0.2	+ 5.0
Domestic exports ¹	4,258.3	4,760.4	4,788.9	4,791.4	5,021.5	+0.1	+ 4.8
Re-exports ¹	69.4	73.3	95.3	102.9	118.6	—	—
Imports	4,567.8	5,547.0	5,473.3	5,050.5	5,508.7	-7.7	+ 9.1
Total trade	8,895.5	10,380.7	10,357.5	9,944.8	10,648.8	-4.0	+ 7.1
Trade balance	-240.0	-713.2	-589.2	-156.1	-368.6	—	—
Price indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports	117.7	121.4	121.0	120.6	122.8	-0.3	+ 1.8
Imports	110.5	113.0	116.4	116.5	114.4	+0.1	- 1.8
Terms of trade ²	106.5	107.4	104.0	103.5	107.3	-0.5	+ 3.7
Volume indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports	118.5	128.5	129.3	130.4	134.2	+0.9	+ 2.9
Imports	157.9	187.5	179.6	165.6	183.9	-7.8	+11.1
Constant dollar values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total exports	3,680.7	3,986.1	4,039.6	4,061.3	4,192.8	+0.5	+ 3.2
Imports	4,133.8	4,908.9	4,702.1	4,335.2	4,815.3	-7.8	+11.1
Total trade	7,814.5	8,895.0	8,741.7	8,396.5	9,008.1	-3.9	+ 7.3

¹ Exclusive of transfer of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1955, \$165.9 million; 1956, \$96.4 million; 1957, \$62.5 million; 1958, \$112.4 million; 1959, \$46.2 million.

² Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.



slightly in the third and were at their highest recorded level in the fourth quarter of 1959. Seasonally adjusted imports, were virtually at the same level in the first quarter of 1959 as in the last quarter of 1958, rose in the second quarter, and following a very slight decline in the third, moved up a little in the fourth quarter of 1959 to just under the level of the second three-month period of the year.

The increase in the value of exports to the United States in 1959 exceeded that in the export total to all countries by about one-sixth. Exports to the United Kingdom somewhat more than held their own, and an increase of one-third was registered in exports to Japan. But there was some decline in exports to the Commonwealth and Latin America and a more marked drop in exports to Europe. The increase in imports from the United States accounted for over half of that in the import total from all countries. Not inconsiderable increases were registered for imports from the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and Europe, and those from Japan increased by close to one-half, but imports from Latin America were slightly reduced.

In relative terms, in 1959 the United States provided a market for 61.9% of Canada's total exports, as compared with 59.2% in 1958. The pro-

portion of Canadian exports going to the United Kingdom declined from 15.9% to 15.5%, and the export shares of the Commonwealth, Europe and Latin America were reduced, respectively, from 6.0% to 5.5%, from 11.6% to 9.5% and from 3.7% to 3.4%. The United States was in 1959 the source of 67.3% of Canada's imports as against 68.5% in 1958. The proportion of Canadian imports coming from the United Kingdom went up from 10.3% to 10.7%. The import shares of the Commonwealth and Europe rose, respectively, from 4.2% to 4.4% and from 6.2% to 6.8%, but the share of Latin America was reduced from 6.9% to 6.2%.

The importance of foreign trade to the Canadian economy is reflected in the relatively high ratio of exports and imports to the gross national product, as well as in the leading position this country holds among the major trading nations of the world. On a per capita basis, Canada normally ranks ahead of almost every other country—in 1957 Canada was second only to New Zealand and in 1958 to Belgium and Luxembourg. In absolute terms, in recent years Canada has ranked fourth in the value of total trade, following the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Main Commodity Changes¹

Exports

Metals and minerals and forest products contributed most to the overall export increase in 1959. Exports of iron and products, stimulated by the prolonged steel strike in the United States, registered the largest relative gain of 30.3% among the main commodity groups and reached a record postwar value of \$563.3 million. In contrast to 1958 when all the leading iron and steel products except farm implements lost ground, in 1959 increases took place in every major commodity in this group. Rolling mill products, which declined somewhat in the previous year, increased in value by 68.1% to \$53.5 million. Iron ore, which fell by almost one-third in 1958, went up by 46.6% to \$157.8 million and accounted for over one-fifth of the total export gain in 1959. Farm implements and machinery rose by 17.5% to \$110.2 million, at only about half of the rate of increase in the previous year. Engines and boilers, up by 17.9%, somewhat exceeded the level of 1957. Non-farm machinery showed some increase, but not nearly enough to regain the ground lost in 1958. Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets rose by 34.4%, which was sufficient to recover only about half of the decline in the previous year. There was a gain of over a quarter for automobile parts, and exports of tubes, pipes and fittings, relatively small until recently, trebled in value to \$16.5 million.

Exports of non-ferrous metals in 1959 stood at \$1,114.6 million with a gain of 8.9% over the previous year or twice the rate of increase in 1958. Uranium ores and concentrates, at \$311.9 million, were as last year the leading mineral export, with a gain of 12.8% as against 116.1% in 1958. The

United States absorbed 90% of the total, and the United Kingdom most of the remainder. Copper went up by 17.6% to \$158.8 million, more than compensating for the decline last year, with a substantial upturn in the value of exports to the United States but some decrease in the value of exports to all other countries as a group. There were moderate value increases for aluminum to \$230.7 million, nickel to \$226.9 million, and silver, and very small declines for zinc and lead. Among the leading non-ferrous metals and products, electrical apparatus n.o.p. showed the largest relative gain, of 30.6%, to \$32.6 million.

Non-metallic minerals and products experienced in 1958 the largest relative decline of 29.9% among the major commodity groups, crude petroleum, with close to a 50% fall from the 1957 peak, being responsible for about two-thirds of it. In 1959 shipments of petroleum were maintained in a situation of oversupply among the leading producing areas such as the United States, Venezuela and the Middle East. Exports of asbestos and abrasives rose by over one-fifth, the former sufficiently to exceed the level of 1957 and to set a new value record, and the non-metallic minerals and products group as a whole went up by 17.5% to \$294.2 million.

Forest products were again in 1959 the largest major commodity group, with a 30.2% share of the domestic export total. The group rose by 7.2%, more than offsetting the drop in 1958 and reaching, at \$1,516.0 million, a level slightly under the record value of 1955. Newsprint paper at \$722.3 million, as usual the largest export commodity, went up 4.6% to somewhat more than make up for the decline in the previous year. Lumber and timber, which rose only slightly in 1958, went up by 10.3% to \$323.7 million in 1959, while wood pulp, which fell slightly in 1958, rose to \$311.3 million and

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables VII and VIII.

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Europe	Common-wealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%					
Total exports:						
1957	59.8	14.9	11.3	5.0	4.6	4.4
1958	59.2	15.9	11.6	6.0	3.7	3.6
1959	61.9	15.5	9.5	5.5	3.4	4.2
Imports:						
1957	71.0	9.3	5.5	4.4	6.9	2.9
1958	68.5	10.3	6.2	4.2	6.9	3.9
1959	67.3	10.7	6.8	4.4	6.2	4.6
Total trade:						
1957	65.7	11.9	8.2	4.7	5.9	3.6
1958	63.9	13.0	8.9	5.1	5.3	3.8
1959	64.7	13.0	8.1	5.0	4.8	4.4

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

exceeded the level of 1957 by some 6%. Following very small increases in 1958, plywoods and veneers and shingles increased in 1959 by respectively 43.6% and 8.0%. Exports of pulpwood were again lower, but declined only at about half the rate of decline in 1958.

The chemicals group at \$201.7 million, again showed a small overall gain, with increases for fertilizers and synthetic plastics. Exports of fibres, textiles and products rose 21.0% to \$25.0 million, making up for about two-thirds of the 1958 decline. But the miscellaneous commodities group fell by more than half to \$81.7 million, due to a \$84 million drop in exports of aircraft which were boosted in the previous year by special shipments of military planes to West Germany and Belgium.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products declined by 1.9% to \$868.9 million. Wheat, which a year ago went up by 17.3%, almost held its own, at \$441.8 million, and was again the second largest export. Shipments to the United Kingdom, accounting for one-third of the total, were slightly lower, and in some of the other main markets there was a marked drop in shipments to India, the Netherlands and Switzerland but exports to West Germany and Japan were higher. Exports of barley fell by 15.1% to under the level of 1957 and there were also some declines for wheat flour and seeds, including flaxseed and rapeseed. Exports of tobacco were 35.5% higher and those of whisky rose 11.4%.

Exports of animals and animal products declined 10.5% to \$356.0 million in 1959, following a 31.7% increase in 1958. Shipments of beef cattle, virtually all to the United States, which rose from \$630 thousand in 1956 to almost \$42 million in the next year and then more than doubled in 1958 to \$84 million, were reduced to about the level of 1957. There was some overall decline for fish and fishery products, including fresh and frozen, cured fish and canned fish (23% decline following an increase of

some 140% in 1948), but with some gain for molluscs and crustaceans. Exports of fresh pork, also declined somewhat after having gone up by 85% in 1958. But shipments of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk were 58.0% higher in value, following a similar gain last year, there were large increases for butter, cheese and eggs, and a slightly higher value for fur skins.

Imports

The import increase in 1959 was widespread, affecting all the major commodity groups and most leading products. The iron and steel group, which accounted for about two-thirds of the overall import decline in 1958, was responsible for about half of the total import gain in 1959. At \$2,092.1 million, iron and steel accounted for 38.0% of the import total in 1959. Among the leading imports in this group, passenger automobiles and farm implements, the only commodities which went counter to the general downturn in 1958, continued to increase in 1959. Passenger automobiles rose 41.0% to \$199.6 million, as against 32.8% last year, British and European cars registering most of the increase. Farm implements and machinery went up by 25.6% as compared with 8.6% in 1958. Non-farm machinery, as usual the largest import category, increased 9.8% to \$585.2 million, and recovered about half of the decline in 1958. Automobile parts rose by 20% to \$288.6 million to more than offset last year's decrease, and tractors and parts, which declined by 8.1% in 1958, went up in 1959 by 46.7% to \$172.1 million. Imports of engines and boilers were virtually unchanged, while slight increases in cooking and heating apparatus and tools and a substantial increase in freight automobiles brought these three categories to somewhat above the level of 1957. But rolling mill products, at \$131.3 million, continued to decline from the peak of 1956 and returned to slightly above the level of 1955, and pipes, tubes and fittings registered the second

TABLE 3. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
Agricultural and vegetable products	885.3	868.9	18.5	17.3	652.7	683.8	12.9	12.4
Animals and animal products	397.7	356.0	8.3	7.1	128.9	146.6	2.5	2.7
Fibres, textiles and products	20.7	25.0	0.4	0.5	387.4	420.2	7.7	7.6
Wood, wood products and paper	1,414.0	1,516.0	29.5	30.2	235.6	272.3	4.7	4.9
Iron and its products	432.4	563.3	9.0	11.2	1,852.2	2,092.1	36.7	38.0
Non-ferrous metals and products	1,023.6	1,114.6	21.4	22.2	432.2	471.3	8.6	8.6
Non-metallic minerals and products	250.4	294.2	5.2	5.9	682.9	705.6	13.5	12.8
Chemicals and allied products	197.1	201.7	4.1	4.0	290.4	327.0	5.7	5.9
Miscellaneous commodities	170.3	81.7	3.6	1.6	388.3	389.9	7.7	7.1

consecutive drop of about two-fifths to \$55.3 million from the record value of \$147.7 million set in 1957.

The non-metallic minerals and products group, which fell in 1958 by 12.2% mainly due to a general decline in fuel imports, went up in 1959 by 3.3% to \$705.6 million. Shipments of petroleum at \$277.5 million, the third ranking import, were virtually unchanged and the same situation prevailed for gasoline. Fuel oils somewhat more than made up for the decline in 1958, but imports of bituminous and anthracite coal were lower. Largely as a result of a 12.2% increase to \$269.4 million for electrical apparatus n.o.p., and with some increase for bauxite and alumina, the non-ferrous metals group went up by 9.0% to \$471.3 million but was still below the level of 1957.

Agricultural and vegetable products, which registered virtually no change between 1957 and 1958, went up in 1959 by 4.8% to \$683.8 million. Imports of crude rubber, with a value increase of 69.2% to \$52.1 million, contributed about two-thirds of the increase for the group as a whole. There were also gains for fruit juices and syrups, and soybeans. At \$56.6 million, imports of raw sugar were somewhat lower in value, following a 22.5%

drop in 1958, and there was a further decline for coffee. A slight decrease took place in citrus fruits, and there was virtually no change for fresh vegetables. Imports in the animal products group increased for the fifth consecutive year, with a gain of 13.7% to \$146.6 million.

Imports in the fibres, textiles and products group went up by 8.5% to \$420.2 million, following a 5.2% decline in 1958. The largest increase of 26.4% took place in apparel, and there were moderate advances in cotton fabrics and synthetic fabrics. Imports of wool fabrics were almost unchanged and those of raw wool increased, but there were lower purchases of raw cotton. The chemicals and allied products group showed a 12.6% increase to \$327.0 million in 1959, as against a 1.2% decrease in 1958, with gains for synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines. The wood, wood products and paper group went up at a much higher rate than last year, with an increase of 15.6% to \$272.3 million. There were higher imports of paper products and logs, timber and lumber as well as of books, newspapers and magazines. The miscellaneous products group rose fractionally to \$389.9 million, with an almost one-fifth drop for aircraft but gains in refrigerators and freezers, medical, optical and dental goods and scientific equipment.

International Background

The international economy in the postwar years up to the outbreak of the Korean war was conditioned by problems of reconstruction and international economic disequilibrium, associated with inadequate supplies to satisfy the pent-up demand for both investment and consumer goods as well as with an uneven rate of recovery and growth especially between the industrial and non-industrial countries. While these problems, as reflected in strong world-wide inflationary pressures and widespread balance of payments difficulties particularly among non-dollar countries, caused serious concern, the basic growth factors were also in evidence even in the immediate postwar years. Following the boom and collapse in raw materials which accompanied the Korean hostilities and the subsequent period of readjustment, the world economy has entered since 1953 on a more broadly based phase of expansion, only briefly interrupted by the relatively mild recessions of 1945-55 and 1957-58. During 1953-57 world trade rose by nearly one-third and world industrial production by about one-fifth. The slowdown in economic activity which became apparent on an international scale in the latter part of 1957 and carried forward into 1958, resulted in some decline in industrial production and trade. But in 1959 economic conditions were again generally buoyant, the recovery being especially in evidence in Western Europe, Japan, the United States and Canada, and world trade exceeded the level of 1957 by some 6%. There has also been some general improvement for the primary producing

countries under the influence of the sustained flow of aid and investment and as commodity prices, whose decline from the 1955-56 peak came to a halt in 1958, showed a moderate strengthening in 1959.

As a consequence of the overall expansion of the world economy in recent years, there has taken place a general strengthening of the international balance of payments and a gradual disappearance of the so-called dollar shortage. In every year since 1950 with the exception of 1957, the United States has had an overall payments deficit, the net outflow of private capital and government grants and loans exceeding the export surplus. This pattern became accentuated in the last two years due to declining exports and increasing imports, and in 1959 the United States export surplus fell to about \$1.0 billion and the overall balance of payments deficit rose to some \$3.7 billion. In the last ten years the gold reserves of the United States went down from almost \$25 billion to about \$19 billion, while the rest of the world has increased its holdings of gold and U.S. dollars by approximately \$22 billion, most of this gain accruing to Western Europe, but with some improvement in the distribution of world reserves in the past few years. Another development tending to strengthen international liquidity was the recent decision to greatly enlarge the resources of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

TABLE 4. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1958

Exports f.o.b.			Imports c.i.f.			Total trade		
Country	1957	1958	Country	1957	1958	Country	1957	1958
Value of trade								
	U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000	
World total ¹	101,031	96,068	World total ¹	108,239	100,727	World total ¹	209,270	196,795
1. United States	20,862 ²	17,862 ²	1. United States	14,297	13,986	1. United States	35,159 ²	31,848 ²
2. United Kingdom..	9,684	9,395	2. United Kingdom..	11,412	10,583	2. United Kingdom..	21,096	19,978
3. Germany, Federal Republic	8,575	8,807	3. Germany, Federal Republic	7,499	7,361	3. Germany, Federal Republic	16,074	16,168
4. Canada	5,456	5,440	4. Canada	6,346	5,790	4. Canada	11,802	11,230
5. France	5,111	5,122	5. France	6,174	5,604	5. France	11,285	10,726
6. Netherlands	3,098	3,218	6. Netherlands	4,105	3,625	6. Netherlands	7,203	6,843
7. Belgium and Luxembourg	3,186	3,046	7. Italy	3,674	3,169	7. Belgium and Luxembourg	6,618	6,175
8. Japan	2,858	2,877	8. Belgium and Luxembourg	3,432	3,129	8. Japan	7,142	5,910
9. Italy	2,550	2,536	9. Japan	4,284	3,033	9. Italy	6,224	5,705
10. Venezuela	2,366	2,321	10. Sweden	2,428	2,366	10. Sweden	4,565	4,454
11. Sweden	2,137	2,088	11. Australia	1,945	2,057	11. Venezuela	4,234	3,920
12. Australia	2,203	1,663	12. India	2,154	1,815	12. Australia	4,148	3,720
13. Malaya and Singapore	1,849	1,642	13. Malaya and Singapore	1,917	1,764	13. Malaya and Singapore	3,766	3,406
14. Switzerland	1,560	1,539	14. Union of South Africa	1,693	1,714	14. Switzerland	3,524	3,245
15. Denmark	1,174	1,266	15. Switzerland	1,964	1,706	15. India	3,504	3,031
Trade per capita ³								
	U.S. \$			U.S. \$			U.S. \$	
1. Venezuela	386	367	1. Norway	365	371	1. Belgium and Luxembourg	711	659
2. Belgium and Luxembourg	342	325	2. New Zealand	371	349	2. Canada	711	659
3. Canada	329	319	3. Canada	383	340	3. New Zealand	718	655
4. New Zealand	347	306	4. Belgium and Luxembourg	369	334	4. Switzerland	689	626
5. Switzerland	305	282	5. Switzerland	384	329	5. Venezuela	690	620
6. Trinidad and Tobago	299	292	6. Netherlands	372	324	6. Netherlands	654	612
7. Netherlands	281	288	7. Sweden	329	319	7. Sweden	619	601
8. Sweden	290	282	8. Trinidad and Tobago	272	304	8. Trinidad and Tobago	571	596
9. Denmark	261	279	9. Denmark	302	297	9. Norway	600	582
10. Sarawak	255	232	10. Hong Kong	349	293	10. Denmark	563	577
11. Norway	235	211	11. Venezuela	305	253	11. Hong Kong	554	483
12. Malaya and Singapore	239	205	12. Malaya and Singapore	248	220	12. Sarawak	491	449
13. Hong Kong	205	191	13. Israel	225	217	13. Malaya and Singapore	491	425
14. United Kingdom..	187	181	14. Sarawak	236	217	14. United Kingdom..	408	385
15. Finland	193	177	15. Australia	202	209	15. Australia	430	378

¹ World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.

² Including military aid extended to other countries.

³ Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \$100 million in 1958 were excluded.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, September, 1959; and United National Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Series A, Vol. XI, Nos. 2 and 3.

As a corollary of the general improvement in the international balance of payments, significant steps have been taken in the last few years in the direction of freer multilateral trade and payments. Many quantitative controls have been eased and tariff concessions have continued to be made among the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. At the end of 1958 the majority of Western European countries, including the Benelux, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom, established external convertibility of their currencies, and a few countries in other parts of the world had taken similar steps. Further progress was made in 1959 in the relaxation of trade restrictions; in particular, most Commonwealth countries, including the United Kingdom, liberalized their import controls affecting

Canadian exports, pursuant to the decisions made at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal in 1958.

In view of the vital importance of free and multilateral trade to Canada's economy, the latest European developments in the field of commercial policy have been of great interest to this country. On January 1, 1958, the European Economic Community (EEC), comprising the Benelux countries, France, Italy and Western Germany, came into being. The EEC is intended to become a customs union in which tariffs among the participating countries will be gradually abolished and a common external policy adopted toward the outside world, as a first step toward the ultimate integration of the respective economies into one single unit. The

TABLE 5. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity

1948 = 100

	1937	1947	1956	1957	1958	1959
Value indexes:						
Domestic exports	32.6	90.2	156.0	156.9	157.3	164.8
Imports	30.5	97.1	211.9	209.0	192.9	210.4
Total trade	31.7	93.5	182.0	181.6	174.3	186.7
Gross national product	34.3	88.2	195.9	203.5	208.8	221.6
Private investment in plant, equipment and housing	24.1	79.0	252.3	273.2	259.8	259.3
Cheques cashed	43.6	92.3	237.0	253.6	272.6	306.2
Bank deposits	37.5	95.6	159.6	166.3	167.7	176.3
Price indexes:						
Domestic exports	53.4	91.6	121.4	121.0	120.6	122.8
Imports	50.8	88.0	113.0	116.4	116.5	114.4
Wholesale prices	55.7	88.4	116.6	117.6	117.8	119.2
Consumers' prices	64.9	57.4	121.8	125.7	129.0	130.4
Volume indexes:						
Domestic exports	61.0	98.5	128.5	129.3	130.4	134.2
Imports	60.0	110.3	187.5	179.6	165.6	183.9
Total trade	60.7	104.1	155.9	153.2	147.2	157.9
Gross national product	55.1	97.1	150.4	150.0	151.2	156.5
Industrial production	54.3	94.9	160.7	161.2	158.3	156.7
Population	85.7	97.4	124.8	128.8	132.3	135.4
Persons with jobs	83.3	99.1	114.7	117.6	117.1	120.3
Railway revenue freight ton miles	45.6	101.8	133.3	120.3	112.3	114.7

first reductions of tariffs and increases in quotas among the member countries of the EEC were implemented on January 1, 1959, and some of the concessions were extended to Canada and other countries on a most-favoured-nation basis.

Following the breakdown of negotiations for a European free trade area, which was to comprise all members of the OEEC including the Common Market, a convention for the establishment of the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) was initialled on November 20, 1959, by the governments of Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The objective of the EFTA is to create a new European trading group which would eventually result in a free trade area for the participating countries, each of whom would however retain its own external tariff structure. But unlike the EEC, the EFTA is not aiming at becoming a fully integrated single economic unit. In the case of both these regional groupings, the

elimination of internal tariffs is restricted to industrial goods only, with special arrangements for agricultural products, which, in the case of the EEC, would apply internally as well as vis-a-vis the outside world.

From the Canadian point of view, the main question posed by the formation of these two regional groupings is how this new situation will affect Canada's agricultural and other exports to the various member countries. In particular, the common external EEC tariffs on a number of important Canadian exports, such as lumber, wood pulp, synthetic rubber and aluminum, are to be fixed through negotiation among the Common Market countries. Also, with regard to the EFTA, there is the problem of the effect of the gradual disappearance of the preferential tariffs which Canadian exports have traditionally enjoyed in the United Kingdom market.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

Trade with the United States

Economic activity in the United States, temporarily affected by the prolonged steel strike, increased considerably in 1959 as the recovery from the 1957-58 recession developed into a broadly based expansion. The gross national product reached a record of nearly \$480 billion, or almost 9% higher than in 1958, while real output was more than 4% above the previous peak in 1957. Personal consumption, residential construction, capital outlays for industrial plant, equipment and commercial buildings and government purchases of goods and services were all higher in 1959 than in 1958 and there was a swing from inventory liquidation to accumulation of stocks. But exports were slightly down from the level of the previous year and as imports rose by almost one-fifth the merchandise export balance was the smallest since 1950.

On the basis of United States statistics, Canada was in 1959 again that country's most important single market for exports and the leading source for imports. The total value of Canadian trade with the United States in 1959 was slightly higher than the combined value of American exports to and imports from the United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany and Venezuela, the four major trading partners of the United States following Canada. In regional terms, the Canadian share of United States exports increased to 23.6% from 21.6% in 1958, as compared with a decrease for Latin America to 22.1% from 25.7% and a fractional increase to 28.4% for Western Europe. Canada's share of United States imports in 1959 was reduced to 20.0% from 20.9%, as against a decline for Latin America to 23.8% from 27.9% and an increase for Western Europe to 29.7% from 25.6%.

According to Canadian statistics, total exports to the United States in 1959 rose 9.9% to \$3,181.9 million, the highest value on record, as compared with a decline of 0.9% in 1958. Imports from the United States, which fell by 11.0% in 1958, went up 7.2% to \$3,709.1 million but were still 4.6% below the level of 1957. The resulting import balance of \$527.2 million was somewhat reduced and exceeded the import balance with all countries by some two-fifths, as against last year's ratio of over three and a half to one.

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Domestic exports to the United States in 1959 at \$3,083.2 million, were 9.8% higher than in 1958, as compared with a 1.4% decline in 1958. As in previous years, a significant proportion of Canadian exports in all major commodity groups was

shipped to the United States, ranging from 20.5% for agricultural and vegetable products to 83.0% for forest products. Among leading commodities, the United States accounted for 100% of Canadian exports of petroleum and natural gas and virtually all of the beef cattle, for over 90% of farm implements and tractors, whisky, fresh and frozen fish, dairy and pure-bred cattle, shingles and silver, and for over 80% of newsprint, lumber and timber, wood pulp and pulpwood, uranium, abrasives and fertilizers.

Exports of iron and steel, which were significantly enhanced by the four-month steel strike, showed the largest relative increase of 62.5% among the main commodity groups. At \$405.5 million, this group accounted for well over half the total gain in exports to the United States. Exports of iron ore were half as large again as last year and rose to \$117.8 million, and shipments of farm implements went up by one-fifth to \$105.5 million. Non-farm machinery increased by about a quarter, engines and boilers by two-fifths and tractors by three-fifths. Exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets nearly trebled and rolling mill products, at \$39.0 million, were over ten times higher in value.

Forest products, representing 40.8% of the export total to the United States, rose by 8.0% to \$1,257.7 million, as compared with decreases of 0.8% in 1958 and some 6.0% in 1957. Newsprint, as usual the most important export commodity, went up by 4.3% to \$616.7 million, to reverse the declines of the previous two years and to somewhat exceed the peak of 1956. Exports of lumber and timber, reflecting greater activity in American residential construction, rose 19.4% to \$272.4 million. Wood pulp increased 5.9% to \$254.0 million, but pulpwood declined for the third year in succession. There was some increase for shingles and a substantial gain in plywoods and veneers.

Exports of non-ferrous metals went up by 6.8%, as against 4.7% last year, and at \$641.7 million accounted for 20.8% of the domestic export total to the United States. The largest value gain in the group, representing some 65% of the total increase, took place for copper which went up by over three-fifths to virtually regain the level of 1957. Uranium, at \$278.9 million, was as in 1958 the second leading export to the United States, with a 6.2% increase which followed an over 100% gain in the previous year. Nickel, at \$114.0 million, recovered some of the ground lost in 1958, exports of electrical apparatus were 56.0% higher, and there were also value gains for silver and lead. But exports of aluminum declined for the second consecutive year. The non-metallic minerals group went up 16.7% to \$224.2 million in 1959 which was still considerably below the level of 1957. Exports of crude

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

TABLE 6. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1959

	United States Trade (U.S. Statistics, ¹ Values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	Japan	United Kingdom	Germany, Federal Republic	Venezuela	Mexico
Exports (including re-exports)²:							
1957	18,867.9	3,912.5	1,234.0	1,100.9	956.7	1,053.1	903.7
1958	15,822.9	3,421.5	843.8	838.2	734.8	809.8	888.4
1959	15,779.3	3,726.5	935.2	884.4	748.6	737.0	731.0
	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Japan	Germany, Federal Republic	Venezuela	Brazil
General imports:							
1957	12,982.3	3,764.4	765.7	600.5	606.6	900.0	699.7
1958	12,833.6	3,589.0	868.1	670.8	635.3	892.3	566.9
1959	15,212.3	3,614.6	1,137.9	1,028.7	918.5	890.2	629.3
	United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics, ³ Values in U.K. £'000,000)						
	Total	United States	Australia	Canada	India	Germany, Federal Republic	Union of South Africa
Exports (including re-exports):							
1957	3,420.2	257.3	236.8	199.7	176.8	123.0	174.2
1958	3,312.9	290.5	237.2	193.5	161.3	140.0	187.4
1959	3,456.0	381.2	225.3	213.4	172.6	158.6	150.8
	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Netherlands	Germany, Federal Republic
General imports:							
1957	4,042.2	481.5	320.1	248.0	183.1	131.8	124.5
1958	3,745.8	350.2	308.6	198.8	160.5	159.2	135.9
1959	3,990.1	370.8	312.6	222.9	183.1	160.3	144.4

¹ U.S. Dept. of Commerce, *World Trade Information Service*, Part 3, No. 60-6.² Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.³ U.K. Board of Trade, *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1959.

petroleum, which fell by almost half in 1958, moved up slightly. There were gains for asbestos, and lime, plaster and cement doubled in value. Gas exported by pipeline, which last year increased by nearly 700% from a small total in 1957, declined somewhat in value.

At \$178.4 million, exports of agricultural and vegetable products were fractionally lower in 1959, and animals and animal products went down by

21.3% to \$229.1 million. Exports of whisky continued to increase, but barley, wheat and various fodders kept on declining. There were also lower shipments of fresh and frozen fish, beef cattle (at \$40.4 million down by more than half to just under the level of 1957), fur skins, fresh pork and dairy and pure-bred cattle, but exports of shell fish went up. In some of the other major groups, exports were higher for fibres and textiles, chemicals and miscellaneous commodities including aircraft and electrical energy.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with the United States,¹ by Half-Years

	1957		1958		1959		Change from 1st half '58 to 1st half '59	Change from 2nd half '58 to 2nd half '59
	Jan. - June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports	1,348.2	1,498.4	1,321.0	1,487.1	1,451.5	1,631.7	+9.9	+9.7
Re-exports	35.6	38.6	39.7	48.0	46.2	52.6	—	—
Imports	2,092.3	1,795.1	1,772.5	1,687.6	1,912.3	1,796.8	+7.9	+6.5
Total trade	3,476.0	3,332.2	3,133.2	3,222.7	3,410.0	3,481.0	+8.8	+8.0
Trade balance	-708.5	-258.1	-411.8	-152.6	-414.6	-112.6	—	—

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.**Imports from the United States¹**

After two years of successive declines from the record level of \$4,031.4 million in 1956, imports from the United States went up in 1959 by 7.2% to \$3,709.1 million. More than two-fifths of Canada's imports in each of the major groups came from the United States, that country's share ranging from over 40% in fibres and textiles and non-metallics to about 80% for iron and steel and over four-fifths for chemicals and wood and products. The United States also accounted for more than 70% of total imports in thirteen out of the twenty leading commodities from all countries.

While in 1958 the only increases among the major groups were recorded in agricultural and vegetable products, forest products and miscellaneous commodities, in 1959 only the latter group, fibres and textiles and non-metallics declined, all very slightly. The largest absolute, but not relative, gain took place in iron and products which rose by 9.6%, as against a decline of 15.7% in 1958, to \$1,666.4 million. The group was responsible for 44.9% of total imports from the United States and

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table X.

for almost three-fifths of the total increase in imports from that country. Non-farm machinery, as usual by far the most important import category, recovered about half of last year's decline, with a 12.0% increase to \$507.2 million. Automobile parts, at \$279.4 million, and tractors, at \$156.7 million, more than made up for the decline in 1958 and rose to exceed the previous peaks in 1956. But imports of passenger automobiles, at \$62.4 million, were higher than in 1957 but still considerably below the level of 1956. Imports of farm implements with a 25.0% gain continued to increase to \$98.3 million. There were some gains for cooking and heating apparatus, tools and freight automobiles, and scrap iron and steel was more than two and a half times higher in value. But engines and boilers and iron ore again declined moderately, and rolling mill products and pipes and tubes continued to fall sharply.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and products went up 4.7% to \$300.6 million, but were still below the level of 1957, with moderate increases for electrical apparatus and manufactured brass. Forest products continued to increase and, at \$236.3 million, were 14.5% higher than in 1958, with advances for all the leading commodities in this group. Im-

TABLE 8. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1956	1957	1958	1959
	%				%			
Agricultural and vegetable products	7.1	6.7	6.4	5.8	8.1	8.4	8.6	9.8
Animals and animal products	6.3	7.7	10.4	7.4	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2
Fibres, textiles and products	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.2
Wood, wood products and paper	44.7	41.3	41.5	40.8	5.1	5.2	6.0	6.4
Iron and its products	9.3	9.4	8.9	13.2	48.1	46.4	43.9	44.9
Non-ferrous metals and products	19.0	20.2	21.4	20.8	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1
Non-metallic minerals and products	8.1	9.8	6.8	7.3	9.8	10.1	8.7	8.0
Chemicals and allied products	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	6.2	6.5	7.1	7.4
Miscellaneous commodities	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	7.7	7.7	8.7	8.0

¹ For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables IX and X.

ports of chemicals much more than offset last year's decline with an 11.4% increase to \$275.1 million.

The agricultural and vegetable products group, accounting for 9.8% of imports from the United States, rose by 8.6% to \$362.3 million. The largest absolute and relative gain took place in shipments of crude rubber, and there were also increases for rubber products, fresh vegetables, citrus fruits, fruit juices and syrups, and soybeans. Imports of animals and animal products went up by 14.8% to \$81.9 million.

Trade with the United Kingdom

The expansion which started in the last quarter of 1958 spread to most parts of the United Kingdom's economy in 1959, and by the last quarter of 1959 industrial production was nearly 10% higher than a year earlier. Personal consumption, government expenditures on goods and services, investment in residential and commercial buildings and plant and equipment, and investment in stocks, were all higher in 1959, and price levels remained stable. Also, notwithstanding the almost complete elimination of dollar restrictions and the removal of most trade controls, the strength of the pound sterling was well maintained, even though, mainly as a result of certain special transactions, the United Kingdom reserves were reduced during the year.

In 1959, the value of United Kingdom domestic exports rose 5% in value and 4% in volume, while re-exports fell by 8%. Imports went up 6.5% in value and 7% in volume. On the basis of United Kingdom statistics, Canada was, as in 1958, second to the United States as a source of British imports, and again ranked third as a market for British exports, following the United States and Australia. In 1959, Canada's share of total British imports and exports was respectively 7.8% and 6.2%. According to Canadian statistics, Canada's total exports to the United Kingdom in 1959 went up by 2.3% to \$794.3 million as against a gain of 7.0% in 1958, while, following a 2.2% increase last year, imports from that country rose 13.5% to \$588.6 million, the highest value on

A fractional decline to \$296.8 million was registered for non-metallic minerals, with a decrease for bituminous coal, fuel oils and gasoline and an increase for glass. Imports of fibres and textiles declined very slightly to \$193.1 million. Purchases of raw cotton continued to fall and, at \$20.4 million, were 30.8% lower than in 1958, but shipments of cotton and synthetic fabrics and of apparel were slightly higher. In the miscellaneous commodities group, aircraft dropped 19.2% to \$59.3 million, but there were some increases for refrigerators and freezers, and medical, optical and dental goods.

record. The resulting export trade balance of \$205.7 million was reduced by about one-fifth from the level of 1958.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1959 increased 1.8% to \$785.8 million. Agricultural and vegetable products, which were 1.3% lower than in the previous year, were at \$279.4 million again the largest major group and accounted for 35.6% of total exports to the United Kingdom. Wheat, as usual the most important single export, declined slightly to \$148.2 million. Exports of barley, which last year rose by some 138%, fell by 22.9% to \$36.1 million, and there were also declines for soybeans and vegetable oils, while flaxseed showed virtually no change. But exports of wheat flour were again higher, tobacco went up by close to two-fifths, oil-seed cake and meal made up for most of last year's sharp fall, and there was some gain for fresh apples.

A further increase, of 22.2% to \$48.5 million took place in animals and animal products. Canned fish, which rose in 1958 by some 285% due mainly to higher exports of canned salmon, lost some

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table XI.

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Half-Years

	1957		1958		1959		Change from 1st half '58 to 1st half '59	Change from 2nd half '58 to 2nd half '59
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports	332.8	388.1	362.1	409.5	359.0	426.8	-0.9	+ 4.2
Re-exports	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.3	5.2	3.3	—	—
Imports	253.5	253.8	263.3	255.2	280.3	308.3	+6.4	+20.8
Total trade	588.8	644.6	628.2	667.0	644.5	738.3	+2.6	+10.7
Trade balance	+81.8	+136.9	+101.6	+156.6	+84.0	+121.7	—	—

TABLE 10. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1956	1957	1958	1959
	%				%			
Agricultural and vegetable products	38.1	33.6	36.7	35.5	6.3	6.2	7.3	6.9
Animals and animal products	2.7	2.9	5.2	6.2	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.5
Fibres, textiles and products	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	21.7	20.2	16.6	15.3
Wood, wood products and paper	16.7	19.7	17.3	16.9	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4
Iron and its products	4.6	5.9	3.2	4.0	34.2	38.6	39.6	43.2
Non-ferrous metals and products	32.6	30.8	28.9	30.3	15.3	12.8	12.4	12.9
Non-metallic minerals and products	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.8	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.6	3.9	4.6	3.5	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4
Miscellaneous commodities	0.1	0.3	1.6	1.6	6.1	7.3	8.7	7.1

¹ For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XI and XII.

ground. But sizable butter exports, worth nearly \$6 million, made their appearance for the first time in many years, and marked increases were also registered for cheese, tallow and fish meal.

Non-ferrous metals, the second ranking major commodity group, rose 6.8% to \$238.5 million and were responsible for 30.3% of the export total to the United Kingdom. Uranium, which rose to \$13.5 million in 1958 from a negligible value in 1957, went up to \$32.6 million in 1959. There were also higher shipments of copper, zinc and magnesium. Aluminum, at \$68.6 million, the second leading export to the United Kingdom, remained at about the level of 1958. But exports of nickel declined to somewhat over the value of 1957, and there were further declines for platinum metals and lead. Iron ore, which last year fell by one-third, made up for most of the decline, and the iron and products group, at \$31.6 million, moved in a similar manner.

Exports of forest products declined fractionally to \$132.5 million, following a 6.3% drop in 1958. Newsprint, the third ranking export to the United Kingdom, went up at a higher rate than last year, by 11.0% to \$51.6 million. Exports of wood pulp were virtually unchanged, plywoods and veneers rose by some 75%, and there were also increases for paperboard and wrapping paper. But lumber and timber continued to decline, at a higher rate than in 1958. Exports were also lower in the non-metallic minerals and products and chemicals groups.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

Imports from the United Kingdom, which went up 13.5% to \$588.6 million in 1959, registered higher values in almost every major commodity group. Iron and steel products, which predominate in purchases

from the United Kingdom, accounted for 43.2% of the import total and rose by 23.8% to \$254.1 million. Passenger automobiles, which in 1958 went up by some 73% to become the leading import commodity, increased again by three-fifths to \$84.6 million, and the relatively small imports of freight automobiles doubled in value. There were also sharp gains for engines and boilers, rolling mill products and especially for tractors and parts which were two and a half times larger, as well as substantial advances for wire and products, automobile parts and tools. But further declines took place in non-farm machinery to \$42.6 million, and pipes and tubes and castings and forgings.

Fibres and textiles recovered some of the decline in 1958, with a 4.7% increase to \$90.1 million. There was almost no change in wool fabrics, which were as usual the leading textile import. Increases were registered for wool noils and tops, wool yarns and warps, cotton yarns, threads and cords and miscellaneous lines, cordage and netting. But relatively small declines took place in apparel, coated and impregnated cloth, cotton fabrics and wool carpets and mats.

The agricultural and animal products groups continued to increase with respective gains of 6.2% to \$40.4 million and 11.0% to \$20.4 million. Imports were higher in confectionery, tea, cereal foods and bakery products, unmanufactured leather and leather footwear, but imports of whisky, vegetable oils and fur skins were lower. Non-ferrous metals went up 19.1% to \$76.2 million, and electrical apparatus n.o.p. rose by almost half to 49.8 million to displace non-farm machinery as the second ranking import category from the United Kingdom. Imports of non-metallic minerals went up by 3.5% to \$31.2 million, with some increase for pottery and chinaware and some decrease for plate and sheet glass. Chemicals were 11.4% higher, at \$26.2 million, but miscellaneous commodities, the only group whose value was reduced in 1959, declined by 7.8% to \$41.6 million.

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table XII.

Trade with Other Leading Countries¹

Federal Republic of Germany

General prosperity and a renewed uptrend in the rate of growth characterized the West Germany economy in 1959. Gross national product rose by an estimated 7.5% over the level of 1958, the value of exports was some 11.0% higher and imports went up by about 13.0%. But a net outflow of capital exceeded the merchandise export surplus in 1959, resulting in a decrease in West German gold and exchange reserves which however still totalled over \$5 billion at the end of the year. Canada's exports to the Federal Republic stood at \$130.1 million in 1959, 35.5% less than last year, while imports from that country increased by 20.7% to \$123.9 million. As a result of these changes Canada's export balance with the Federal Republic fell from \$99.3 million to \$6.2 million.

The decline in exports to Western Germany was due almost entirely to the virtual disappearance of aircraft and parts. Nickel was halved in value, and there were also lower exports of copper, iron ore, engines, lead, and synthetic plastics. But wheat went up by 8.8% to \$51.7 million, and increases were also registered in aluminum, asbestos, flaxseed, wood pulp, non-farm machinery, eggs, tobacco, magnesium and oats. Imports of passenger automobiles rose 23.8%, as compared with about one-third in 1958, to \$32.3 million and were again the leading import from West Germany. There were also increases for electrical apparatus, rolling mill products, pipes and tubes, freight automobiles and automobile parts. But imports of tools and jewellery were somewhat lower.

Venezuela

There was some improvement in 1959 in the economic climate in Venezuela in comparison with the situation prevailing in the previous year, but foreign exchange reserves declined considerably below the level of 1958. Venezuela is the second largest producer and the largest exporter of crude petroleum in the world, and most of Canada's imports from that country consist of oil. In 1959, Canadian imports of crude petroleum from Venezuela at \$187.6 million were 6.2% lower than in the previous year. But imports of fuel oils almost doubled and total imports amounted to \$204.6 million. Exports to Venezuela, at \$46.2 million, were 5.8% higher. Exports of processed milk again increased, to \$7.9 million, and wheat went up by almost three-quarters to \$5.3 million. There were also increases for eggs, newsprint, electrical apparatus, synthetic plastics, wood pulp, passenger automobiles and copper, but a drastic decline in wheat flour from \$6.4 million to only some \$660 thousand.

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table XIX.

Japan

In contrast to 1958 which was generally a year of recession for Japan, 1959 was a year of renewed prosperity against a background of vigorous economic growth. Industrial production and industrial, commercial and residential construction all reached record levels and there was sizable investment in plant and equipment. The value of exports increased by some 20% and imports were some 19% higher than in 1958, and Japan's foreign currency holdings were at a peak level. Canada's exports to Japan in 1959 went up by 32.8% to \$140.0 million, and imports from that country rose 46.5% to \$102.7 million, with a small gain in the export balance.

Wheat, accounting for half of the export total to Japan, increased by 10.2% to \$69.2 million. Sharp gains were also recorded for flaxseed and rapeseed, wood pulp, aluminum, iron ore, scrap iron and steel, copper, wheat flour and coal and coke. But there was some decline for asbestos and barley. On the import side, textile apparel, again the leading import category, went up sharply to \$20.3 million. Substantial increases were also registered for electrical apparatus, cotton fabrics, rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings and rubber footwear, and there were also higher imports of toys and sporting goods, plywoods and veneers, non-farm machinery, citrus fruits, cameras, cutlery, and pottery and chinaware.

Belgium and Luxembourg

By the end of 1959 there were indications that the Belgian economy had finally recovered from the recession of 1957-58. Improvement was particularly noticeable in steel production, and the textile, paper, glass and petroleum industries also showed some progress. But a summer drought severely affected agricultural output. Canada's exports to the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) declined in 1959 by 18.8% to \$56.8 million. Imports rose 25.2% to \$44.8 million, and the export balance dropped by close to two-thirds to \$12.0 million.

Wheat, as usual the largest export commodity, went down 18.6% to \$18.7 million. But exports of nickel, asbestos, copper, electrical apparatus and processed milk went up sharply. Nevertheless all these and other increases were insufficient to offset both the decline in wheat and the fall in last year's unusual shipments of aircraft from \$20.8 million to \$2.2 million. Rolling mill products were again the leading import category with 55.5% increase to \$15.9 million, which was however not enough to make up for the decline in 1958. There were also higher shipments of plate and sheet glass, unset diamonds and tin blocks, pigs and bars.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Eleven Leading Countries, by Half-Years

	1957		1958		1959		Change from 1st half '58 to 1st half '59	Change from 2nd half '58 to 2nd half '59
	Jan.- June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Germany, Federal Rep.:								
Total exports	65.5	89.0	97.6	104.3	59.1	71.0	-39.4	-31.9
Imports	43.1	49.4	44.7	57.9	56.2	67.7	+25.7	+16.9
Trade balance	+ 22.4	+ 39.6	+52.8	+ 46.5	+ 2.8	+ 3.4	—	—
Venezuela:								
Total exports	14.5	25.5	21.6	22.1	22.6	23.6	+ 4.9	+ 6.6
Imports	123.5	124.6	96.6	112.9	101.7	102.9	+ 5.2	- 8.8
Trade balance	-109.0	- 99.1	-75.1	- 90.8	- 79.0	- 79.3	—	—
Japan:								
Total exports	64.9	74.5	49.1	56.3	61.1	78.9	+24.4	+40.3
Imports	29.5	31.9	29.8	40.3	48.0	54.7	+61.2	+35.6
Trade balance	+ 35.5	+ 42.6	+19.4	+ 15.9	+ 13.1	+ 24.2	—	—
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total exports	27.6	33.0	38.5	31.4	22.9	33.9	-40.5	+ 7.8
Imports	23.7	20.0	13.4	22.4	18.6	26.2	+39.0	+17.0
Trade balance	+ 3.9	+ 13.0	+25.1	+ 9.1	+ 4.3	+ 7.7	—	—
France:								
Total exports	32.7	24.8	26.4	19.1	19.1	24.6	-27.5	+28.4
Imports	16.5	18.5	14.4	25.6	25.6	31.3	+77.9	+22.3
Trade balance	+ 16.3	+ 6.3	+12.0	- 6.5	- 6.5	- 6.8	—	—
Australia:								
Total exports	25.1	23.8	26.5	26.3	23.2	31.1	-12.5	+18.2
Imports	7.9	20.7	12.5	20.3	19.8	21.3	+58.4	+ 5.1
Trade balance	+ 17.2	+ 3.2	+14.0	+ 6.1	+ 3.4	+ 9.8	—	—
Netherlands:								
Total exports	29.7	40.5	39.3	35.7	22.5	31.8	-42.8	-10.9
Imports	9.6	12.1	11.2	15.7	13.3	15.9	+18.5	+ 1.1
Trade balance	+ 20.1	+ 28.4	+28.0	+ 20.1	+ 9.1	+ 16.0	—	—
India:								
Total exports	10.3	19.7	45.7	33.9	25.4	28.6	-44.5	-15.5
Imports	15.8	13.4	13.4	14.3	14.6	14.6	+ 8.8	+ 2.7
Trade balance	- 5.4	+ 6.2	+32.3	+ 19.6	+ 10.7	+ 14.0	—	—
Arabia:								
Total exports	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.2	+47.2	+36.8
Imports	5.2	29.1	29.2	38.8	34.4	36.3	+17.5	- 6.2
Trade balance	- 4.2	- 28.5	-28.1	- 37.9	- 32.7	- 35.1	—	—
Norway:								
Total exports	27.3	28.3	29.3	26.6	30.6	31.8	+ 4.4	+19.6
Imports	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	+59.7	+13.5
Trade balance	+ 25.8	+ 26.8	+28.2	+ 24.6	+ 28.8	+ 29.6	—	—
Union of South Africa:								
Total exports	25.8	23.1	29.7	20.5	31.3	20.2	+ 5.3	- 1.2
Imports	3.3	3.5	2.2	5.7	2.6	4.0	+19.7	-30.9
Trade balance	+ 22.5	+ 19.6	+27.5	+ 14.7	+ 28.7	+ 16.2	—	—

France

Strong upward trends were in evidence in the French economy in 1959. While imports fell by some 10%, exports rose also by about 10%, and the import balance of the previous year was converted into an export surplus of about the same magnitude.

The balance of payments showed a substantial surplus and gold and dollar reserves continued to increase. Canada's exports to France were 4.0% lower, at \$43.7 million, while imports went up by 42.3% to \$56.9 million. The Canadian export balance of \$5.5 million in 1958 was thus changed into an import balance of \$13.3 million.

Aluminum became in 1959 the leading export commodity to France, with a more than fourfold increase to \$8.8 million, while copper, the first ranking export in 1958, fell by over 40% to \$5.9 million. Flaxseed was reduced to less than half of the value in the previous year, and there was also a sharp drop for newsprint. Exports of wheat, which fell from \$6.3 million in 1957 to \$159 thousand in 1958, went up to \$3.9 million, synthetic plastics almost quadrupled in value, and there was also some increase for wood pulp. Passenger automobiles, which rose in 1958 to \$6.7 million from \$155 thousand in 1957, advanced again to \$16.4 million and maintained their position as the leading import commodity. Gains were also registered for rolling mill products, books, bauxite and alumina, wines and brandy, wool fabrics, plate and sheet glass and rubber tires and tubes.

Australia

The year 1959 turned out to be a prosperous one for the Australian economy. World consumption of raw wool, which fell in 1958, expanded strongly in 1959 and prices were also higher. Australia, the major supplier of wool, increased exports of this commodity by about one-fifth, but total exports did not rise enough to compensate for the decline in 1958. Canada's exports to Australia in 1959 rose by 2.8% to \$54.3 million and imports from that country went up by 25.4% to \$41.1 million, resulting in a decline in the export balance to \$13.2 million from \$20.1 million in the previous year.

Newsprint paper remained the leading export with a two-fifths increase to \$13.0 million. Higher values were also registered for automobile parts, passenger automobiles, rolling mill products and wood pulp, but not for aluminum, lumber and timber, asbestos and non-farm machinery which all declined in value. Unrefined sugar, with a one-quarter increase to \$14.0 million, was again the first ranking import. Purchases of canned meat were higher, and particularly sharp increases took place in fresh mutton and lamb, fresh beef and veal and canned and preserved fruits. But shipments of raw wool were slightly lower and imports of dried fruits fell by close to four-fifths from the level of \$7.6 million in 1958.

Netherlands

Generally buoyant economic conditions prevailed in the Netherlands during 1959, and foreign trade reached a record value with exports rising more than imports. Canada's exports to the Netherlands fell by 27.6% to \$54.3 million in 1959 and imports from that country rose 8.4% to \$29.2 million, resulting in a near halving of the export balance to \$25.1 million. Most of the export decline was accounted for by the drop in wheat shipments from \$29.8 million a year earlier to \$16.3 million. There were also sharp decreases for copper, flaxseed and rapeseed, but exports of iron ore, hides and skins, asbestos, synthetic plastics and electrical apparatus were higher. The latter category also rose on the import side, as did florist and nursery stock, cotton fabrics and non-farm machinery.

India

Further progress was made in 1959 in India's industrialization program, including the start of production in new steel mills, but there was concern over the trends in agricultural output. Canada's exports to India were reduced by 32.2% to \$54.0 million while imports went up by 5.7% to \$29.2 million, and the export balance was reduced by half to \$24.7 million. A decline in wheat shipments from \$40.0 million in 1958 to \$17.0 million was equivalent to almost all of the total export drop in 1959. Shipments of rolling mill products fell from almost \$10 million to just under \$2 million, those of aircraft from close to \$3 million to almost nil, and there was a decline in copper. But increases were registered in aluminum, electrical apparatus, wood pulp, railway ties, non-farm machinery and processed milk. Flax, hemp and jute fabrics became the leading import category with a fractionally higher value of \$10.6 million. There were increases in nuts, cotton fabrics and wool carpets and mats, but the value of tea imports was cut in half to \$8.2 million.

Arabia

Canadian exports to Arabia, which consist mainly of wheat and passenger cars went up by 42.5% to \$2.9 million. Canada's imports from Arabia, which consist almost entirely of crude petroleum, rose by 4.0% to \$70.7 million, following a near doubling of imports in 1958.

Norway

By the end of 1959, there was evidence of complete recovery in the Norwegian economy from the recession in the previous year. Canada's exports to Norway, which consist mainly of ores for smelting and refining and eventual re-export, rose 11.5% to \$62.3 million. Nickel and copper went up by respectively 11.7% and 28.5% to \$39.8 million and \$9.0 million, and exports of chemicals more than doubled to \$3.6 million. But there were declines for wheat and flaxseed. Imports from Norway, a large part of which consists of canned fish, rose by 30.8% to \$4.1 million, and the export balance increased from \$52.8 million in 1958 to \$58.3 million in 1959.

Union of South Africa

Canada's total trade with the Union of South Africa in 1959 was at about the same level as in the previous year. Exports went up by 2.7% to \$51.5 million and imports declined by 17.1% to \$6.6 million, and the export balance moved up somewhat to \$44.9 million. Wheat rose from nil in 1958 to \$15.6 million to become the leading export commodity. Increases were also registered for newsprint paper and aluminum, but exports of lumber and timber, passenger and freight automobiles, automobile parts and rolling mill products were sharply reduced. The largest import declines took place in corn and nuts.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Trade with Europe¹

The economies of Western Europe were characterized in 1959 by a general expansion in output and demand. The combined gross national product of the OEEC countries went up by 4% and industrial production by 5%. Europe's external position continued strong, with a current surplus of about \$4 billion and an increase of some \$1.4 billion in gold and foreign exchange reserves. Canadian exports to the majority of the leading Western European countries declined in 1959, particularly so in the case of Belgium and Luxembourg, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and also France and Switzerland. But exports were higher to Austria, Denmark, Italy, Norway and Sweden. The opposite situation prevailed on the import side, with marked gains for most of the major trading partners and increases for every country in non-communist Europe except Greece, Spain and Switzerland. In Eastern Europe, both exports to and imports from Czechoslovakia were higher. Total exports to Soviet Russia fell by one-third to \$12.7 million and those to Poland, which went up from \$645 thousand in 1958 to \$15.7 million, approached the relatively high levels of 1956 and 1957. Imports from these two countries stood at respectively \$2.3 million and \$1.8 million. Canada's total exports to Europe as a whole, at \$489.9 million, were 14.2% lower in 1959 than last year, and imports from that area increased by 19.9% to \$376.1 million, resulting in a decrease in the export balance from \$257.2 million to \$113.8 million.

The decline of \$85.4 million in sales of aircraft and parts, virtually all of it consisting of military planes for Belgium and Luxembourg and the Federal Republic of Germany, alone somewhat exceeded the \$82.0 million drop in domestic exports to Europe in 1959. Wheat at \$136.9 million, as usual the leading export commodity to Europe, was responsible for 28.2% of the domestic export total. Increases in purchases by France, West Germany, Italy and Poland were, however, insufficient to compensate for declines in shipments to Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and the Soviet Union, resulting in a 4.7% decrease in the total value of wheat exports to Europe. Exports of barley rose by 15.4%, with a sharp increase to Poland almost exactly matching a decline to the U.S.S.R. But exports of flaxseed and rapeseed were sharply reduced, mainly due to lower sales to the Netherlands. The agricultural and vegetable products group as a whole declined by 9.1% to \$179.9 million. On the other hand, the animals and animal products group went up by 40.2% to \$25.9 million, with processed milk and eggs playing a large part in the overall increase.

Non-ferrous metals and products, the second leading major commodity group in exports to Europe, accounted for 32.0% of the domestic export total to the area and went up by 13.9% to \$155.3 million. With a 56.0% gain, exports of aluminum rose to \$43.3 million, and nickel showed a 20.0% increase to \$64.4 million. Electrical apparatus more than doubled to \$4.1 million. But exports of copper were reduced by almost a quarter to \$28.9 million, and substantial declines also took place in lead and zinc. In non-metallics, there was a sizable increase in exports of asbestos to \$26.7 million. Exports in the iron and products group as a whole fell by 23.7% to \$33.3 million, despite gains in iron ore, non-farm machinery and rolling mill products, as a result of an over 90.0% fall in pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and some decline in engines and boilers. There were also lower sales of wood and products. In the chemicals group, which was somewhat reduced in value to \$37.2 million, drugs and medicines went down but synthetic plastics rose.

Imports from Europe were higher in every major commodity group. In 1958, passenger automobiles rose some 77% in value and placed ahead of non-farm machinery and rolling mill products to become the leading commodity import from Europe. This position was maintained in 1959, as passenger automobiles increased by 50.7% to \$52.6 million. But while until 1957 virtually all European cars originated in West Germany, by 1959 the German share, at \$32.3 million, went down to some 61%, while the French share, at \$16.4 million rose to some 31% of the total. Also, while of relatively modest proportions, imports of Italian, Swedish and Czechoslovakian cars showed large percentage increases. Imports of non-farm machinery were somewhat larger, at \$31.9 million, with increases for Italy, Sweden and Switzerland, but not for West Germany which still accounted for nearly half of the total. Imports of rolling mill products went up by 63.0% to \$25.8 million but were still below the level of 1957. About half of the value increase was accounted for by Belgium and Luxembourg, whose share of the total, at \$15.9 million, was however somewhat reduced from last year. Sharp gains were also registered in pipes and tubes, wire and products, ball and roller bearings, automobile parts and miscellaneous hardware.

Imports of fibres and textiles went up by 13.8% to \$39.0 million. There was a 25.4% increase for apparel and some 20% for cotton fabrics, and a moderate advance for synthetic fabrics, but shipments of wool carpets and mats and wool fabrics were somewhat lower. Imports in non-ferrous metals and products, which rose slightly to \$38.6 million, were as usual dominated by electrical apparatus accounting for over two-fifths of the group's total. Higher imports of various types of glass contributed

¹ Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XIII, XIV, and XIX.

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland), by Half-Years

	1957		1958		1959		Change from 1st half '58 to 1st half '59	Change from 2nd half '58 to 2nd half '59
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports	265.6	281.3	299.3	267.8	224.5	260.6	-25.0	- 2.7
Re-exports	2.0	3.9	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.5	—	—
Imports	139.4	160.0	130.5	183.3	167.7	208.4	+28.5	+13.7
Total trade	407.0	445.1	431.3	453.4	394.4	471.6	- 8.6	+ 4.0
Trade balance	+128.2	+125.1	+170.4	+ 86.8	+ 59.0	+ 54.8	—	—

most to the 13.6% increase for non-metallic minerals and products to \$26.6 million. Imports of chemicals and wood products both rose by almost a quarter. There was some increase for agricultural and vege-

table products, with gains in wines, florist and nursery stock and confectionery, and an over one-fifth advance in animal products, including higher imports of cheese, fur skins and leather footwear.

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

The improvement in the international economic conditions in 1959 was also in evidence in most Commonwealth countries and was reflected in the higher value of exports of many primary commodities, due mainly to generally higher prices. Most of the value gains were in exports of rubber, wool, copper and dairy products, but exports of tea, cotton and jute declined. Most of the Commonwealth countries more than offset the declines of the previous year, and the countries which registered the largest relative export gains were the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Australia, Malaya and Singapore, New Zealand and Nigeria. Imports were also higher into most Commonwealth countries in 1959, the largest relative increases taking place for Ghana and Ceylon. Canada's total exports to the Commonwealth went down 3.0% to \$283.9 million, while imports from the Commonwealth rose by 14.8% to \$241.0 million, resulting in a near halving of the export balance to \$42.9 million.

In 1959, Australia became the principal market for Canadian exports with a 2.6% increase in the domestic export total to \$53.9 million. Exports to India, which was in the lead in 1958, fell by about one-third to \$53.7 million. Exports to the Union of South Africa were somewhat higher and stood at \$51.2 million. At \$39.7 million, there was a 11.7 increase in exports to the West Indies Federation, largely accounted for by higher sales to Jamaica. Exports to Pakistan rose by 13.1% to \$17.3 million, those to Hong Kong almost doubled and shipments to Ghana trebled in value. But exports to New Zealand and Ceylon declined. There were higher imports from most countries in the Commonwealth.

The West Indies Federation with an increase of 17.9% to \$50.4 million was the leading regional source of Canadian imports in the Commonwealth, Jamaica and Trinidad being responsible for most of the increase, but with a decline for British Guiana. Imports from Australia rose by a quarter to \$41.1 million, those from India went up somewhat to \$29.2 million, and purchases from Malaya and Singapore were up 44.2% to \$28.6 million. There were also substantially higher imports from Ceylon, Hong Kong, Mauritius and Seychelles, Ghana and Nigeria, but those from New Zealand, Fiji, the Union of South Africa and British East Africa were reduced.

Wheat, as last year, was the leading export commodity to the Commonwealth in 1959. In 1958, at \$53.9 million, the level of wheat exports was the highest since 1953 when they stood at \$77.8 million, but in 1959 there was a 14.5% decline to \$46.0 million. Exports of wheat to India dropped by almost \$23 million from \$40.0 million in 1958 when large shipments were made under long-term credit and aid arrangements, and there was a disappearance of last year's unusual shipments to Australia. But the Union of South Africa was back in the market for \$15.6 million worth of wheat, and exports to Pakistan were half as large again. Shipments of wheat flour rose by over a quarter to \$20.2 million, with gains for the West Indies Federation and Ghana. The agricultural and vegetable products group as a whole declined by 4.1% to \$78.5 million, but animals and animal products went up by 11.9% to \$20.8 million with increases in cured and canned fish and a very sharp upswing in processed milk.

¹ Except the United Kingdom. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XV, XVI and XIX.

With an almost 25% gain to \$25.9 million, exports of newsprint became in 1959 the second leading export to the Commonwealth, most of the gain

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Half-Years

	1957		1958		1959		Change from 1st half '58 to 1st half '59	Change from 2nd half '58 to 2nd half '59
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports	116.6	123.4	157.4	132.7	136.5	145.0	-13.3	+ 9.2
Re-exports	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.5	—	—
Imports	110.5	128.6	99.2	110.8	110.8	130.2	+11.7	+17.5
Total trade	228.6	254.0	257.6	245.3	248.3	276.7	- 3.6	+12.8
Trade balance	+ 7.6	- 3.1	+ 59.2	+ 23.6	+ 26.7	+ 16.2	—	—

being accounted for by Australia. Shipments of wood pulp almost doubled in value to \$6.3 million, but exports of lumber and timber declined again, by over a quarter to \$15.9 million, the Union of South Africa being responsible for about half of the drop. The wood and products group as a whole went up by 11.6% to \$57.5 million. There was a further increase for non-ferrous metals, by 27.7% to \$41.7 million, with sharp gains in aluminum, electrical apparatus, nickel and copper wire and manufactures. At \$14.6 million, chemicals made up for last year's decrease, and returned to the level of 1957. The relatively small groups of textiles and non-metallics registered increases. But iron and products fell by 31.9% to \$47.3 million. Rolling mill products which went down by 68.1% to \$6.4 million were responsible for three-fifths of the group's decline, and about two-thirds of the total drop in exports of rolling mill products was accounted for by reduced shipments to India. There were also lower exports of passenger and freight automobiles and parts, engines and farm implements, but exports of non-farm machinery were maintained.

Agricultural and vegetable products predominate in imports from the Commonwealth, and in 1959, with a rise of 12.0% to \$139.5 million, imports in this group made up for most of the ground lost in 1958. Raw sugar, again the leading import from the Commonwealth, went up by 15.7% to \$50.4 million. There were higher imports of this commodity from Mauritius, Barbados, the Leeward and Windward Islands and, sharply, from Jamaica and Australia, but lower imports from British Guiana, Trinidad and Fiji. Rubber rose 66.3% in value to \$25.4 million, with a sharp increase for Malaya, the main supplier, and also a gain for Ceylon. But imports of tea were further reduced to \$17.9 million, with declines for both India and Ceylon. There were higher imports of vegetable oils, cocoa beans (from Nigeria but not Ghana) nuts, canned and preserved fruits and spices, but declines took place in molasses and syrups, coffee and rum. Imports of fresh mutton and lamb were lower but those of fresh beef and veal and canned meats were higher, and the animals and animal products group as a whole rose by 16.0% to \$18.3 million.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and non-metallics went up by respectively 8.4% to \$34.5 million and by 53.3% to \$11.7 million. The value of bauxite and alumina for aluminum, the leading commodity in these two groups, remained virtually unchanged at \$26.0 million. Increases were registered for manganese ore, mostly from Ghana, tin blocks, pigs and bars, and crude petroleum and fuel oils from Trinidad. Imports of textiles went up by 17.4% to \$29.0 million, with gains in flax, hemp and jute fabrics, apparel, cotton fabrics and wool carpets and mats, but with some decline in raw wool.

Considering the importance of primary products in Canadian imports from the Commonwealth, changes in price levels and the volume of trade are of great interest. In the following statement, it is possible to determine the price, volume and value changes between 1958 and 1959 for a representative selection of primary imports from the Commonwealth. Comparisons of columns 1 and 2 indicate the quantity changes between the two periods, and comparisons of columns 2 and 3 the corresponding price changes.

Price and Volume Changes for Leading Imports from the Commonwealth 1958 - 1959

Commodity	'58 Quantity at '58 Prices	'59 Quantity at '58 Prices	'59 Quantity at '59 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	43.5	56.2	50.4
Bauxite, alumina for aluminum	26.1	25.9	26.0
Rubber, crude, etc.	15.3	19.1	25.4
Tea, black	19.7	18.2	17.9
Jute fabrics, etc....	10.2	10.8	10.7
Vegetable oils	8.0	7.4	8.7
Fruits, dried	7.6	8.5	8.5
Petroleum, crude, etc.	5.0	8.5	7.5
Wool, raw	6.2	6.9	5.9
Cocoa beans	4.7	6.3	5.0
Totals	146.5	167.8	166.0

The commodities listed in the statement accounted for 69.8% of the value of total imports from the Commonwealth in 1958 and for 68.9% in 1959. As a group, imports of the ten commodities went up by 13.3% in value and, in view of a slight decline in the average price level, even more in volume. Rubber, with a one-third increase, and vegetable oils were the only commodities in this group which showed a higher price level in 1959, with virtually

no change for bauxite and alumina. The price increase for rubber, reinforced by a substantial gain in volume, resulted in the largest value increase of two-thirds in the group. A 70.0% increase in volume for petroleum and sizable volume gains for cocoa beans and sugar were sufficient to more than offset substantially lower prices, with the resulting increases in value.

Trade with Latin America¹

Mixed trends were in evidence in Latin America in 1959, some of the countries making good progress in the direction of economic stability and growth and others being faced with serious problems. However, with the notable exception of coffee, the general improvement in commodity trade and prices in 1959 contributed to an overall strengthening of the economic position of the area. Like many Commonwealth countries, Latin American countries are generally dependent on one or a few primary export commodities for the earnings necessary to finance economic development. The significance of raw sugar to Cuba, of coffee to Colombia and Brazil, of bananas to the Central American Republics, of copper to Chile and Peru, of tin to Bolivia and oil to Venezuela illustrates the importance of primary products to the Latin American economies. Canada's total exports to Latin America in 1959 declined by 3.3% to \$175.2 million and imports from this area were also reduced, by 3.1% to \$338.7 million, with a small downward change in the import balance which stood at \$163.6 million.

Venezuela continued to be in 1959 the principal market for Canadian exports and the principal source of Canadian imports in the area, as domestic exports to that country rose 5.4% to \$45.8 million and imports decreased somewhat to \$204.6 million. Domestic exports to Colombia rose by 27.9% to \$17.7 million, there was a fractional gain to \$11.7

million in sales to Peru, and increases took place in shipments to Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador and Uruguay. Among the larger markets for Canadian exports in the area, sales to Mexico went down by 12.0% to \$27.6 million, those to Cuba declined by 13.3% to \$15.2 million, and exports to Brazil fell by 32.9% to \$14.1 million. Declines also took place in exports to Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua. Imports from Mexico rose by 7.3% to \$34.2 million and those from Brazil by 3.9% to \$28.5 million, and among some of the smaller sources for Canadian imports in the area there were increases for Ecuador, El Salvador and Panama. But, at \$15.8 million, imports from Colombia were 4.5% lower, those from Cuba fell by 36.2% to \$12.0 million, and declines were also registered for Argentina, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Newsprint was again the principal export to Latin America but declined further, by 7.1% to \$23.3 million, as gains to Colombia, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela were not sufficient to make up for decreases to Argentina and Brazil. But exports of wood pulp went up by over two-thirds, there were gains for lumber and timber, bond, writing and book paper, and the forest products group as a whole remained virtually unchanged at \$33.4 million. Exports of wheat rose by almost three-quarters to \$15.1 million, with increases to Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, but those of wheat flour fell by over half to \$6.1 million, Venezuela being responsible

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XVII, XVIII and XIX.

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Half-Years

	1957		1958		1959		Change from 1st half '58 to 1st half '59	Change from 2nd half '58 to 2nd half '59
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports	111.4	112.4	91.8	87.3	81.9	90.2	-10.8	+ 3.4
Re-exports	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	-	-
Imports	186.3	193.2	163.8	185.9	172.4	166.3	+ 5.2	-10.5
Total trade	298.7	306.8	256.4	274.5	255.7	258.2	- 0.3	- 5.9
Trade balance	- 73.8	- 79.7	- 71.1	- 97.4	- 89.0	- 74.6	-	-

for most of the decline, and exports of seed potatoes were also cut in half. The agricultural and vegetable products group as a whole showed a 2.6% decline to \$32.5 million, and animal products went up by 3.8% to \$22.5 million, with gains for processed milk, eggs and cured fish.

Increases in synthetic plastics, drugs and medicines, synthetic resin manufactures and other chemical products contributed to a 22.2% increase in the value of the chemicals group to \$24.2 million. There were gains for non-metallics, consisting mainly of asbestos, and the relatively small textiles group. But exports of iron and products declined further, by 15.8% to \$24.8 million, but not nearly as much as in 1958. The one-third drop in non-farm machinery was almost equivalent to the total decline for the group, rolling mill products fell slightly, but substantial gains were registered for engines and boilers and railway track material, and exports of passenger automobiles were maintained. A further drop, of 14.4% to \$20.7 million, occurred in non-ferrous metals as exports of aluminum and electrical apparatus declined.

Non-metallic minerals predominate in Canada's imports from Latin America, and with a slight reduction to \$205.1 million this group accounted for 60.6% of the import total from the area in 1959. Purchases of crude petroleum, all of it from Venezuela, went down by 6.2% to \$187.6 million, but those of fuel oils, also from the same country, nearly doubled to \$16.3 million. Only two other major commodity groups are of much importance in imports from Latin America, agricultural and vegetable products, which declined by 17.8% to \$90.1 million, and fibres and textiles, which rose by 42.9% to \$29.5 million.

The value of coffee, again the second ranking import from Latin America, fell again, by 9.2% to \$43.1 million, with slight increases for Brazil, the leading supplier, and El Salvador, and declines for Colombia, the second ranking supplier, as well as the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico and Costa Rica. Imports of bananas with a 3.1% increase to \$24.4 million, were virtually at the same level as in 1957, with gains for Ecuador and Panama, but declines for Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras. Imports of raw sugar fell by 58.7% to \$6.2 million, Cuba accounting for most of the drop. There were higher purchases of cocoa butter and paste, but declines were registered in fresh vegetables, nuts, rice, cocoa beans, citrus fruits, canned and preserved fruits and vegetable oils. Imports of raw cotton, mainly from Mexico, which more

than trebled in value last year, rose again, by 40.0% to \$22.1 million. There were also increases in purchases of manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres, synthetic fibres, tops and yarns and in raw wool.

Price and Volume Changes for Leading Imports from Latin America 1958 - 1959

Commodity	'58 Quantity at '58 Prices	'59 Quantity at '58 Prices	'59 Quantity at '59 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude, etc.	199.9	202.1	187.6
Fuel oils	8.8	18.0	16.3
<i>Sub-totals</i>	208.7	220.1	203.9
Coffee, green	47.5	53.5	43.1
Bananas, fresh	23.6	24.7	24.4
Cotton, raw	15.8	23.9	22.1
Sugar, unrefined	15.0	6.7	6.2
Vegetables, fresh ..	5.5	6.6	3.9
Manila, sisal fibres	2.2	2.5	2.6
Meats, canned	2.1	1.8	2.2
Cocoa butter and paste	1.6	2.8	2.2
<i>Sub-totals</i>	113.3	122.5	106.7
Totals	322.1	342.6	310.6

Canadian imports from Latin America are similar to those from the Commonwealth in that they are mainly composed of primary products. The preceding statement, prepared on the same basis as that for the Commonwealth, makes it possible to analyze the price, volume and value changes for a representative selection of primary imports from Latin America. The commodities listed accounted for 92.1% of the value of total imports from the area in 1958 and for 91.7% in 1959. As a group, imports of the ten commodities declined by 3.6% in value as a result of a decline in the average price level which was not quite compensated by a higher volume of imports. This situation prevailed in the case of crude petroleum, coffee, fresh vegetables, but not for fuel oils, bananas, raw cotton and cocoa butter and paste where gains in volume were more than sufficient to make up for price declines. Raw sugar showed a very sharp fall in volume which compounded a moderate price decline, while manila and sisal fibres, which were the only commodity other than canned meats to register a price increase, went up in volume and even more so in value.

CHAPTER IV

CHANGES IN TRADE STATISTICS COVERAGE AND NEW COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

Changes in Coverage of Commodity Statistics

Effective with January 1960 statistics, certain important changes have been introduced into the coverage of Canadian exports and imports as published in the *Trade of Canada* reports. Prior to that date, the published totals included various special and non-commercial transactions and, in addition, some of these transactions did not receive uniform treatment in export and import statistics. Especially in the last ten years, sizable differences can be observed by comparing unadjusted export and import totals with those calculated from statistics which have been adjusted to exclude special and non-commercial transactions.

As of January 1, 1960, a new category has been established in both export and import statistics under the heading of "Special Transactions—Non Trade". This category includes various commodity movements which either have no international financial implications or, for various reasons, are better considered separately from merchandise trade in economic analysis. Thus, such special transactions as tourist purchases and shipments of goods to Canadian armed forces or diplomats abroad and to foreign armed forces or diplomats in Canada, or such non-commercial transactions as movements of settlers' effects and private donations and gifts, are included in this new category. Most, but not all, of these transactions were previously included in the published totals; for instance, while imports of goods for foreign armed forces or diplomats in Canada were largely covered in the published statistics, equivalent exports were excluded. Also, while duty exempt Canadian tourist purchases abroad were previously included in the import totals, a

large part of foreign tourists' purchases in Canada was obviously not covered by an export customs entry. Imports and exports of gold and current coin, and movements of goods for exhibition or competition, have been for a period of years entirely excluded from published statistics.

The value of transactions covered in "Special Transactions—Non Trade" has been excluded from the totals of Canadian merchandise trade, effective with published statistics for January 1, 1960, together with retroactive adjustments where applicable. Totals for the period 1946-1959, adjusted to the new basis of coverage, are being compiled and published as rapidly as possible. The statistics presented in this *Review* are adjusted accordingly for 1959 and all the preceding years, except for Table I in Part II, where the adjustments are carried back to 1926 only. It may be noted that the value of the adjustments in the 1920's has been smaller and less significant, especially on the import side, than in the last decade. At the same time, for the convenience of users of this information, the value of transactions now included in "Special Transactions—Non-Trade", while excluded from the trade totals, has been compiled and published in the regular monthly *Trade of Canada* export and import reports starting with the January 1960 issues.

The following statements show the former treatment of the classes now included in "Special Transactions—Non-Trade", and the basis of the revisions in comparative figures for calendar years 1946-59.

New class No.	Description or class reading	Former treatment in	
		Exports	Imports
9905-9965	Gold and current coin	excluded	excluded
9980	Movements of goods for Canadian armed forces or diplomats abroad, or foreign armed forces or diplomats in Canada	excluded	largely included
9982	Settlers' effects	included	included
9984	Private donations and gifts	included	included
9986	Tourist purchases	partly included	included
9988	Movements of goods for exhibition or competition	excluded	excluded
9990-9992	Photographic film moving for exhibition or processing without sale	partly included	partly included

Former class No.	Class reading
	I. Deducted from export totals:
9470	Canadian army, navy and air force stores n.o.p. (to Dec. 31, 1949).
9530	Settlers' effects.
9550	Gifts and donations.
	II. Deducted from import totals:
9000	Film imported for the purpose of reproduction, and re-exported.
9051	Bequests of personal effects or furniture.
9068	Donations of clothing and books for charitable purposes, and photos (3) sent by friends.
9192 9193	} Articles for the Governor-General or for British or foreign representatives. (Class 9192 to Dec. 31, 1957).
9194 9196	} Arms, military stores, munitions and other goods, to remain the property of a British Commonwealth country or of a country that is a party to the North Atlantic Treaty. (Class 9194 to April 9, 1951).
9201	Casual donations, sent by friends, the value of which does not exceed ten dollars in any case; personal gifts, not exceeding \$25 in value from members of Canadian forces serving abroad.
9228	Tourist purchases exempt from duty.
9241	Articles presented from abroad in recognition of the saving of human life. (to Dec. 31, 1957).
9264	Settlers' effects.

It is not possible to adjust out of former export records such tourist purchases as were included, since these are buried in various commodity class totals, and non-commercial film transactions also can not be isolated. However, the residual inaccuracy of comparative export totals calculated as described is statistically insignificant, while the residual error of comparative import totals is negligible.

In addition to the above-mentioned adjustments one further special adjustment has been made to comparative import totals for calendar year 1946. In that year (as well as in 1945) substantial amounts of Canadian military equipment were returned to Canada from the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and Australia and recorded in class 9195 "Canadian goods returned". The value of this class for these three countries has been deducted from the adjusted total. As such shipments accounted for almost the

entire values in class 9195 for these countries in 1946, the residual over-adjustment to the import total for 1946 is believed to be statistically insignificant.

Tables 15 and 16 present the value of all the above-mentioned adjustments in Canada's trade with all countries, on the basis of both the individual statistical classes, and export, import and balance of trade totals, for the period 1946-59.

As a result of all these changes, the export and import totals will now have substantially the same coverage and will present a truer picture of the merchandise trade component of the balance of payments. The published data will thus increase the usefulness of trade statistics as a measure of the physical flow of goods between Canada and other countries, and at the same time make available to those interested the information on special and non-commercial transactions.

**TABLE 15. Export and Import Statistical Classes Included in "Special Transactions - Non-Trade",
Calendar years 1946-59**

Year	Exports										
	Former class 9470			Former class 9530			Former class 9550				
	Domestic exports	Re-exports	Total exports	Domestic exports	Re-exports	Total exports	Domestic exports	Re-exports	Total exports		
	\$'000			\$'000			\$'000				
1946.....	336	14	340	9,712	—	9,712	30,163	93	30,256		
1947.....	470	11	481	11,006	—	11,006	10,627	48	10,675		
1948.....	1,471	66	1,537	12,629	—	12,629	9,248	84	9,332		
1949.....	1	—	1	10,938	—	10,938	7,053	63	7,116		
1950.....	—	—	—	10,875	—	10,875	3,495	66	3,561		
1951.....	—	—	—	12,758	—	12,758	4,620	77	4,697		
1952.....	—	—	—	14,788	—	14,788	3,932	65	3,997		
1953.....	—	—	—	16,095	—	16,095	4,200	37	4,237		
1954.....	—	—	—	17,261	—	17,261	3,793	41	3,834		
1955.....	—	—	—	21,908	—	21,908	1,548	51	1,599		
1956.....	—	—	—	27,697	—	27,697	1,606	63	1,669		
1957.....	—	—	—	33,664	—	33,664	1,689	25	1,714		
1958.....	—	—	—	29,609	—	29,609	2,302	35	2,337		
1959.....	—	—	—	36,131	—	36,131	2,907	40	2,947		
	Imports										
	Former class 9000	Former class 9051	Former class 9068	Former class 9192	Former class 9193	Former class 9194	Former class 9196	Former class 9201	Former class 9228	Former class 9241	Former class 9264
1946.....	—	337	107	8	817	4,992	—	184	9,125	¹	7,726
1947.....	—	503	71	3	791	3,025	—	85	15,870	—	10,935
1948.....	5	558	82	2	1,126	2,383	—	168	316	—	14,030
1949.....	334	495	95	9	1,740	1,936	—	198	28,847	¹	13,527
1950.....	358	479	143	6	1,323	1,029	—	204	33,090	¹	12,391
1951.....	302	383	81	2	1,250	105	7,669	163	47,071	¹	22,892
1952.....	273	444	82	6	1,657	—	18,913	249	66,682	¹	25,744
1953.....	259	334	61	8	1,571	—	29,736	226	73,840	1	28,987
1954.....	265	409	41	10	1,193	—	25,006	200	68,767	¹	29,905
1955.....	209	432	34	7	1,283	—	45,363	201	71,467	1	25,619
1956.....	194	492	29	5	1,253	—	49,304	185	75,205	1	31,831
1957.....	334	425	30	4	1,384	—	28,435	218	77,403	¹	41,832
1958.....	668	535	34	—	1,232	—	27,102	208	78,947	—	33,132
1959.....	1,352	596	31	—	1,542	—	32,277	229	80,971	—	28,505

¹ Under \$500.

Note: The readings of all the statistical classes in this table are given in the preceding statement which lists former classes included in "Special Transactions - Non-Trade".

**TABLE 16. Total Adjustments to Exports, Imports and Balance of Trade for "Special Transactions - Non-Trade",
Calendar years 1946-59**

Year	Total adjustments					Unadjusted values		Total adjustments as percentage of unadjusted values	
	Domestic exports	Re-exports	Total exports	Imports	Balance of trade	Total exports	Imports	Total exports	Imports
	\$'000					\$'000		%	
1946.....	40,211	107	40,318	86,013 ¹	- 45,695	2,339,166	1,927,279	1.7	4.5
1947.....	22,103	59	22,162	31,285	- 9,123	2,811,790	2,573,944	0.8	1.1
1948.....	23,348	150	23,498	18,669	+ 4,829	3,110,029	2,636,945	0.8	0.7
1949.....	17,992	63	18,056	47,182	- 29,126	3,022,453	2,761,207	0.6	1.7
1950.....	14,370	66	14,436	49,023	- 34,586	3,157,073	3,174,253	0.5	1.5
1951.....	17,378	77	17,456	79,917	- 62,462	3,963,384	4,084,856	0.4	2.0
1952.....	18,720	65	18,785	114,050	- 95,265	4,355,960	4,030,468	0.4	2.8
1953.....	20,295	37	20,332	135,022	-114,691	4,172,601	4,382,830	0.5	3.1
1954.....	21,054	41	21,095	125,795	-104,700	3,946,917	4,093,196	0.5	3.1
1955.....	23,456	51	23,507	144,616	-121,109	4,351,284	4,712,370	0.5	3.1
1956.....	29,304	63	29,366	158,498	-129,131	4,863,143	5,705,449	0.6	2.8
1957.....	35,353	25	35,378	150,065	-114,687	4,919,519	5,623,410	0.7	2.7
1958.....	31,911	35	31,946	141,859	-109,913	4,926,289	5,192,351	0.6	2.7
1959.....	39,038	40	39,078	145,503	-106,425	5,179,188	5,654,219	0.8	2.6

¹ Includes adjustment for Class 9195 at \$62,715,000.

As distinct from being excluded from the trade totals but being included in "Special Transactions - Non-Trade", certain types of transactions have not in recent years, if ever, been included in and remain excluded from Canadian trade statistics. Canadian

treatment of most of these is generally not inconsistent with recommendations of international organizations or the practices of other countries. The most important exclusions are as follows:

	Excluded from	
	Exports	Imports
Warehousing		
Exports from and imports into customs warehouses (See note on "General" and "Special" systems of trade coverage in Ch. V.)	yes	yes
Trade on government account		
Goods financed under Defence Appropriation Act exported to other NATO countries	yes	n.a.
Some goods for use of U.S. forces stationed at treaty bases in Canada	n.a.	yes
Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada (except in 1945-46) (Government financed commodity exports under relief, grant and aid programs are included in trade statistics).	n.a.	yes
Trade in ships		
Ships imported for use in foreign trade, and ships of British construction and registry imported for use in the coasting trade	n.a.	yes
Old ships transferred from Canadian registry to foreign registry with no change in ownership	yes	n.a.
(Trade in new and used ships, other than specified above, is included in trade statistics).		
Movements of materials and supplies for use of international carriers		
Fuel and stores sold to foreign vessels, aircraft and other vehicles in Canada and purchased by Canadian vessels, aircraft and other vehicles abroad	yes	yes
Movements of materials and supplies across the border by Canadian and U.S. carriers for use on their own lines	yes	yes
Movements of returnable goods		
Goods exported for testing and returned to Canada, and goods imported for testing and returned abroad	yes	yes
Movements of equipment and components for installation on vehicles, or movements of vehicles for installation of equipment and components, and re-imports or re-exports of these as part of the complete vehicle	yes	yes
(e.g. tires and tubes exported from Canada for installation on foreign-built vehicles and re-imported as part of these vehicles, and airplanes imported into Canada for installation of surveying equipment and re-exported).		
Containers moving in shuttle service between Canada and another country..	yes	yes
Vehicles and equipment carrying goods and passengers between Canada and another country	yes	yes
Travellers' baggage and personal effects	yes	yes
Other temporary exports and imports, except those which are included in "Special Transactions - Non-Trade".	yes	yes
(Exports of contractors outfits and supplies and imports of goods returned within five years after having been exported are included in trade statistics).		
Postal and express shipments		
Gift packages, regardless of value, exported by mail, and gift packages valued at \$25 or less, exported by express	yes	n.a.
Commercial packages, valued at \$10 or less, exported by mail or express...	yes	n.a.
Currency		
Paper currency, unless shipped as collectors' items	yes	yes
Movements of goods in transit		
Foreign goods entering Canada to move in transit to another country, and leaving Canada after having moved in transit	yes	yes
Canadian goods leaving Canada to move in transit through the United States, and re-entering another part of Canada	yes	yes

New Country Classification for External Trade Statistics

Effective January 1, 1960, a new classification of countries has been introduced for export and import statistics as published in the *Trade of Canada* reports, which compares closely to that used in Tables V and VI of this *Review* for some years. In keeping with the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Office the new classification is based on a division of the world into geographic regions. The regions used in the new classification, in the order in which they are listed, are as follows:

Western Europe
 Eastern Europe
 Middle East
 Other Africa
 Other Asia
 Oceania
 South America
 Central America and Antilles
 North America

Within each region the countries are listed alphabetically in two sub-groups, (a) for the Commonwealth countries in the region and, (b) for all other countries. The order in which the various regions are arranged was determined by the convenience of listing the United Kingdom first and the United States last when presenting statistics of commodities by countries. This arrangement of sub-group and country detail is traditional in Canadian trade reports, and has proven useful in permitting ready reference to details of trade with Commonwealth and other countries as well as with Canada's two most important trading partners.

The old country classification was divided into two broad groups of Commonwealth countries and all other countries. Within the Commonwealth group the arrangement of countries was largely geographical, while for all remaining countries the arrangement was mainly alphabetical, and due to a shortage of spare codes, the old classification no longer provided sufficient flexibility for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing number of countries that have had to be included in trade statistics in recent years. The adoption of a new country classification has facilitated extensive changes in the country detail shown in Canadian trade statistics. The implementation of those changes has been based on the following criteria which will also be used to guide future revisions: (a) total trade between Canada and each country specified should exceed \$100,000 per year, and, (b) available documentation must be adequate to compile accurate statistics of trade between Canada and each country specified. In addition the names used for various countries have been brought up-to-date.

The new country code has been designed with a minimum of digits (3 digits since more than 100 countries have to be specified), and with a view to permitting the separation of transactions with the United States and the United Kingdom on a single machine card sort as well as making possible the tabulation of totals both for geographic regions and for Commonwealth countries and all other countries. Thus the first digit of the code indicates the geographic region, the second digit shows the traditional political classification of countries, and the third digit distinguishes individual countries, as follows:

First Digit Code	Second Digit Code	Third Digit Code
0 Western Europe	0 United Kingdom	0 United States
2 Eastern Europe	1, 2 Other Commonwealth	1 United Kingdom
3 Middle East	4, 5 } All other	2, 3 }
4 Other Africa	6, 7 } countries except	4, 5 } All other
5 Other Asia	and 8 } United States	6, 7 } countries
6 Oceania	9 United States	8 and 9 }
7 South America		
8 Central America and Antilles		
9 North America		

Since no other country than the United Kingdom has number 0 in the second digit and number 1 in the third digit, and no country other than the United States has number 9 in the second digit and number 0 in the third digit, there are two machine card fields in which U.K. and U.S. cards can be eliminated on a single sort.

The new classification code has been also made flexible enough to provide for future revisions. One spare number (1) was reserved in the first digit code for possible revisions in the allocation of first digits to Europe, and one spare number (3) has been reserved in the second digit code for possible expansion of either the Other Commonwealth or

Other countries except the United States beyond the limits initially set in the code. Thus out of 1,000 different combinations of numbers, a total of 358 are permanently unavailable due to the reserve digits for the United Kingdom and the United States, and a total of 136 are temporarily unavailable due to the remaining reservations.

Of the 506 combinations of numbers at present available only 131 or 26% are used, while the old classification used 127 or 63% out of 202 available combinations. The available combinations of numbers and the codes in use in both classifications can be summarized as follows:

1960 Classification	Available	In use
United Kingdom	1	1
United States	1	1
Other Commonwealth.....	144	35
Others	360	94
	506	131

1959 Classification		
United Kingdom	1	1
United States	1	1
Other Commonwealth.....	100	32
Others	100	93
	202	127

The details of the significant changes made in the classification of countries as published in the *Trade of Canada* reports are as follows:

I. Countries Deleted

Former Description	Trade now Included With
Aden.....	British Middle East n.e.s. (note that most of the trade with this territory is with Aden)
Azores and Madeira	Portugal
British East Africa	Kenya (for 1960 and future years trade with Tanganyika and Uganda will be shown separately, and that with British Somaliland included with British Middle East n.e.s.)
Canary Islands	Spanish Africa
Estonia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
French Africa	French Africa n.e.s. (for 1960 and future years trade with Algeria, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Guinea and Tunisia will be shown separately)
Gambia.....	British Africa n.e.s.
Hawaii	United States
Indo-China.....	Viet-Nam (for 1960 and future years trade with Cambodia and Laos will be shown separately)
Latvia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Lithuania.....	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Madagascar	French Africa n.e.s.
Other British South Africa	Union of South Africa
Other British West Africa	British Africa n.e.s.
Portuguese Asia.....	Portuguese Asia n.e.s. (for 1960 and future years trade with Portuguese India will be shown separately)
Portuguese West Africa.....	Portuguese Africa n.e.s. (for 1960 and future years trade with Angola will be shown separately)

II. Countries Added

New Description	Trade for Earlier Years Included With
Algeria.....	French Africa n.e.s.
Angola	Portuguese Africa n.e.s.
Bahrain	Saudi Arabia
British Africa n.e.s.	British Africa n.e.s.
British Middle East n.e.s.	British Middle East n.e.s.
Cambodia and Laos	Viet-Nam
Cyprus	Malta and Gozo
French Equatorial Africa	French Africa n.e.s.
French West Africa	French Africa n.e.s.
French Africa n.e.s.	French Africa n.e.s. (for 1959 and earlier years totals include trade with Algeria, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Guinea and Tunisia)
Guinea	French Africa n.e.s.

n.e.s. — not elsewhere specified.

II. Countries Added — Concluded

New Description	Trade for Earlier Years Included With
Kenya.....	Kenya (for 1959 and earlier years totals include trade with British Somaliland, Tanganyika and Uganda)
Kuwait	Saudi Arabia
Portuguese Africa n.e.s.....	Portuguese Africa n.e.s. (for 1959 and earlier years totals include trade with Angola)
Portuguese Asia n.e.s.	Portuguese Asia n.e.s. (for 1959 and earlier years totals include trade with Portuguese India)
Portuguese India	Portuguese Asia n.e.s.
Tanganyika	Kenya
Tunisia	French Africa n.e.s.
Uganda.....	Kenya
Viet-Nam	Viet-Nam (for 1959 and earlier years totals include trade with Cambodia and Laos)

III. Changes In Country Designation

New Description	Former Description
British East Indies n.e.s.....	Other British East Indies
British Oceania n.e.s.....	Other British Oceania
China, Communist	China (except Taiwan)
French and Netherlands Oceania.....	French Oceania (for 1960 and future years any trade that occurs between Canada and Netherlands New Guinea will be included here rather than with Indonesia)
Malta and Gozo.....	Malta (for 1959 and earlier years totals include trade with Cyprus)
Mauritius and Dependencies.....	Mauritius and Seychelles (for 1960 and future years trade with the Seychelles will be included with British Africa n.e.s.)
Mozambique	Portuguese East Africa
Saudi Arabia	Arabia (for 1959 and earlier years totals include trade with Bahrain and Kuwait)
Somalia	Italian Africa
United Arab Republic-Egyptian Region	Egypt
United Arab Republic-Syrian Region.....	Syria

n.e.s. — not elsewhere specified.

The following is a list of the countries included in the new classification, by geographical region, showing the new country codes and the territorial coverage of the various countries. For any country the area included coincides with the geographical area of the country unless otherwise stated; that is, the area includes both the customs area of the

country and also any free zones or free areas in which customs control may not be exercised. Countries with which Canada's trade is small are grouped with contiguous or related areas. Starting with the 1960 issue of this *Review*, the regional and country detail presented in Tables V and VI will correspond exactly to that shown below.

Classification of Countries for External Trade Statistics

(Effective January 1, 1960)

Code	Area, Group and Country	Inclusions and exclusions
Western Europe:		
Commonwealth Countries:		
1	United Kingdom	Includes trade with the Channel islands.
15	Gibraltar	
19	Malta and Gozo	From Jan. 1, 1960, excludes trade with Cyprus.
Other Countries:		
43	Austria	Excludes trade with the exclaves of Jungholz and Mittelberg (included with Germany, Federal Republic).
44	Belgium and Luxembourg	
49	Denmark	Includes trade with the Faeroe islands.
53	Finland	

Classification of Countries for External Trade Statistics - Continued

(Effective January 1, 1960)

Code	Area, Group and Country	Inclusions and exclusions
Western Europe - Concluded:		
Commonwealth Countries - Concluded:		
54	France	Includes trade with Andorra and Monaco. From Jan. 1, 1959, excludes trade with the Saar (see Germany, Federal Republic).
55	Germany, Federal Republic.....	From Jan. 1, 1959, includes trade with the Saar (formerly included with France). Includes trade with the Austrian exclaves of Jungholz and Mittelberg. Excludes trade with the exclaves of Busingen and some districts of Baden (included with Switzerland).
59	Greece	
63	Iceland	
64	Ireland	
67	Italy	Includes trade with San Marino and Vatican City. Excludes trade with the exclave of Campione (included with Switzerland).
73	Netherlands	
76	Norway	Includes trade with Svalbard and Jan Mayen islands.
78	Portugal	From Jan. 1, 1960, includes trade with the Azores and Madeira islands (classified separately until Jan. 1, 1960).
82	Spain.....	Excludes trade with the Canary islands, Ceuta and Melilla (see Spanish Africa).
85	Sweden	
86	Switzerland	Includes trade with Liechtenstein, with the German exclaves of Busingen and some districts of Baden, and with the Italian exclave of Campione.
Eastern Europe:		
242	Albania	
245	Bulgaria	
246	Czechoslovakia	
258	Germany, East	
262	Hungary	
277	Poland	
279	Roumania	
287	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	From Jan. 1, 1960, includes trade with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (formerly classified separately).
288	Yugoslavia	
Middle East:		
Commonwealth Countries:		
313	Bahrain.....	Until Jan. 1, 1960, trade with Bahrain was included with Saudi Arabia.
316	Cyprus	Until Jan. 1, 1960, trade with Cyprus was included with Malta.
319	Kuwait	Until Jan. 1, 1960, trade with Kuwait was included with Saudi Arabia.
329	British Middle East n.e.s.....	Includes trade with Aden (classified separately until Jan. 1, 1960), British Somaliland (included with Kenya until Jan. 1, 1960) Qatar and the Trucial States (included with Saudi Arabia until Jan. 1, 1960).
Other Countries:		
344	Ethiopia	
347	Iran	
352	Iraq	
355	Israel	
358	Jordan	
363	Lebanon	
366	Libya	

Classification of Countries for External Trade Statistics – Continued

(Effective January 1, 1960)

Code	Area, Group and Country	Inclusions and exclusions
Middle East – Concluded:		
Other Countries – Concluded:		
369	Saudi Arabia.....	Includes trade with Muscat and Oman and Yemen. From Jan. 1, 1960, excludes trade with Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the Trucial States.
374	Somalia	
377	Sudan	
382	Turkey	
385	United Arab Republic- Egyptian Region	
386	United Arab Republic- Syrian Region	
Other Africa:		
Commonwealth Countries:		
414	Ghana	
415	Kenya	Includes trade with Zanzibar. From Jan. 1, 1960, excludes trade with British Somaliland (see British Middle East n.e.s.), Tanganyika and Uganda.
417	Mauritius and Dependencies	From Jan. 1, 1960, excludes trade with the Seychelles islands (see British Africa n.e.s.).
418	Nigeria	Includes trade with the British Cameroons.
422	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	
423	Sierra Leone	
425	Tanganyika.....	Until Jan. 1, 1960, trade with Tanganyika was included with Kenya.
426	Uganda	Until Jan. 1, 1960, trade with Uganda was included with Kenya.
427	Union of South Africa	From Jan. 1, 1960, includes trade with Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (formerly classified as Other British South Africa).
429	British Africa n.e.s.	Includes trade with Gambia (classified separately until Jan. 1, 1960), the Seychelles islands (included with Mauritius until Jan. 1, 1960), and St. Helena (including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha islands which were classified as Other British West Africa until Jan. 1, 1960).
Other Countries:		
443	Algeria	Until Jan. 1, 1960, trade with Algeria was included with French Africa n.e.s.
446	Angola.....	Includes trade with Cabinda. Until Jan. 1, 1960, trade with Angola and Cabinda was included with Portuguese Africa n.e.s.
449	Belgian Congo	Includes trade with Ruanda-Urundi.
454	French Equatorial Africa	Includes trade with the republics of Central Africa, Chad, Congo and Gaboon, and with the French Cameroons. Until Jan. 1, 1960, this trade was included with French Africa n.e.s.
457	French West Africa	Includes trade with the republics of Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Soudan and Volta and with French Togoland. Until Jan. 1, 1960, this trade was included with French Africa n.e.s.
462	French Africa n.e.s.	Includes trade with the Malagash Republic and the Comoro islands (classified as Madagascar until Jan. 1, 1960) and with French Somaliland and Reunion island. From Jan. 1, 1960, excludes trade with Algeria, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Guinea and Tunisia.

Classification of Countries for External Trade Statistics - Continued

(Effective January 1, 1960)

Code	Area, Group and Country	Inclusions and exclusions
Other Africa - Concluded:		
Other Countries - Concluded:		
465	Guinea	Until Jan. 1, 1960, trade with Guinea was included with French Africa n.e.s.
468	Liberia	
473	Morocco	Includes trade with the former territories of French Morocco and Tangier (classified as Morocco until Jan. 1, 1960) and Spanish Morocco (included with Spanish Africa until Jan. 1, 1960).
476	Mozambique	
479	Portuguese Africa n.e.s.	Includes trade with the Cape Verde islands, Portuguese Guinea, and Principe and Sao Tome islands. From Jan. 1, 1960, excludes trade with Angola and Cabinda.
484	Spanish Africa.....	Includes trade with Alboran and Perejil islands, the Alhucemas islands, Ceuta, the Chafarinas islands, Spanish Guinea, Melilla, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, Spanish Sahara and, from Jan. 1, 1960, with the Canary islands (formerly classified separately). Included trade with the former territory of Spanish Morocco until Jan. 1, 1960.
487	Tunisia.....	Until Jan. 1, 1960, trade with Tunisia was included with French Africa n.e.s.
Other Asia:		
Commonwealth Countries:		
513	Ceylon	Includes trade with the Maldive islands.
516	Hong Kong	
519	India	Includes trade with Bhutan, Jammu and Kashmir, Nepal and Sikkim.
524	Malaya and Singapore.....	From Jan. 1, 1960, excludes trade with the Cocos (Keeling) islands (see Australia) and Christmas island (see British East Indies n.e.s.).
527	Pakistan	
529	British East Indies n.e.s.	Includes trade with British North Borneo, Brunei, Labuan and Sarawak, and from Jan. 1, 1960, with Christmas island (formerly included with Malaya).
Other Countries:		
542	Afghanistan	
545	Burma	
548	Cambodia and Laos	Until Jan. 1, 1960, trade with Cambodia and Laos was included with Viet-Nam.
553	China, Communist.....	Includes trade with the Mongolian People's Republic.
556	Indonesia	From Jan. 1, 1960, excludes trade with Netherlands New Guinea (see French and Netherlands Oceania).
559	Japan	
564	Korea	
567	Philippines	
572	Portuguese India.....	Includes trade with Damao, Diu and Goa. Until Jan. 1, 1960, this trade was included with Portuguese Asia n.e.s.
575	Portuguese Asia n.e.s.	Includes trade with Macao and Portuguese Timor. From Jan. 1, 1960, excludes trade with Portuguese India.
578	Taiwan (Republic of China)	
583	Thailand	
586	Viet-Nam	From Jan. 1, 1960, excludes trade with Cambodia and Laos.

Classification of Countries for External Trade Statistics – Continued

(Effective January 1, 1960)

Code	Area, Group and Country	Inclusions and exclusions
Oceania:		
Commonwealth Countries:		
614	Australia	Includes trade with Australian New Guinea, Norfolk island and Papua, and, from Jan. 1, 1960, with the Cocos (Keeling) islands (formerly included with Malaya) and Nauru (formerly included with British Oceania n.e.s.).
617	Fiji	Excludes trade with the Pitcairn and Tonga islands (see British Oceania n.e.s.).
622	New Zealand.....	Includes trade with the Cook islands, Niue island, and the Tokelau (Union) islands. From Jan. 1, 1960, excludes trade with Western Samoa (see British Oceania n.e.s.).
629	British Oceania n.e.s.	Includes trade with Caroline island, the Gilbert and Ellice islands, the Pitcairn islands, the Solomon islands, the Tonga (Friendly) islands and, from Jan. 1, 1960, with Western Samoa (formerly included with New Zealand). From Jan. 1, 1960, excludes trade with Nauru (see Australia).
Other Countries:		
654	French and Netherlands Oceania	Includes trade with the Marquesas islands, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, Rapa island, the Society islands, and the Tubuai (Austral) islands, and, from Jan. 1, 1960, with Netherlands New Guinea (formerly included with Indonesia).
668	United States Oceania	Includes trade with the Bonin islands, Canton island, the Caroline islands, Enderbury island, Marcus island, the Mariana islands (including Guam), the Marshall islands, the Midway islands, the Ryukyu islands, United States Samoa, the Volcano islands and Wake island.
South America:		
Commonwealth Countries:		
716	British Guiana	
719	Falkland Islands	
Other Countries:		
744	Argentina	
747	Bolivia	
752	Brazil	
755	Chile	
758	Colombia	
763	Ecuador	
766	French Guiana	
769	Paraguay	
774	Peru	
777	Surinam	
782	Uruguay	
785	Venezuela	
Central America and Antilles:		
Commonwealth Countries:		
813	Bahamas	
815	Bermuda	
817	British Honduras	
822	Barbados	
824	Jamaica	
826	Leeward and Windward Islands.....	Includes trade with the British Virgin islands.
828	Trinidad and Tobago	

Classification of Countries for External Trade Statistics - Concluded

(Effective January 1, 1960)

Code	Area, Group and Country	Inclusions and exclusions
Central America and Antilles -		
	Concluded:	
	Other Countries:	
845	Costa Rica	
848	Cuba	
855	Dominican Republic	
857	El Salvador	
862	French West Indies	Includes trade with Guadeloupe and dependencies and Martinique.
864	Guatemala	
867	Haiti (Republic)	
869	Honduras	
874	Mexico	
876	Netherlands Antilles	Includes trade with Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin (Netherlands part).
879	Nicaragua	
883	Panama	Includes trade with the Panama Canal Zone.
886	Puerto Rico	
887	United States Virgin Islands	
North America:		
949	Greenland	
954	St. Pierre and Miquelon	
990	United States	Excludes trade with Puerto Rico. Includes trade with Alaska from Jan. 1, 1959, and with Hawaii from Jan. 1, 1960 (formerly classified separately).

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics – Methods and Concepts

1. Sources

Canadian foreign trade statistics are compiled from information recorded on customs documents which are received in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the various customs ports in Canada (except for exports of electrical energy where the data are based on reports received from the National Energy Board). Record is kept of value and whenever possible of quantity, but the statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions relating to the movement of goods since the method and time of payment are affected by a variety of factors.

2. Coverage

Domestic Exports or Exports of Canadian Produce include both exports of goods wholly produced in Canada and exports of previously imported goods which have been changed in form by further processing in Canada.

Re-Exports or Exports of Foreign Produce include previously imported goods which are exported from Canada in the same condition as when imported.

Imports or Imports Entered for Consumption include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared through customs for domestic sale or use; that is imports on which all duties are paid and which have passed from customs control into the possession of the importer.

Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption; if the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption they are not included in either the import or the re-export statistics. It should be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not necessarily imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada, but only that consumption can take place without further customs formalities.

The most important exclusions from export totals are gold, goods shipped to Canadian armed forces or diplomats stationed abroad, goods financed under the Defence Appropriation Act and shipped to other N.A.T.O. countries, temporary exports for exhibition or competition, and fuel and stores sold to foreign vessels and aircraft in Canada. Also excluded from the totals, effective January 1st, 1960, are settlers' effects, private donations and gifts, and identifiable tourist purchases (see Chapter IV).

The most important exclusions from import totals are gold, goods for use of the United States forces stationed at treaty bases in Canada, Canadian-

owned military equipment returned to Canada, ships imported for use in foreign trade and ships of British construction and registry imported for use in the coasting trade, temporary imports for exhibition or competition, and fuel and stores purchased by Canadian vessels and aircraft abroad. Also excluded from the totals, effective January 1st, 1960, are settlers' effects, private donations and gifts, tourist purchases exempt from duty, and goods imported for foreign armed forces or diplomats stationed in Canada (see Chapter IV).

3. Valuation

Exports are normally valued f.o.b. point of consignment from Canada, that is at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of inland freight from the point of consignment to the Canadian border port of exit, ocean freight, insurance, handling and other charges.

Imports are normally valued f.o.b. point of consignment to Canada, that is excluding inland freight from the point of consignment abroad to the foreign border port of exit, ocean freight, insurance, handling and export or import duties, and the statistical value of imports is usually the value as determined for customs duty purposes.

The value for duty is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the imports were received, and in most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. From January 1st, 1959, the statistical value of imports on which dumping duty has been collected is considered to be the value of the goods as declared by the importer (i.e. the value for duty less the amount of the dumping duty). This change in procedure was introduced to conform with the principle that trade statistics should show whenever possible the actual amount paid for imports; previously the statistical value of such imports was considered to be the value for duty.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a foreign currency, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date the goods were shipped to Canada.

4. Country Classification

Trade is credited to countries on the basis of consignment. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned whether or not that country has a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are,

at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule in the case of imports, where an attempt is made to classify by country of origin goods produced in South and Central America and the Antilles and consigned to Canada from the United States. The effect of this procedure is discussed later in this chapter.

Value Adjustments and Canadian Trade Statistics

Methods of computing trade statistics vary in different countries and in order to facilitate the comparison of Canadian trade statistics with those of many other countries estimates of trade totals, calculated on a different basis from that normally used, are published annually in this *Review*. These estimates differ from the trade statistics usually published in the substitution of "General" for "Special" trade coverage and in the use of an f.o.b. (port of exit) - c.i.f. basis of valuation.

The "General" and "Special" systems are the main methods of recording international commodity trade at present in use by important trading countries. Under the General Trade system all commodities that enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports) are recorded in statistics at the time when they cross the frontier (except for goods in transit to a third country on through bills of lading). Under the Special Trade system only those imports are recorded which pass through the hands of national customs officials and on which all duties are paid so that the goods are free to circulate within the country, and only those exports which were either produced within the country or were previously imported and cleared through customs for domestic use. Both exports and imports are recorded when the goods are cleared through customs. The two types of record differ in coverage and in timing.

The difference in timing affects imports, and arises from the fact that commodities may be landed and remain for some time under customs supervision without payment of customs duties. These goods are not free to enter the domestic economy of the country until customs requirements are met, and for

Effective on January 1st, 1960, a new country classification has been introduced for export and import statistics in the regular monthly Trade of Canada reports (see Chapter IV). This new classification compares closely to that used in Tables V and VI of this *Review* for some years.

5. Time Periods

The time periods "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements usually lead the receipt of the customs forms by a few days. However, as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of the movement of goods in given calendar periods.

some purposes may best be considered as not in the country at all. Under the General Trade system these goods would be included as imports at the time they were landed, under the Special Trade system only when duties were paid. This trade might enter General Trade records several months before it would enter Special Trade records.

The difference in coverage affects both exports and imports, and arises from the same type of transaction. Some of the goods which are landed under customs supervision may never be cleared for domestic consumption but may be re-exported instead, or occasionally may suffer destruction while in bond. All landed goods enter General Trade import statistics, but only those later cleared for domestic use enter Special Trade records. Goods re-exported without having been cleared for domestic consumption enter General Trade export statistics but not Special Trade statistics. General Trade records thus give a more complete picture of the movement of goods into or out of a country; Special Trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

Canadian statistics are compiled on the Special Trade system, but since this country's entrepôt trade is small they differ only slightly in total from what General Trade records would show. To obtain a General Trade export total the value of goods exported from customs warehouses must be added to the recorded total. To obtain a General Trade import total the value of goods previously warehoused under customs supervision and later cleared through customs must be deducted from the recorded total, and the full value of all goods warehoused under customs supervision added. These adjust-

TABLE 17. Estimated General Trade F.O.B. - C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Average 1955-59
Values in \$'000,000						
Total exports:						
Recorded values of total exports	\$ 4,328	4,834	4,884	4,894	5,140	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	\$ 4	5	5	4	4	—
Transport charges to Canadian border ²	\$ 206	240	235	218	246	—
Estimated general trade values, f.o.b. port of exit	\$ 4,538	5,079	5,124	5,116	5,390	—
Increase added by goods from customs warehouses	% 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Increase added by freight charges	% 4.8	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.8
Total increase over recorded values	% 4.9	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.9
Imports:						
Recorded values of imports	\$ 4,568	5,547	5,473	5,050	5,509	—
Goods entered into customs warehouses ¹	\$ 113	153	145	122	131	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	\$ (-) 104	(-) 135	(-) 130	(-) 113	(-) 111	—
Transport and insurance charges to Canadian border ² ..	\$ 378	466	460	420	468	—
Increase added by net amount of goods into customs warehouses	% 0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Increase added by freight and insurance charges	% 8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.4
Total increase over recorded values	% 8.5	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.9	8.7

¹ Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

² Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

ments have been estimated since 1952 from the External Trade Section's office records, and are shown in Table 17. While the difference between General Trade and Special Trade statistics is negligible for Canada, for countries with a sizable entrepôt trade such as the United Kingdom or Belgium it could be quite substantial.

The f.o.b.-c.i.f. estimates are published since valuation on this basis is the most common among the many methods in use. These estimates are calculated by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment

values recorded for exports and imports the freight and other costs incurred in transporting these goods to the Canadian border. The information on freight and other costs is compiled from returns received by the Balance of Payments Section of the Bureau.

Values adjusted to the f.o.b.-c.i.f. basis are used in the statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. However in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis whenever these data are available.

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

Canadian trade statistics are compiled and usually published on the basis of a component material classification. Four subsidiary classifications, however, are also used: industrial origin; degree of manufacture; purpose; and the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.). The first three of these have been available for about thirty years, while the fourth has been developed in recent years by the United Nations Statistical Commission to facilitate international comparisons of trade statistics. Under the component material classification, goods entering into foreign trade are classified according to the material of which

they are chiefly composed and arranged in nine main commodity groups. Classification by origin relates commodities to the primary activity which provides the material for them; degree of manufacture sub-divides into completely unprocessed, partially processed but requiring further treatment, and fully manufactured and ready for use; and the purpose classification arranges commodities according to the use to which they are most likely to be put in the form in which they are traded. The S.I.T.C. combines purpose, degree of manufacture and component material principles.

It should be noted that particular care should be taken in the use of classification based on degree of manufacture. Of the three categories used in this classification only that covering raw materials is generally homogeneous. The partially processed group includes simply processed items (asbestos fibres, for example) and highly processed items (wood pulp, for example); and the fully manufactured category groups simple commodities like dried apples with manufactured materials like wheat flour and newsprint and manufactured end products like automobiles and refrigerators.

Statistical classification is, in fact, largely a matter of convenience, influenced, perhaps, by custom, and the merits of a particular method of clas-

sification will be relative to the uses to which it is put. Thus, a comparison of Canadian exports and imports, classified on the basis of component material or origin, well illustrates the influence of climate and geophysics, and the consequent pattern of industrial specialization, on Canadian trade. For other purposes, however, the component material classification raises problems of homogeneity, while classification by origin is no index to the degree of manufacture. Similarly, classification by purpose delimits the comparative importance of production and consumption in both imports and exports, but does not, of itself, show the relative importance of the various sectors of the economy in Canadian trade.

TABLE 18. Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade¹

Classification and group	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
By origin:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Farm origin	1, 113. 1	1, 063. 7	23. 3	21. 2	1, 055. 4	1, 125. 2	20. 9	20. 4
Wild life origin	25. 0	26. 2	0. 5	0. 5	14. 5	15. 5	0. 3	0. 3
Marine origin.....	154. 3	147. 2	3. 2	2. 9	18. 5	17. 8	0. 4	0. 3
Forest origin.....	1, 414. 1	1, 516. 0	29. 5	30. 2	239. 9	277. 1	4. 7	5. 0
Mineral origin	1, 744. 2	2, 023. 9	36. 4	40. 3	3, 039. 0	3, 347. 9	60. 2	60. 8
Mixed origin	340. 7	244. 4	7. 1	4. 9	683. 3	725. 3	13. 5	13. 2
By degree of manufacture:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Raw materials	1, 699. 4	1, 706. 9	35. 5	34. 0	904. 7	935. 2	17. 9	17. 0
Partially manufactured	1, 315. 5	1, 453. 9	27. 4	29. 0	251. 6	311. 7	5. 0	5. 6
Fully or chiefly manufactured	1, 776. 5	1, 860. 6	37. 1	37. 0	3, 894. 2	4, 261. 9	77. 1	77. 4
By purpose:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Producers' materials	3, 587. 5	3, 897. 1	74. 9	77. 6	1, 603. 9	1, 708. 9	31. 8	31. 0
Producers' equipment	269. 0	305. 8	5. 6	6. 1	1, 077. 2	1, 235. 5	21. 3	22. 4
Fuel, electricity and lubricants.....	46. 5	49. 2	1. 0	1. 0	213. 2	221. 3	4. 2	4. 0
Transport.....	175. 9	87. 6	3. 7	1. 7	628. 1	724. 9	12. 4	13. 2
Auxilliary materials for commerce and industry	11. 9	13. 5	0. 2	0. 3	63. 6	69. 0	1. 3	1. 3
Consumers' goods	468. 2	468. 0	9. 8	9. 3	1, 076. 1	1, 124. 9	21. 3	20. 4
Live animals for food	86. 5	42. 2	1. 8	0. 8	0. 8	8. 2	²	0. 1
Miscellaneous and unclassified.....	145. 9	158. 1	3. 0	3. 2	387. 6	416. 0	7. 7	7. 6

¹ For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada*, 1958, Volume I, Tables 27-33 and 45.

² Less than 0.1%.

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it special attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors and therefore may

fluctuate widely from period to period owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. Also gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often occur without its moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state are excluded from the totals of Canada's commodity trade. Since January 1, 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office. All gold and gold products in which the value of the gold is 80% or more of the total value are excluded. The only exception to this rule is in the items of jewellers' sweepings, where the gold content can not readily be separated from the other metals.

Since gold is produced in Canada primarily as an export commodity, a series showing new gold production available for export is published regu-

larly as a supplement to the trade statistics. This series is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production (normally a minor part of the total). Since November 1, 1951, the series has also excluded increases in commercial gold stocks held in safe-keeping by the Mint for the account of the mines.

Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safekeeping in Canada. Commencing in April 1956, such sales are now included in the figures for new gold production available for export in Table XXIX.

Because the value of new gold production available for export is a production series, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Much of this gold is offset in the balance of payments accounts by an increase in Canada's official reserves, rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. The United States has been the chief market for Canada's gold production for many years.

Imports from Central and South America

Beginning in July 1946, goods consigned to Canada from the United States but originating in Central and South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies) have been credited to the country in which they were produced rather than, as previously, the United States. This has substituted the country of origin for country of consignment, although for goods consigned directly to Canada (even when shipped via the USA) from any Central and South American country classification is still by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay. If, however, the same goods were consigned from the United States they would be credited to Paraguay.

The immediate significance of this change was not great since, in the early post-war years, most Canadian imports from Central and South America were consigned directly. Subsequently, however, a much larger proportion came from entrepôt markets in the United States and in 1953 a continuing study

was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South America, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States. From 1954, the results of this study have been published on a regular basis.

Part A of Table 19 shows imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \$1 million in 1958 or 1959 and these are further classified as coming from the United States or the country credited; and it is evident that the effect of the departure from recording imports according to the country of consignment is uneven. Imports from the Commonwealth countries are but slightly affected; those from the oil-exporting countries of the Netherlands Antilles and Venezuela little more so; and those from the Latin American countries other than Venezuela substantially. These differences may be partly explained by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to imports from the Commonwealth which arrive in Canada via a non-Commonwealth country; by the

TABLE 19. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Calendar years, 1958 and 1959

Country and commodity	1958				1959				
	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country credited			United States	Country credited		
	\$'000			%	\$'000			%	
A. By Principal Countries									
Total, Commonwealth countries	63,979	158	63,821	0.2	69,886	99	69,787	0.1	
Barbados	3,735	0	3,735	0.0	4,709	0	4,709	0.0	
Bermuda	276	0	276	0.0	1,291	0	1,291	0.0	
British Guiana	20,627	4	20,623	¹	17,829	55	17,774	0.3	
Jamaica	27,491	88	27,403	0.3	31,012	6	31,006	¹	
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,761	11	1,750	0.6	1,989	1	1,988	0.1	
Trinidad and Tobago	9,807	1	9,806	¹	12,731	4	12,727	¹	
Total, other oil-exporting countries	248,991	2,375	246,616	1.0	251,702	3,661	248,041	1.5	
Netherlands Antilles	39,453	0	39,453	0.0	47,120	404	46,716	0.9	
Venezuela	209,538	2,375	207,163	1.1	204,582	3,257	201,325	1.6	
Total, other countries	143,900	51,345	92,555	35.7	138,843	53,419	85,424	38.5	
Argentina	5,357	582	4,775	10.9	3,380	816	2,564	24.1	
Brazil	27,419	11,342	16,077	41.4	28,479	9,876	18,603	34.7	
Colombia	16,574	10,848	5,726	65.5	15,827	7,721	8,106	48.8	
Costa Rica	7,127	369	6,758	5.2	4,810	313	4,497	6.5	
Cuba	18,836	1,274	17,562	6.8	12,011	1,888	10,123	15.7	
Dominican Republic	2,659	1,026	1,633	38.6	1,634	435	1,199	26.6	
Ecuador	4,962	4,588	374	92.5	7,623	5,143	2,480	67.5	
El Salvador	1,186	557	629	47.0	3,899	1,344	2,555	34.5	
Guatemala	3,585	6,019	2,566	28.4	2,718	1,131	1,587	41.6	
Haiti	1,073	819	254	76.3	1,053	865	188	82.1	
Honduras	4,903	900	4,003	18.4	2,905	725	2,180	25.0	
Mexico	31,888	16,469	15,419	51.6	34,201	21,024	13,177	61.5	
Nicaragua	2,657	55	2,602	2.1	306	11	295	3.6	
Panama	7,478	510	6,968	6.8	8,889	532	8,357	6.0	
Peru	2,326	277	2,049	11.9	3,978	298	3,680	7.5	
Puerto Rico	1,433	100	1,333	7.0	1,780	104	1,676	5.8	
Surinam	2,270	56	2,214	2.5	2,872	232	2,640	8.1	
B. By Principal Commodities									
	Class								
Crude petroleum for refining	7153	200,362	1,767	198,595	0.9	195,055	2,033	193,022	1.0
Coffee, green	283	47,726	24,972	22,754	52.3	43,340	17,942	25,398	41.4
Light fuel oils, nos. 1-3.....	7171-2	26,638	0	26,638	0.0	36,100	1,105	34,995	3.1
Bauxite and alumina	6001-2	30,136	57	30,079	0.2	30,664	286	30,378	0.9
Sugar, for refining	262	35,260	64	35,196	0.2	28,818	0	28,818	0.0
Bananas, fresh	3	23,664	5,266	18,398	22.3	24,379	6,123	18,256	25.1
Cotton, raw	3001	15,799	10,635	5,164	67.3	22,125	17,288	4,837	78.1
Gasoline	7164	9,904	0	9,904	0.0	9,688	0	9,688	0.0
Molasses	252, 255	3,769	26	3,743	0.7	3,577	195	3,382	5.5
Tomatoes, fresh	127	5,190	48	5,143	0.9	3,574	27	3,547	0.8
Diesel fuel	7174	3,121	0	3,121	0.0	2,892	10	2,882	0.3
Cocoa butter	273	2,898	411	2,487	14.2	2,852	1,230	1,622	43.1
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	2,142	1,949	193	91.0	2,506	2,277	229	90.9
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.....	6217	1,020	0	1,020	0.0	2,393	0	2,393	0.0
Cocoa beans, not roasted	271	2,168	1,130	1,038	52.1	1,608	631	977	39.2
Yarns, synthetic, for tire fabric.....	3369	720	32	688	4.4	1,439	0	1,439	0.0
Wool, washed and scoured	3262	432	261	171	60.4	1,208	714	494	59.1
Iron ore	5001	909	142	767	15.6	1,113	154	959	13.8
Peanuts, green	94	2,347	37	2,310	1.6	1,062	22	1,040	2.1
Oranges, mandarines and tangerines	13	2,122	1,968	154	92.7	264	264	0	100.0
Total imports from Central and South America....		456,870	53,879	402,991	11.8	460,431	57,179	403,252	12.4

¹ Less than 0.1%.

fact that shipping facilities are better between Canada and the West Indies than between Canada and other countries in the area, and by the fact that petroleum purchases are normally made in bulk and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or by tanker and pipeline. Part B of Table 19 lists all commodities imported from Central or South America which were valued at more than \$1 million in 1958 or 1959 and shows the value of these consigned from the United States and from the country credited

respectively. There is again considerable variation among commodities and, in some cases, in individual commodities between the two years. Although this modification to the system of recording imports on a country of consignment basis has resulted in significantly higher figures for a number of the Latin American countries, the import total for the United States has not been greatly affected; the effect on some individual commodities coming from the United States has been more considerable.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume¹

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average period-to-period price change affecting commodities in trade in order to isolate the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. The price indexes are based on unit values calculated from the trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting in the trade statistics or non-homogeneous trade statistics items prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected wholesale or other prices are substituted. The price indexes are divided into the indexes of the declared values of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes. Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months, quarters and calendar years.

The export and import price indexes are of the fixed-weight aggregative (Laspeyres) type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index is $\frac{\sum P_1 Q_0}{\sum P_0 Q_0}$ where P_1 and P_0 represent the prices

of an individual commodity in the current period and the base period respectively, and Q_0 represents the quantity of that commodity in the base period. The \sum sign indicates summation over the whole range of the individual commodities entering the total export or import index. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore of the currently weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to $\frac{\sum Q_1 P_1}{\sum Q_0 P_1}$.

The export and import price indexes are calculated within the framework of the component material commodity classification, although some adjustments are made to this classification to simplify the pricing problem. Within each main group of the adjusted classification a sample of commodities is priced, and these prices are expressed as relative numbers and averaged with fixed weights. The sample average for each main group is used to represent all commodities in that main group, the fixed-weight average of the sample averages for the

eight adjusted main groups to represent the total of exports or imports. The volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups.

The differences between the normal component classification and the adjusted classification are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products are combined into one group of agricultural and animal products. From this group the subgroup of rubber and its products is transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group. Ships are transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and there are a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material. Otherwise the totals do not differ from those usually presented for Canadian trade.

To prevent the indexes from becoming unrepresentative both the commodities included in the sample and the weights used to combine them must be checked regularly. The sample must be checked to ensure that it does not overlook commodities which have greatly increased in importance since it was established, or contain too many commodities which have declined sharply in importance since that time. Should either of these conditions apply, adjustments in the sample must be made. Similarly, the fixed weights used in averaging the sample prices must be checked to ensure that they do not vary persistently from weights calculated from the current trade pattern.

Currently-weighted indexes of export and import prices are computed annually to check the validity of the weights used in the fixed-weight index. These calculations employ the same price relatives and the same method of imputation for items not covered directly in the sample as are used in the fixed-weight indexes. The only cause of divergence between the two series therefore lies in the weighting system, and differences between the series can be used to assess the continued representativeness of the fixed weights.

¹ For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: *Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945 - June 1950 (1948=100)*, D.B.S. 1950.

TABLE 20. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices
(1948 = 100)

Index and group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1956	1957	1958	1959
Agricultural and animal products:								
Fixed weights	95.9	95.7	96.6	99.8	99.8	104.0	100.3	91.3
Current weights	(92.6)	(88.9)	(90.4)	(92.9)	(98.8)	(100.6)	(96.0)	(89.1)
Fibres and textiles:								
Fixed weights	108.7	112.4	108.0	107.8	89.2	90.2	86.6	82.3
Current weights	(108.5)	(112.0)	(108.9)	(107.9)	(87.7)	(86.6)	(84.3)	(81.7)
Wood products and paper:								
Fixed weights	120.1	119.9	119.3	120.2	123.8	126.0	138.7	139.7
Current weights	(118.5)	(118.0)	(116.2)	(116.8)	(120.4)	(122.4)	(129.4)	(139.7)
Iron and steel and products:								
Fixed weights	143.1	151.5	157.1	161.7	133.2	138.1	143.1	144.2
Current weights	(143.7)	(148.6)	(152.1)	(154.3)	(133.5)	(139.0)	(142.8)	(142.9)
Non-ferrous metals and products:								
Fixed weights	165.0	153.9	143.6	145.6	132.8	131.3	132.8	135.1
Current weights	(164.2)	(153.8)	(140.0)	(144.4)	(132.4)	(132.5)	(136.1)	(137.3)
Non-metallic minerals and products:								
Fixed weights	156.1	159.6	165.3	165.0	102.0	108.5	106.5	101.8
Current weights	(161.8)	(166.0)	(170.6)	(171.1)	(102.6)	(106.3)	(104.3)	(96.8)
Chemicals and fertilizers:								
Fixed weights	113.9	113.3	114.5	114.8	111.7	110.9	112.7	110.9
Current weights	(113.3)	(114.0)	(115.3)	(116.0)	(111.0)	(111.5)	(113.9)	(112.5)
Miscellaneous:								
Fixed weights	126.6	128.9	128.8	128.9	118.3	113.2	106.9	116.3
Current weights	(122.9)	(127.2)	(122.6)	(125.6)	(109.6)	(105.8)	(103.4)	(106.1)
Total:								
Fixed weights	121.4	121.0	120.6	122.8	113.0	116.4	116.5	114.4
Current weights	(120.0)	(119.9)	(116.2)	(120.1)	(115.4)	(117.1)	(116.1)	(114.3)

It should be noted that not all differences between current weights and fixed weights are significant. They become significant only when there is a considerable degree of dispersion among the levels of the various item price relatives included in the index. If all individual price relatives included in the index were the same in any year it would not matter whether fixed weights, current weights, or no weights at all were used: the average of all items would necessarily be the same as the relative for each individual item. Because in fact the price relatives do differ, the extent to which each is allowed to influence the average of all becomes

important, and this is governed by the weight assigned to each relative.

The fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of exports and imports, in main groups, are given for the years 1956-1959 in Table 20. In general the fixed and current weight indexes have been fairly close in these years for both exports and imports totals, although the divergence between the two indexes have been somewhat greater for some of the individual groups. These greater changes are a result of the changing composition of the major groups between the base year and one or more subsequent years.

Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues

Change in Classification of Exports of Platinum Metals (Calendar Year, 1958, p. 45)
 The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (First Half Year, 1958, p. 28)
 Change in Classification of Exports of Uranium Ores and Concentrates (First Half Year, 1957, p. 27)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Imports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1956, p. 31)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1955, p. 27)
 Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half Year, 1954, p. 23)
 Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1954, p. 33)
 Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half Year, 1953, p. 32)
 Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year, 1952, p. 36)
 Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1952, p. 34)
 Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year, 1949, p. 54)

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade**Current Publications**

Monthly Summaries:

Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Monthly Reports:

Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce
Imports Entered for Consumption

Quarterly Reports:

Articles Exported to Each Country
Articles Imported from Each Country
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:

Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. II, Exports
Vol. III, Imports

The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:

The Canadian Balance of International Payments 1926 to 1948
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952
Canada's International Investment Position, 1926-1954

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

**TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom
Calendar Years, 1901-59**

Calendar year	Total exports			Imports			Trade balance		
	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom
	\$'000			\$'000			\$'000		
1901	177,502	48,705	107,412	184,740	110,863	42,840	- 7,237	- 62,157	+ 64,572
1902	201,654	52,137	127,544	204,396	116,679	53,598	- 2,742	- 64,542	+ 73,946
1903	207,858	54,102	129,161	243,451	140,177	63,579	- 35,592	- 86,075	+ 65,582
1904	180,727	55,069	103,418	245,418	149,356	58,493	- 64,691	- 94,287	+ 45,351
1905	209,176	64,014	120,519	262,765	155,495	64,825	- 53,589	- 91,481	+ 55,693
1906	241,768	79,743	135,051	312,114	187,757	77,664	- 70,346	- 108,014	+ 57,387
1907	245,954	90,430	126,110	366,575	216,769	96,252	- 120,621	- 126,339	+ 29,858
1908	257,318	80,233	141,120	282,707	166,062	71,057	- 25,388	- 85,829	+ 70,062
1909	282,887	100,869	145,783	347,067	202,479	89,565	- 64,180	- 101,611	+ 56,219
1910	289,844	108,198	140,500	435,251	262,142	107,722	- 145,407	- 153,944	+ 32,778
1911	289,055	100,770	147,182	503,542	319,942	113,352	- 214,487	- 219,172	+ 33,831
1912	352,948	129,251	176,646	636,790	410,242	133,429	- 283,842	- 280,992	+ 43,217
1913	447,699	167,974	224,515	659,993	427,974	139,900	- 212,294	- 260,000	+ 84,615
1914	413,067	169,318	184,115	482,076	308,634	98,754	- 69,009	- 139,316	+ 85,361
1915	629,841	181,061	361,486	450,960	316,934	74,364	+ 178,881	- 135,873	+ 287,123
1916	1,094,062	251,599	718,724	767,410	595,369	117,637	+ 326,652	- 343,770	+ 601,087
1917	1,577,567	405,385	891,863	1,006,056	827,401	76,516	+ 571,511	- 422,016	+ 815,347
1918	1,233,689	441,273	586,558	910,171	741,339	72,906	+ 323,518	- 300,066	+ 513,652
1919	1,289,792	487,618	538,973	941,014	739,598	87,659	+ 348,778	- 251,979	+ 451,315
1920	1,298,162	581,408	343,217	1,336,921	921,235	231,488	- 38,759	- 339,827	+ 111,729
1921	814,144	334,973	309,842	799,478	555,091	123,150	+ 14,665	- 220,118	+ 186,692
1922	894,224	347,617	375,627	762,409	509,909	136,859	+ 131,815	- 162,292	+ 238,768
1923	1,015,986	420,328	361,888	903,031	610,354	154,479	+ 112,956	- 190,026	+ 207,409
1924	1,042,253	394,624	388,434	808,145	524,473	148,892	+ 234,109	- 129,849	+ 239,542
1925	1,251,666	450,859	493,170	890,192	578,575	162,119	+ 361,473	- 127,716	+ 331,052
1926 ²	1,269,453	464,481	460,074	1,000,645	663,024	163,434	+ 268,807	- 199,543	+ 296,640
1927	1,225,188	479,051	411,129	1,077,525	699,363	181,235	+ 147,664	- 220,312	+ 229,894
1928	1,357,847	497,992	447,438	1,211,483	816,779	189,687	+ 146,364	- 318,786	+ 257,751
1929	1,172,001	510,307	291,353	1,287,529	883,901	193,773	- 115,528	- 373,594	+ 97,580
1930	877,389	385,397	236,151	996,221	643,073	161,673	- 118,831	- 257,676	+ 74,478
1931	595,328	246,808	171,239	619,153	386,055	108,812	- 23,825	- 139,247	+ 62,428
1932	494,779	163,041	178,693	445,165	256,816	93,124	+ 49,613	- 93,774	+ 85,569
1933	532,371	171,175	210,864	396,530	213,296	97,471	+ 135,841	- 42,121	+ 113,393
1934	653,023	222,256	270,876	509,826	290,958	112,996	+ 143,197	- 68,702	+ 187,880
1935	735,059	271,726	303,874	547,020	309,951	116,251	+ 188,039	- 38,226	+ 187,623
1936	947,445	344,028	395,749	628,398	363,908	121,993	+ 319,047	- 19,879	+ 273,756
1937	1,008,773	371,078	402,876	798,061	481,614	146,123	+ 210,711	- 110,536	+ 256,754
1938	846,165	278,325	341,075	664,936	414,010	118,218	+ 181,229	- 135,685	+ 222,857
1939	933,495	389,543	328,686	726,138	485,261	112,305	+ 197,357	- 95,718	+ 216,381
1940	1,185,349	451,232	506,842	1,022,908	710,548	136,986	+ 162,441	- 259,316	+ 369,857
1941	1,588,294	608,949	624,796	1,274,323	912,204	137,985	+ 313,971	- 303,255	+ 486,811
1942	2,311,754	892,357	701,222	1,505,175	1,209,391	118,406	+ 806,579	- 317,034	+ 582,816
1943	2,922,508	1,161,835	990,934	1,685,928	1,410,090	100,588	+1,236,581	- 248,255	+ 890,347
1944	3,398,284	1,327,888	1,196,498	1,729,543	1,435,384	94,306	+1,668,740	- 107,496	+1,102,192
1945	3,214,261	1,222,807	956,358	1,514,329	1,183,212	100,166	+1,699,933	- 39,596	+ 856,192
1946	2,298,848	904,721	595,377	1,841,267	1,387,386	137,423	+ 457,582	- 482,665	+ 457,955
1947	2,789,628	1,052,560	749,170	2,542,659	1,951,606	184,207	+ 246,969	- 899,046	+ 564,963
1948	3,086,531	1,519,713	685,015	2,618,276	1,798,507	293,535	+ 468,254	- 278,794	+ 391,480
1949	3,004,397	1,525,327	706,364	2,714,025	1,915,227	302,420	+ 290,372	- 389,900	+ 403,943
1950	3,142,636	2,050,178	470,512	3,125,231	2,089,531	400,811	+ 17,406	- 39,353	+ 69,701
1951	3,945,929	2,332,479	634,353	4,004,939	2,752,087	415,194	- 59,011	- 419,608	+ 219,159
1952	4,337,175	2,344,806	749,653	3,916,418	2,887,628	351,541	+ 420,757	- 542,821	+ 398,113
1953	4,152,269	2,457,482	666,423	4,247,808	3,115,301	445,441	- 95,539	- 657,819	+ 220,981
1954	3,925,821	2,359,079	655,935	3,967,401	2,871,279	382,229	- 41,580	- 512,200	+ 273,707
1955	4,327,776	2,600,539	772,314	4,567,754	3,331,143	393,117	- 239,978	- 730,604	+ 379,196
1956	4,833,777	2,863,571	816,834	5,546,951	4,031,394	476,371	- 713,175	-1,167,823	+ 340,463
1957	4,884,141	2,920,834	726,049	5,473,346	3,887,391	507,319	- 589,205	- 966,557	+ 218,730
1958	4,894,343	2,895,795	776,668	5,050,492	3,460,147	518,505	- 156,150	- 564,353	+ 258,163
1959	5,140,110	3,181,903	794,271	5,508,716	3,709,065	588,573	- 368,606	- 527,162	+ 205,698

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii 1901 to 1959.

² All figures for the years 1926 to 1959 have been revised to cover the adjustment for "Special Transactions—Non-Trade". The figures for the period 1901 to 1925 will be revised in subsequent issues of the *Review*.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1955-59

Year and quarter	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Other Common-wealth ² and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
Domestic exports							
1955.....	4,258,328	2,547,636	767,641	248,628	374,136	160,247	160,040
1956.....	4,760,442	2,803,085	811,113	252,117	525,650	175,748	192,729
1957.....	4,788,880	2,846,646	720,898	240,016	546,835	223,843	210,641
1958.....	4,791,436	2,808,067	771,576	290,125	567,079	179,056	175,533
1959.....	5,021,482	3,083,151	785,802	281,462	485,120	172,089	213,858
1955..... 1Q	947,499	565,101	182,593	53,704	70,277	38,264	37,560
2Q	1,075,270	634,216	201,361	64,059	93,127	39,284	43,223
3Q	1,106,479	658,158	197,448	73,490	96,191	42,976	38,218
4Q	1,129,080	690,162	186,241	57,375	114,540	39,723	41,040
1956..... 1Q	1,029,891	626,023	179,505	59,062	93,143	35,562	36,597
2Q	1,228,256	714,584	188,775	72,802	156,854	44,765	50,475
3Q	1,239,053	719,999	218,592	60,308	142,102	42,872	55,179
4Q	1,263,242	742,479	224,242	59,945	133,550	52,549	50,478
1957..... 1Q	1,087,303	640,132	157,323	55,172	125,844	55,057	53,775
2Q	1,180,189	708,040	175,456	61,463	130,706	56,353	48,170
3Q	1,266,481	760,372	200,443	54,883	131,218	56,795	62,771
4Q	1,254,908	738,103	187,676	68,497	159,068	55,638	45,926
1958..... 1Q	1,059,104	631,425	152,911	75,133	113,526	45,345	40,764
2Q	1,257,674	689,575	209,183	82,302	185,756	46,450	44,406
3Q	1,199,810	730,097	192,737	63,106	133,317	38,883	41,669
4Q	1,274,848	756,968	216,745	69,583	134,480	48,377	48,693
1959..... 1Q	1,025,682	627,191	160,758	65,610	92,177	37,218	42,727
2Q	1,318,841	824,288	198,249	70,905	128,153	44,634	52,612
3Q	1,264,142	779,417	199,233	67,289	119,308	43,571	55,325
4Q	1,412,817	852,255	227,563	77,658	145,481	46,666	63,193
Total exports							
1955.....	4,327,776	2,600,539	772,314	250,188	381,503	161,576	161,657
1956.....	4,833,777	2,863,571	816,834	254,073	528,669	176,683	193,947
1957.....	4,884,141	2,920,834	726,049	243,554	552,730	226,029	214,945
1958.....	4,894,343	2,895,795	776,669	292,836	570,906	181,175	176,963
1959.....	5,140,110	3,181,903	794,271	283,921	489,907	175,157	214,950
1955..... 1Q	962,765	578,057	183,590	54,070	70,718	38,599	37,731
2Q	1,091,371	646,984	202,273	64,403	94,330	39,577	43,804
3Q	1,126,460	671,937	198,805	73,842	99,954	43,311	38,611
4Q	1,147,181	703,561	187,646	57,873	116,501	40,090	41,510
1956..... 1Q	1,046,219	639,315	180,643	59,753	93,735	35,725	37,046
2Q	1,245,994	729,536	190,084	73,190	157,395	44,990	50,799
3Q	1,257,552	735,228	220,292	60,587	142,945	43,067	55,433
4Q	1,284,012	759,491	225,815	60,543	134,594	52,900	50,669
1957..... 1Q	1,108,562	657,871	158,419	55,938	126,810	55,440	54,083
2Q	1,202,292	725,884	176,864	62,148	131,749	57,003	48,643
3Q	1,294,418	781,488	201,709	55,950	131,973	57,279	66,019
4Q	1,278,869	755,591	189,056	69,518	162,197	56,308	46,199
1958..... 1Q	1,082,049	651,463	154,264	75,539	114,111	45,627	41,046
2Q	1,281,403	709,225	210,641	82,857	186,732	47,024	44,924
3Q	1,226,443	753,189	193,881	63,555	134,194	39,639	41,984
4Q	1,304,448	781,918	217,883	70,885	135,869	48,884	49,009
1959..... 1Q	1,051,271	647,532	163,758	66,064	92,948	38,002	42,966
2Q	1,349,952	850,175	200,494	71,406	129,662	45,375	52,839
3Q	1,291,761	803,639	200,621	67,753	120,201	44,045	55,502
4Q	1,447,126	880,557	229,397	78,698	147,096	47,735	63,643

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters - Concluded

Year and quarter	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ² and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000						
	Imports						
1955	4,567,754	3,331,143	393,117	209,362	196,873	318,910	118,349
1956	5,546,951	4,031,394	476,371	220,808	286,520	361,477	170,382
1957	5,473,346	3,887,391	507,319	239,054	299,398	379,513	160,671
1958	5,050,492	3,460,147	518,505	210,016	313,750	349,691	198,383
1959	5,508,716	3,709,065	588,573	241,037	376,086	338,734	255,222
1955 1Q	968,004	726,777	84,117	35,591	31,179	68,118	22,220
2Q	1,180,096	871,270	95,905	59,198	48,094	78,976	26,653
3Q	1,163,933	833,116	107,922	57,771	51,677	83,180	30,267
4Q	1,255,722	899,980	105,173	56,802	65,923	88,636	39,209
1956 1Q	1,251,042	944,328	96,693	38,991	45,357	91,244	34,428
2Q	1,530,587	1,120,499	139,247	58,539	79,104	90,988	42,210
3Q	1,338,879	935,266	122,036	64,553	77,485	93,066	46,474
4Q	1,426,443	1,031,301	118,395	58,725	84,574	86,179	47,270
1957 1Q	1,336,178	1,011,818	111,661	41,659	55,200	87,923	27,915
2Q	1,507,282	1,080,443	141,831	68,847	84,195	98,335	33,631
3Q	1,340,111	917,493	126,678	67,084	80,213	103,528	45,115
4Q	1,289,774	877,637	127,148	61,564	79,789	89,726	54,011
1958 1Q	1,165,964	841,254	114,734	36,015	52,811	82,267	38,882
2Q	1,347,112	931,225	148,591	63,188	77,654	81,512	44,943
3Q	1,195,717	799,743	119,303	53,058	82,307	91,187	50,118
4Q	1,341,699	887,925	135,878	57,754	100,977	94,724	64,440
1959 1Q	1,217,515	870,822	107,652	37,650	64,844	84,881	51,667
2Q	1,535,849	1,041,496	172,603	73,199	102,846	87,492	58,213
3Q	1,354,373	877,487	153,833	66,986	102,365	82,994	70,708
4Q	1,400,979	919,260	154,484	63,202	106,031	83,367	74,634
	Trade balance						
1955	-239,978	- 730,604	+379,196	+40,826	+184,631	-157,334	+43,308
1956	-713,175	-1,167,823	+340,463	+33,265	+242,149	-184,794	+23,565
1957	-589,205	- 966,557	+218,730	+ 4,499	+253,332	-153,484	+54,274
1958	-156,150	- 564,353	+258,163	+82,820	+257,156	-168,516	-21,420
1959	-368,606	- 527,162	+205,698	+42,885	+113,822	-163,577	-40,272
1955 1Q	- 5,239	- 148,720	+ 99,472	+18,479	+ 39,539	- 29,519	+15,511
2Q	- 88,725	- 224,286	+106,368	+ 5,205	+ 46,237	- 39,399	+17,151
3Q	- 37,473	- 161,178	+ 90,883	+16,071	+ 48,277	- 39,870	+ 8,344
4Q	-108,540	- 196,419	+ 82,473	+ 1,071	+ 50,578	- 48,545	+ 2,301
1956 1Q	-204,823	- 305,013	+ 83,950	+20,762	+ 48,378	- 55,519	+ 2,618
2Q	-284,594	- 390,963	+ 50,837	+14,651	+ 78,290	- 45,998	+ 8,589
3Q	- 81,327	- 200,037	+ 98,256	- 3,966	+ 65,460	- 49,998	+ 8,959
4Q	-142,431	- 271,810	+107,420	+ 1,818	+ 50,020	- 33,279	+ 3,399
1957 1Q	-227,616	- 353,947	+ 46,758	+14,278	+ 71,609	- 32,483	+26,168
2Q	-304,991	- 354,559	+ 35,033	- 6,699	+ 47,554	- 41,333	+15,013
3Q	- 45,693	- 136,005	+ 75,031	-11,134	+ 51,760	- 46,249	+20,905
4Q	- 10,905	- 122,046	+ 61,908	+ 8,054	+ 82,409	- 33,418	- 7,812
1958 1Q	- 83,915	- 189,792	+ 39,530	+39,524	+ 61,300	- 36,641	+ 2,164
2Q	- 65,708	- 221,999	+ 62,050	+19,669	+109,078	- 34,487	- 19
3Q	+ 30,725	- 46,554	+ 74,578	+10,496	+ 51,887	- 51,548	- 8,135
4Q	- 37,252	- 106,008	+ 82,005	+13,130	+ 34,891	- 45,840	-15,431
1959 1Q	-166,244	- 223,289	+ 56,106	+28,414	+ 28,104	- 46,878	- 8,701
2Q	-185,897	- 191,321	+ 27,891	- 1,792	+ 26,816	- 42,116	- 5,374
3Q	- 62,612	- 73,848	+ 46,788	+ 767	+ 17,837	- 38,949	-15,206
4Q	+ 46,147	- 38,703	+ 74,913	+15,497	+ 41,065	- 35,633	-10,991

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.² Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1959 are included in the total for previous years.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar year			1959		Percentage change 1958-59	Percentage of total domestic exports
1957	1958	1959		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
				\$'000			\$'000		%	%
1	1	1	United States ¹	2,846,646	2,808,067	3,083,151	1,451,480	1,631,671	+ 9.8	61.4
2	2	2	United Kingdom	720,898	771,576	785,802	359,006	426,796	+ 1.8	15.4
4	4	3	Japan	139,082	104,853	139,724	60,996	78,728	+ 33.3	2.8
3	3	4	Germany, Federal Republic	151,508	201,134	129,155	58,664	70,491	- 35.8	2.6
9	8	5	Norway	55,491	55,849	62,308	30,604	31,704	+ 11.6	1.2
7	7	6	Belgium and Luxembourg	60,193	69,531	56,127	22,751	33,376	- 19.3	1.1
10	9	7	Australia	48,662	52,562	53,929	23,038	30,891	+ 2.6	1.1
5	6	8	Netherlands	69,553	74,721	53,849	22,188	31,661	- 27.9	1.1
15	5	9	India	28,902	78,994	53,654	25,175	28,479	- 32.1	1.1
11	10	10	Union of South Africa	48,322	49,959	51,242	31,113	20,129	+ 2.6	1.0
13	12	11	Venezuela	39,661	43,480	45,833	22,485	23,348	+ 5.4	0.9
8	11	12	France	57,031	44,688	43,157	18,819	24,338	- 3.4	0.9
6	14	13	Italy	62,685	29,718	31,717	12,976	18,741	+ 6.7	0.6
12	13	14	Mexico	42,477	31,429	27,633	13,654	13,979	- 12.1	0.6
17	15	15	Switzerland	24,894	29,243	25,728	10,701	15,027	- 12.0	0.5
18	19	16	Jamaica	19,247	15,588	18,538	9,201	9,337	+ 18.9	0.4
23	23	17	Colombia	14,587	13,813	17,668	7,439	10,229	+ 27.9	0.4
28	20	18	Pakistan	11,308	15,311	17,317	8,045	9,272	+ 13.1	0.3
22	2	19	Poland	16,632	560	15,631	12,549	3,082	+ 3	0.3
20	18	20	Cuba	16,846	17,549	15,222	7,397	7,825	- 13.3	0.3
26	27	21	Sweden	11,964	10,866	14,879	5,751	9,128	+ 36.9	0.3
19	22	22	Philippines	17,516	14,077	14,863	6,251	8,612	+ 5.6	0.3
16	16	23	Brazil	25,686	21,088	14,148	6,661	7,487	- 32.9	0.3
21	21	24	New Zealand	16,842	15,008	13,306	5,733	7,573	- 11.3	0.3
29	17	25	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	10,646	18,863	12,638	9,976	2,662	- 33.1	0.3
27	25	26	Trinidad and Tobago	11,763	11,548	12,636	5,881	6,755	+ 9.4	0.3
30	26	27	Peru	10,031	11,441	11,632	4,735	6,897	+ 1.7	0.2
32	33	28	Hong Kong	7,563	6,028	11,192	4,098	7,094	+ 85.7	0.2
25	24	29	Puerto Rico	12,589	12,526	10,522	5,269	5,253	- 16.0	0.2
34	30	30	Austria	6,441	7,457	8,260	3,956	4,304	+ 10.8	0.2
31	28	31	Ireland	8,379	8,690	8,156	4,121	4,035	- 6.1	0.2
24	32	32	Argentina	14,158	6,428	7,002	3,125	3,877	+ 8.9	0.1
41	39	33	Chile	4,342	4,566	6,226	2,714	3,512	+ 36.4	0.1
35	31	34	Spain	5,875	6,675	6,168	2,892	3,276	- 7.6	0.1
33	45	35	Korea	6,970	3,682	6,000	2,796	3,204	+ 63.0	0.1
45	37	36	Denmark	3,487	4,859	5,449	1,976	3,473	+ 12.1	0.1
36	36	37	Dominican Republic	4,991	5,335	5,137	3,005	2,132	- 3.7	0.1
2	2	38	Czechoslovakia	1,401	1,342	4,937	1,066	3,871	+267.9	0.1
47	34	39	Ceylon	3,205	5,459	4,931	2,773	2,158	- 9.7	0.1
39	40	40	Israel	4,889	4,501	4,557	2,680	1,877	+ 1.2	0.1

Additional countries included in leading forty in 1958

14	35	46	Panama	30,657	5,370	4,023	2,187	1,836	-25.1	0.1
43	38	48	Greece	4,022	4,576	3,798	2,154	1,644	-17.0	0.1
2	29	2	China (except Taiwan)	1,390	7,809	1,720	864	856	-78.0	4

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.² Lower than 50th.³ Over 1,000%.⁴ Less than 0.1%.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar year			1959		Percentage change 1958-59	Percentage of total imports 1959
1957	1958	1959		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
				\$'000			\$'000		%	%
1	1	1	United States	3,887,391	3,460,147	3,709,065	1,912,318	1,796,747	+ 7.2	67.3
2	2	2	United Kingdom	507,319	518,505	588,573	280,256	308,317	+13.5	10.7
3	3	3	Venezuela	248,069	209,538	204,582	101,658	102,924	- 2.4	3.7
4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	92,527	102,644	123,905	56,245	67,660	+20.7	2.2
5	5	5	Japan	61,396	70,091	102,669	47,971	54,698	+46.5	1.9
11	6	6	Arabia	34,315	68,021	70,725	34,351	36,374	+ 4.0	1.3
10	7	7	France	34,987	40,007	56,940	25,618	31,322	+42.3	1.0
8	8	8	Netherlands Antilles	39,259	39,453	47,120	12,695	34,425	+19.4	0.9
6	9	9	Belgium and Luxembourg	43,681	35,759	44,786	18,614	26,172	+25.2	0.8
14	10	10	Australia	28,572	32,755	41,080	19,803	21,277	+25.4	0.7
12	11	11	Italy	32,536	32,150	37,656	16,260	21,396	+17.1	0.7
19	12	12	Mexico	20,987	31,888	34,201	21,417	12,784	+ 7.3	0.6
7	14	13	Jamaica	40,133	27,491	31,012	17,337	13,675	+12.8	0.6
13	13	14	India	29,185	27,655	29,221	14,606	14,615	+ 5.7	0.5
17	16	15	Netherlands	21,690	26,905	29,154	13,323	15,831	+ 8.4	0.5
15	19	16	Malaya and Singapore	27,313	19,863	28,644	10,811	17,833	+44.2	0.5
9	15	17	Brazil	35,276	27,419	28,479	13,438	15,041	+ 3.9	0.5
16	17	18	Switzerland	24,053	26,491	24,514	11,986	12,528	- 7.5	0.4
21	22	19	Sweden	15,339	13,939	18,077	8,387	9,690	+29.7	0.3
18	18	20	British Guiana	20,988	20,627	17,829	8,082	9,747	-13.6	0.3
20	21	21	Colombia	18,179	16,574	15,827	6,910	8,917	- 4.5	0.3
22	23	22	Ceylon	14,910	12,863	15,133	6,837	8,296	+17.6	0.3
32	26	23	Hong Kong	7,138	8,689	12,969	6,036	6,933	+49.3	0.2
27	25	24	Trinidad and Tobago	8,159	9,807	12,731	5,640	7,091	+29.8	0.2
23	20	25	Cuba	13,840	18,836	12,011	5,601	6,410	-36.2	0.2
1	1	26	Iran	535	915	11,948	3,869	8,079	+ 2	0.2
28	29	27	Denmark	7,939	7,401	9,227	4,212	5,015	+24.7	0.2
31	28	28	Panama	7,193	7,478	8,889	4,513	4,376	+18.9	0.2
24	24	29	New Zealand	11,707	11,540	8,594	4,489	4,105	-25.5	0.2
41	37	30	Ecuador	4,427	4,962	7,623	2,443	5,180	+53.6	0.1
25	32	31	Mauritius and Seychelles	10,278	5,918	7,584	851	6,733	+28.2	0.1
33	27	32	Union of South Africa	6,777	7,914	6,561	2,583	3,978	-17.1	0.1
37	39	33	Czechoslovakia	5,013	4,908	6,440	2,601	3,839	+31.2	0.1
42	38	34	Austria	4,239	4,640	5,707	2,499	3,208	+23.0	0.1
35	31	35	Spain	5,541	6,681	5,627	2,333	3,294	-15.8	0.1
36	34	36	China (except Taiwan)	5,299	5,370	4,840	2,772	2,068	- 9.9	0.1
26	30	37	Costa Rica	8,602	7,127	4,810	3,293	1,517	-32.5	0.1
30	33	38	Fiji	7,216	5,727	4,764	1,968	2,796	-16.8	0.1
29	41	39	Barbados	7,602	3,735	4,709	1,610	3,099	+26.1	0.1
38	36	40	British East Africa	4,970	5,057	4,261	1,939	2,322	-15.7	0.1

Additional countries included in leading forty in 1958

39	35	45	Argentina	4,679	5,357	3,380	1,709	1,671	-36.9	0.1
40	40	48	Honduras	4,575	4,903	2,905	1,726	1,179	-40.8	0.1

¹ Lower than 50th.² Over 1,000%.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar year					1959	
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
North America:							
United States ¹	2,547,636	2,803,085	2,846,646	2,808,067	3,083,151	1,451,480	1,631,671
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,373	1,399	1,722	1,444	1,403	702	701
Greenland	86	176	76	138	154	90	64
Total, North America	2,549,096	2,804,660	2,848,445	2,809,650	3,084,708	1,452,272	1,632,436
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	2,933	2,801	2,907	3,195	4,334	1,890	2,444
British Honduras	303	243	276	229	289	115	174
Bahamas	2,086	2,218	2,487	2,541	3,083	1,464	1,619
West Indies Federation	33,699	38,373	39,935	35,543	39,714	18,974	20,740
Barbados	(4,217)	(4,684)	(4,628)	(4,159)	(4,103)	(1,790)	(2,313)
Jamaica	(12,767)	(17,063)	(19,247)	(15,588)	(18,538)	(9,201)	(9,337)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(4,136)	(4,270)	(4,297)	(4,248)	(4,437)	(2,102)	(2,335)
Trinidad and Tobago	(12,585)	(12,456)	(11,763)	(11,548)	(12,636)	(5,881)	(6,755)
American Virgin Islands	190	130	126	132	185	82	103
Costa Rica	3,572	2,731	2,360	2,879	2,633	1,158	1,475
Cuba	13,883	15,284	16,846	17,549	15,222	7,397	7,825
Dominican Republic	4,153	4,965	4,991	5,335	5,137	3,005	2,132
El Salvador	1,793	2,293	2,412	2,146	2,567	1,257	1,310
French West Indies	21	16	37	26	19	9	10
Guatemala	2,507	2,997	3,190	3,645	2,627	1,324	1,303
Haiti	2,406	2,888	2,191	2,079	1,319	700	619
Honduras	580	856	1,055	1,201	946	468	478
Mexico	37,087	39,303	42,477	31,429	27,633	13,654	13,979
Netherlands Antilles	1,434	1,332	1,312	1,583	1,193	613	580
Nicaragua	1,759	1,396	1,534	1,886	1,515	842	673
Panama	2,815	7,742	30,657	5,370	4,023	2,187	1,836
Puerto Rico	9,700	10,396	12,589	12,526	10,522	5,269	5,253
Commonwealth Countries	39,021	43,735	45,605	41,507	47,421	22,443	24,978
Other Countries	81,902	92,329	121,779	87,786	75,540	37,966	37,574
Total, Central America and Antilles	120,923	136,064	167,384	129,294	122,961	60,409	62,552
South America:							
British Guiana	2,908	4,298	4,969	4,014	4,392	1,907	2,485
Falkland Islands	274	11	3	53	216	²	216
Argentina	6,794	6,130	14,158	6,428	7,002	3,125	3,877
Bolivia	1,065	1,480	934	414	324	173	151
Brazil	11,377	12,945	25,686	21,088	14,148	6,661	7,487
Chile	3,804	4,394	4,342	4,566	6,226	2,714	3,512
Colombia	22,641	17,552	14,587	13,813	17,668	7,439	10,229
Ecuador	4,950	4,336	2,782	3,185	3,864	2,312	1,552
French Guiana	2	²	5	2	2	2	0
Paraguay	90	237	171	183	114	35	79
Peru	5,956	11,265	10,031	11,441	11,632	4,735	6,897
Surinam	971	1,025	829	853	696	385	311
Uruguay	2,341	2,752	3,777	938	1,656	181	1,475
Venezuela	30,672	34,203	39,661	43,480	45,833	22,485	23,348
Commonwealth Countries	3,182	4,309	4,971	4,067	4,608	1,907	2,701
Other Countries	90,669	96,318	116,963	106,392	109,166	50,246	58,920
Total, South America	93,845	100,627	121,935	110,459	113,773	52,153	61,620

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.² Less than \$500.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar year					1959	
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	767,642	811,113	720,898	771,576	785,802	359,006	426,796
Austria	5,943	4,920	6,441	7,457	8,260	3,956	4,304
Belgium and Luxembourg	53,314	57,789	60,193	69,531	56,127	22,751	33,376
Denmark	3,109	3,467	3,487	4,859	5,449	1,976	3,473
France	42,134	52,710	57,031	44,688	43,157	18,819	24,338
Germany, Federal Republic	90,526	133,847	151,508	201,134	129,155	58,664	70,491
Iceland	504	284	268	310	279	161	118
Ireland	12,757	10,106	8,379	8,690	8,156	4,121	4,035
Netherlands	47,500	54,371	69,553	74,721	53,849	22,188	31,661
Norway	46,931	57,609	55,491	55,849	62,308	30,604	31,704
Sweden	7,587	7,793	11,964	10,866	14,879	5,751	9,128
Switzerland	25,493	33,294	24,894	29,243	25,728	10,701	15,027
Commonwealth Countries	767,642	811,113	720,898	771,576	785,802	359,006	426,796
Other Countries	335,798	416,191	449,209	507,349	407,348	179,694	227,654
Total, North-Western Europe	1,103,440	1,227,304	1,170,107	1,278,925	1,193,149	538,700	654,449
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	282	239	272	214	182	85	97
Malta	3,926	4,056	2,743	1,506	2,142	1,430	712
Greece	4,153	2,402	4,022	4,576	3,798	2,154	1,644
Italy	27,423	37,559	62,685	29,718	31,717	12,976	18,741
Portugal	2,502	1,664	2,576	2,240	3,015	1,123	1,892
Azores and Madeira	311	231	213	312	236	888	148
Spain	4,139	5,013	5,875	6,675	6,168	2,892	3,276
Commonwealth Countries	4,208	4,295	3,015	1,720	2,323	1,515	808
Other Countries	38,528	46,868	75,370	43,522	44,935	19,233	25,702
Total, Southern Europe	42,736	51,164	78,386	45,241	47,258	20,748	26,510
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	0	102	116	70	200	1	200
Czechoslovakia	1,044	24,540	1,401	1,342	4,937	1,066	3,871
Finland	1,707	1,931	909	2,312	2,739	718	2,021
Germany, Eastern	2,261	1,458	25	1	1	1	1
Hungary	164	1,907	289	384	1,115	208	907
Poland	3,989	17,903	16,632	560	15,631	12,549	3,082
Roumania	396	123	429	1,171	1,157	797	360
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	2,658	24,528	10,646	18,863	12,638	9,976	2,662
Yugoslavia	348	206	189	198	2,577	209	2,368
Total, Eastern Europe	12,567	72,697	30,636	24,899	40,994	25,524	15,469
Middle East:							
Aden	16	8	1	1	7	2	5
Arabia	1,236	1,940	1,656	2,017	2,877	1,647	1,230
Egypt	1,261	2,499	1,197	1,077	1,601	1,111	490
Ethiopia	55	101	117	77	72	35	37
Iran	634	782	1,700	1,648	2,242	1,180	1,062
Iraq	1,167	654	1,069	969	4,311	573	3,738
Israel	4,457	2,648	4,889	4,501	4,557	2,680	1,877
Italian Africa	1	6	6	0	193	190	3
Jordan	11	35	56	73	72	35	37
Lebanon	1,178	1,162	924	2,073	3,182	1,710	1,472
Libya	73	95	180	156	382	89	293
Sudan	4	65	212	182	367	285	82
Syria	1,043	716	798	765	1,067	181	886
Turkey	630	822	450	1,400	693	210	483
Commonwealth Countries	16	8	1	1	7	2	5
Other Countries	11,750	11,525	13,254	14,938	21,617	9,926	11,691
Total, Middle East	11,766	11,533	13,254	14,939	21,624	9,929	11,695

¹ Less than \$500.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded

Country	Calendar year					1959	
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Other Asia:							
Ceylon.....	2,652	3,325	3,205	5,459	4,931	2,773	2,158
Hong Kong	7,237	7,005	7,563	6,028	11,192	4,098	7,094
India	24,573	25,614	28,902	78,994	53,654	25,175	28,479
Malaya and Singapore	3,405	3,889	3,288	3,223	3,258	1,661	1,597
Pakistan	6,109	10,376	11,308	15,311	17,317	8,045	9,272
Other British East Indies.....	52	127	185	112	95	66	29
Afghanistan	19	14	87	24	67	11	56
Burma	479	285	239	944	817	370	447
China, except Taiwan.....	1,016	2,427	1,390	7,809	1,720	864	856
Taiwan	1,221	747	1,641	1,161	1,692	813	879
Indo-China	327	534	996	249	385	220	165
Indonesia	931	1,201	1,590	1,665	1,760	575	1,185
Japan.....	90,817	127,804	139,082	104,853	139,724	60,996	78,728
Korea.....	6,977	2,594	6,970	3,682	6,000	2,796	3,204
Philippines.....	18,115	18,036	17,516	14,077	14,863	6,251	8,612
Portuguese Asia	174	454	461	341	358	163	195
Thailand	2,336	1,933	2,041	1,288	1,937	930	1,007
Commonwealth Countries	44,028	50,335	54,452	109,127	90,447	41,819	48,628
Other Countries	122,413	156,030	172,011	136,095	169,324	73,989	95,335
Total, Other Asia	166,441	206,366	226,463	245,222	259,771	115,808	143,962
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	523	383	743	472	806	290	516
Mauritius and Seychelles		108	145	107	68	32	36
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	4,282	4,640	4,925	3,894	2,851	1,475	1,376
Union of South Africa	55,920	64,559	48,322	49,959	51,242	31,113	20,129
Other British South Africa	1	6	¹	1	1	0	1
Gambia	77	60	13	14	50	24	26
Ghana	1,451	1,479	1,244	1,272	3,784	1,841	1,943
Nigeria	852	723	1,492	308	938	428	510
Sierra Leone.....	598	614	490	501	725	335	390
Other British West Africa.....	32	38	24	1	7	1	6
Belgian Congo	3,526	2,774	2,614	2,926	2,689	1,452	1,237
French Africa.....	1,151	1,015	816	987	2,760	1,023	1,737
Liberia	2,454	1,781	1,551	652	217	104	113
Madagascar.....	70	45	28	21	5	4	1
Morocco.....	1,786	2,027	725	1,152	416	221	195
Portuguese East Africa	2,041	2,185	2,128	1,326	2,012	1,103	909
Portuguese West Africa	264	167	210	320	305	171	134
Canary Islands.....	0	3	0	¹	¹	¹	0
Spanish Africa	2	11	15	2	2	2	0
Commonwealth Countries	63,734	72,610	57,397	56,529	60,473	35,538	24,935
Other Countries	11,294	10,008	8,086	7,386	8,406	4,079	4,327
Total, Other Africa	75,028	82,619	65,482	63,915	68,878	39,618	29,260
Oceania:							
Australia.....	58,291	47,582	48,662	52,562	53,929	23,038	30,891
Fiji	1,055	1,121	578	814	727	385	342
New Zealand	22,248	17,896	16,842	15,008	13,306	5,733	7,573
Other British Oceania.....	84	118	113	98	65	13	52
French Oceania	475	479	386	271	171	100	71
United States Oceania	333	212	208	138	167	91	76
Commonwealth Countries	81,678	66,717	66,195	68,483	68,027	29,169	38,858
Other Countries	808	691	594	409	338	192	146
Total, Oceania.....	82,486	67,408	66,789	68,892	68,365	29,361	39,004
Total, Commonwealth Countries	1,003,508	1,053,124	952,535	1,053,011	1,059,107	491,400	567,707
Total, United States and Dependencies.....	2,557,860	2,813,822	2,859,569	2,820,863	3,094,025	1,456,923	1,637,102
Total, All Countries	4,258,328	4,760,442	4,788,880	4,791,436	5,021,482	2,344,523	2,676,959

¹ Less than \$500.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	Calendar year					1959	
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
North America:							
United States ¹	3,331,143	4,031,394	3,887,391	3,460,147	3,709,065	1,912,318	1,796,747
St. Pierre and Miquelon	38	25	47	19	27	17	10
Greenland	²	²	²	8	53	53	0
Total, North America	3,331,181	4,031,419	3,887,437	3,460,174	3,709,145	1,912,387	1,796,758
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	114	118	116	276	1,291	1,087	204
British Honduras	157	137	182	136	92	45	47
Bahamas	263	197	145	146	233	122	111
West Indies Federation	36,000	42,384	58,281	42,794	50,441	26,379	24,062
Barbados	(8,221)	(4,610)	(7,602)	(3,735)	(4,709)	(1,610)	(3,099)
Jamaica	(15,516)	(24,572)	(40,133)	(27,491)	(31,012)	(17,337)	(13,675)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(2,453)	(2,191)	(2,387)	(1,761)	(1,989)	(1,792)	(197)
Trinidad and Tobago	(9,811)	(11,012)	(8,159)	(9,807)	(12,731)	(5,640)	(7,091)
American Virgin Islands	0	0	²	44	32	18	14
Costa Rica	5,927	3,890	8,602	7,127	4,810	3,293	1,517
Cuba	9,989	12,257	13,840	18,836	12,011	5,601	6,410
Dominican Republic	1,522	1,346	1,268	2,659	1,634	1,014	620
El Salvador	2,962	1,133	1,311	1,186	3,899	3,548	351
French West Indies	157	²	0	0	7	7	0
Guatemala	4,544	3,224	3,469	3,585	2,718	1,938	780
Haiti	1,594	1,679	1,491	1,073	1,053	473	580
Honduras	1,666	7,079	4,575	4,903	2,905	1,726	1,179
Mexico	28,734	41,592	20,987	31,888	34,201	21,417	12,784
Netherlands Antilles	30,699	38,103	39,259	39,453	47,120	12,695	34,425
Nicaragua	1,429	647	555	2,657	306	270	36
Panama	9,028	7,580	7,193	7,478	8,889	4,513	4,376
Puerto Rico	1,089	1,048	969	1,433	1,780	488	1,293
Commonwealth Countries	36,535	42,836	58,723	43,352	52,057	27,634	24,423
Other Countries	99,339	119,578	103,520	122,323	121,365	57,001	64,365
Total, Central America and Antilles	135,874	162,414	162,244	165,675	173,422	84,635	88,788
South America:							
British Guiana	18,282	20,482	20,988	20,627	17,829	8,082	9,747
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	²	²	0
Argentina	4,380	4,525	4,679	5,357	3,380	1,709	1,671
Bolivia	15	87	139	132	166	19	147
Brazil	30,692	34,807	35,276	27,419	28,479	13,438	15,041
Chile	248	1,701	1,597	823	870	691	179
Colombia	22,214	23,037	18,179	16,574	15,827	6,910	8,917
Ecuador	5,187	4,496	4,427	4,962	7,623	2,443	5,180
French Guiana	0	0	0	²	0	0	0
Paraguay	237	142	278	347	746	209	537
Peru	835	2,754	2,768	2,326	3,978	1,165	2,813
Surinam	3,642	3,925	3,899	2,270	2,872	1,447	1,425
Uruguay	481	1,156	808	820	657	338	319
Venezuela	187,226	208,346	248,069	209,538	204,582	101,658	102,924
Commonwealth Countries	18,282	20,482	20,988	20,627	17,829	8,083	9,747
Other Countries	255,158	284,975	320,119	270,568	269,180	130,026	139,153
Total, South America	273,439	305,458	341,107	291,195	287,009	138,109	148,900

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.² Less than \$500.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar year					1959	
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	393,117	476,371	507,319	518,505	588,573	280,256	308,317
Austria	2,547	3,724	4,239	4,640	5,707	2,499	3,208
Belgium and Luxembourg	28,854	52,379	43,681	35,759	44,786	18,614	26,172
Denmark	4,075	5,858	7,939	7,401	9,227	4,212	5,015
France	24,364	31,719	34,987	40,007	56,940	25,618	31,322
Germany, Federal Republic	52,214	84,430	92,527	102,644	123,905	56,245	67,660
Iceland	5	2	40	7	40	16	24
Ireland	324	371	1,122	1,313	2,001	501	1,500
Netherlands	19,073	21,524	21,690	26,905	29,154	13,323	15,831
Norway	2,290	3,698	2,984	3,106	4,063	1,858	2,205
Sweden	11,996	17,135	15,339	13,939	18,077	8,387	9,690
Switzerland	18,965	21,925	24,053	26,491	24,514	11,986	12,528
Commonwealth Countries	393,117	476,371	507,319	518,505	588,573	280,256	308,317
Other Countries	164,708	242,766	248,601	262,213	318,413	143,258	175,156
Total, North-Western Europe	557,826	719,137	755,920	780,718	906,986	423,513	483,474
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	¹	0	0	¹	¹	0	¹
Malta	43	39	64	62	174	31	143
Greece	265	242	399	316	310	139	171
Italy	18,307	24,644	32,536	32,150	37,656	16,260	21,396
Portugal	1,934	2,252	2,629	2,927	2,975	1,328	1,647
Azores	196	152	121	118	141	43	98
Spain	6,184	5,651	5,541	6,681	5,627	2,333	3,294
Commonwealth Countries	43	39	64	62	174	31	143
Other Countries	26,886	32,940	41,226	42,191	46,709	20,103	26,606
Total, Southern Europe	26,929	32,979	41,290	42,253	46,883	20,134	26,749
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	3	4	¹	4	6	4	2
Czechoslovakia	2,861	5,649	5,013	4,908	6,440	2,601	3,839
Finland	343	500	402	475	875	372	503
Germany, Eastern	572	779	707	948	901	381	520
Hungary	116	189	168	701	237	106	131
Poland	579	2,159	1,050	1,131	1,643	539	1,104
Roumania	0	2	¹	4	35	5	30
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	619	1,001	2,789	1,676	2,278	669	1,609
Yugoslavia	509	901	564	813	551	152	399
Total, Eastern Europe	5,602	11,184	10,694	10,660	12,965	4,831	8,134
Middle East:							
Aden	47	73	51	62	400	21	379
Arabia	6,983	24,709	34,315	68,021	70,725	34,351	36,374
Egypt	266	145	229	179	200	164	36
Ethiopia	88	120	61	18	44	28	16
Iran	2,061	1,056	535	915	11,948	3,869	8,079
Iraq	1,298	919	429	1,556	1,107	665	442
Israel	1,132	1,463	1,548	1,725	2,349	1,428	921
Italian Africa	0	0	0	1	¹	0	¹
Jordan	2	1	4	1	1	¹	1
Lebanon	17,915	19,590	6	12	4	1	3
Libya	0	¹	¹	¹	0	0	0
Sudan	97	97	45	80	438	352	86
Syria	1,058	1,350	238	200	183	48	135
Turkey	740	686	823	491	886	539	347
Commonwealth Countries	47	73	51	62	400	21	379
Other Countries	31,639	50,137	38,232	73,198	87,887	41,446	46,441
Total, Middle East	31,686	50,210	38,284	73,261	88,286	41,467	46,819

¹ Less than \$500.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	Calendar year					1959	
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	15,573	16,540	14,910	12,863	15,133	6,837	8,296
Hong Kong	5,821	5,042	7,138	8,689	12,969	6,036	6,933
India	35,105	30,852	29,185	27,655	29,221	14,606	14,615
Malaya and Singapore	28,790	28,544	27,313	19,863	28,644	10,811	17,833
Pakistan	810	1,297	489	460	1,061	595	466
Other British East Indies	71	122	120	129	390	207	183
Afghanistan	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	5	¹	9	84	24	4	20
China, except Taiwan	3,114	5,713	5,299	5,370	4,840	2,772	2,068
Taiwan	155	112	189	159	716	326	390
Indo-China	170	12	5	3	8	¹	8
Indonesia	998	1,141	951	211	147	73	74
Japan	36,586	60,729	61,396	70,091	102,669	47,971	54,698
Korea	461	1	34	21	235	35	200
Philippines	2,027	2,451	3,957	2,177	1,440	629	811
Portuguese Asia	0	0	0	1	¹	¹	¹
Thailand	1,100	1,062	608	643	649	231	418
Commonwealth Countries	86,171	82,997	79,155	69,659	87,418	39,092	48,326
Other Countries	44,620	71,223	72,448	78,762	110,728	52,040	58,688
Total, Other Asia	130,790	154,220	151,603	148,422	198,146	91,132	107,014
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	13,146	7,270	4,970	5,057	4,261	1,939	2,322
Mauritius and Seychelles		7,758	10,278	5,918	7,584	851	6,733
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	469	715	1,080	2,373	966	394	572
Union of South Africa	6,152	8,321	6,777	7,914	6,561	2,583	3,978
Other British South Africa	0	0	0	¹	¹	¹	¹
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	3,773	4,062	5,989	2,122	4,103	1,760	2,343
Nigeria	858	985	2,352	2,372	3,084	1,541	1,543
Sierra Leone	8	18	9	2	1	1	¹
Other British West Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgian Congo	2,673	2,744	3,337	1,125	2,258	901	1,357
French Africa	3,267	2,057	2,202	1,719	2,160	629	1,531
Liberia	214	440	7	147	39	8	31
Madagascar	14	38	23	30	23	12	11
Morocco	182	152	138	130	209	101	108
Portuguese East Africa	128	370	39	24	18	13	5
Portuguese West Africa	44	94	33	11	0	0	0
Canary Islands	25	24	20	7	8	5	3
Spanish Africa	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	24,405	29,130	31,284	24,759	26,563	9,069	17,494
Other Countries	6,562	5,920	5,799	3,195	4,715	1,669	3,046
Total, Other Africa	30,967	35,050	37,254	27,954	31,278	10,738	20,540
Oceania:							
Australia	26,161	26,207	28,572	32,755	41,080	19,803	21,277
Fiji	5,016	6,266	7,216	5,727	4,764	1,968	2,796
New Zealand	12,282	12,265	11,707	11,540	8,594	4,489	4,105
Other British Oceania	0	142	0	160	157	157	0
French Oceania	0	0	19	¹	1	¹	1
United States Oceania	0	¹	0	0	¹	¹	0
Commonwealth Countries	43,459	44,880	47,495	50,182	54,595	26,418	28,177
Other Countries	0	¹	19	¹	1	¹	1
Total, Oceania	43,459	44,880	47,514	50,182	54,597	26,418	28,179
Total, Commonwealth Countries	602,058	696,808	745,251	727,208	827,609	390,603	437,006
Total, United States and Dependencies	3,332,232	4,032,442	3,888,360	3,461,624	3,710,877	1,912,823	1,798,054
Total, All Countries	4,567,754	5,546,951	5,473,346	5,050,492	5,508,716	2,753,364	2,755,352

¹ Less than \$500.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity rank in 1959	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1959		Change from 1958-59
		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000			\$'000		%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	831,579	885,339	868,904	436,989	431,915	- 1.9
2	Wheat	380,415	446,078	441,830	222,437	219,393	- 1.0
12	Whisky	66,994	70,276	78,262	32,305	45,957	+11.4
15	Barley	67,522	78,118	66,310	35,453	30,857	-15.1
16	Wheat flour	61,175	69,398	64,903	32,083	32,820	- 6.5
21	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	64,719	45,046	41,225	21,492	19,733	- 8.5
32	Tobacco, unmanufactured	21,905	18,555	25,140	20,359	4,781	+35.5
	Animals and animal products	302,051	397,695	355,975	168,479	187,496	-10.5
14	Fish, fresh and frozen	63,186	70,898	66,523	26,119	40,404	- 6.2
23	Cattle, chiefly for beef	41,678	84,101	40,404	23,229	17,175	- 2.0
30	Fish, canned	13,868	33,706	25,982	12,061	13,921	-22.9
34	Fur skins, undressed	25,944	23,322	24,128	13,863	10,265	+ 3.5
35	Fish, cured	24,513	22,700	21,791	9,713	12,078	- 4.0
37	Molluscs and crustaceans	20,413	19,220	21,231	11,993	9,238	+10.5
39	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	7,571	11,191	17,685	7,505	10,180	+58.0
40	Pork, fresh	10,233	18,932	17,019	9,129	7,890	-10.1
	Fibres, textiles and products	27,163	20,660	24,997	10,893	14,104	+21.0
	Wood, wood products and paper	1,456,125	1,413,989	1,515,962	726,764	789,198	+ 7.2
1	Newsprint paper	715,490	690,209	722,271	335,839	386,432	+ 4.6
3	Lumber and timber	282,690	293,600	323,717	165,380	158,337	+10.3
5	Wood pulp	292,406	285,449	311,253	152,268	158,985	+ 9.0
26	Plywoods and veneers	22,336	22,524	32,351	16,848	15,503	+43.6
27	Pulpwood	48,459	34,655	29,737	11,644	18,093	-14.2
36	Shingles	19,393	19,828	21,406	11,748	9,658	+ 8.0
	Iron and its products	518,835	432,433	563,344	235,357	327,987	+30.3
9	Iron ore	152,281	107,674	157,814	49,488	108,326	+46.6
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	67,339	93,829	110,205	69,323	40,882	+17.5
18	Rolling mill products	33,043	31,833	53,509	12,890	40,619	+68.1
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	57,177	46,881	48,403	22,414	25,989	+ 3.2
22	Engines and boilers	38,365	34,636	40,827	17,367	23,460	+17.9
24	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	42,226	24,278	32,622	9,800	22,822	+34.4
	Non-ferrous metals and products	981,742	1,023,607	1,114,594	505,689	608,905	+ 8.9
4	Uranium ores and concentrates	127,934	276,506	311,904	150,760	161,144	+12.8
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	229,386	222,442	230,683	97,766	132,917	+ 3.7
7	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	248,253	212,580	226,857	98,925	127,932	+ 6.7
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	147,247	135,021	158,827	66,592	92,235	+17.6
17	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	64,921	55,385	55,097	26,527	28,570	- 0.5
25	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	25,186	24,944	32,571	15,211	17,360	+30.6
31	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	29,396	26,099	25,470	14,803	10,667	- 2.4
38	Silver, unmanufactured	16,635	18,544	19,721	10,204	9,517	+ 6.3
	Non-metallic minerals and products	357,287	250,351	294,235	137,601	156,634	+17.5
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	107,058	90,745	110,431	48,026	62,405	+21.7
13	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	140,975	73,044	74,541	34,404	40,137	+ 2.0
29	Abrasives, artificial, crude	33,911	22,717	27,737	14,781	12,956	+22.1
	Chemicals and allied products	195,303	197,051	201,729	91,572	110,157	+ 2.4
19	Fertilizers, chemical	48,958	46,476	48,792	26,018	22,774	+ 5.0
28	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	29,642	26,348	29,702	11,760	17,942	+12.7
	Miscellaneous commodities	118,795	170,310	81,742	31,178	50,564	-32.0
33	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	39,910	109,113	24,960	9,108	15,852	-77.1
	Total domestic exports to All Countries	4,788,880	4,791,436	5,021,482	2,344,522	2,676,960	+ 4.8
	Total of commodities itemized	3,930,753	4,036,901	4,213,841	1,977,635	2,236,206	
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	82.1	84.3	83.9	84.4	83.5	

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity rank in 1959	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1959		Change from 1958-59
		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000			\$'000		%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	652,225	652,686	683,822	319,460	364,362	+ 4.8
17	Sugar, unrefined	75,632	58,578	56,605	26,756	29,849	- 3.4
20	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	39,101	30,779	52,063	25,386	26,677	+69.2
21	Coffee, green	59,120	55,252	50,325	24,280	26,045	- 8.9
23	Vegetables, fresh	41,614	43,431	43,285	26,795	16,490	- 0.3
32	Citrus fruits, fresh	32,864	36,058	35,316	17,873	17,443	- 2.1
38	Fruit juices and syrups	19,672	25,514	28,178	15,724	12,454	+10.4
39	Soybeans	23,727	23,442	28,058	7,329	20,729	+19.7
	Animals and animal products	124,617	128,934	146,635	72,322	74,313	+13.7
	Fibres, textiles and products	408,651	387,357	420,152	211,180	208,972	+ 8.5
12	Cotton fabrics	65,049	66,168	70,058	36,432	33,626	+ 5.9
15	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	47,034	48,903	61,830	27,270	34,560	+26.4
24	Cotton, raw	49,487	45,416	43,079	23,398	19,681	- 5.1
31	Wool fabrics	40,938	35,848	35,668	18,526	17,142	- 0.5
40	Synthetic fabrics	25,336	26,895	27,927	13,917	14,010	+ 3.8
	Wood, wood products and paper	225,888	235,608	272,274	129,847	142,427	+15.6
13	Paperboard, paper and products	62,027	65,478	68,051	33,996	34,055	+ 3.9
22	Logs, timber and lumber	31,582	35,697	44,955	20,960	23,995	+25.9
26	Books, printed	31,468	34,765	39,458	19,377	20,081	+13.5
28	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	35,727	37,012	38,392	19,042	19,350	+ 3.7
	Iron and its products	2,131,030	1,852,174	2,092,093	1,108,870	983,223	+13.0
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	631,599	532,916	585,235	295,396	289,839	+ 9.8
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	260,075	240,526	288,596	172,713	115,883	+20.0
5	Automobiles, passenger	106,596	141,543	199,601	102,688	96,913	+41.0
6	Tractors and parts	127,658	117,290	172,069	97,586	74,483	+46.7
7	Engines and boilers	138,451	134,603	135,002	72,597	62,405	+ 0.3
8	Rolling mill products	221,257	147,049	131,263	70,363	60,900	-10.7
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	74,572	81,007	101,752	58,726	43,026	+25.6
19	Pipes, tubes and fittings	147,727	88,371	55,305	31,608	23,697	-37.4
27	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	38,265	38,009	39,426	18,303	21,123	+ 3.7
30	Tools	36,227	34,738	36,517	17,305	19,212	+ 5.1
37	Automobiles, freight	29,327	23,668	29,714	16,237	13,477	+25.5
	Non-ferrous metals and products	484,863	432,178	471,253	222,128	249,125	+ 9.0
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	249,328	240,112	269,402	123,850	145,552	+12.2
35	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	38,831	30,284	31,345	16,032	15,313	+ 3.5
	Non-metallic minerals and products	777,661	682,854	705,606	319,604	386,002	+ 3.3
3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	305,557	278,540	277,495	140,414	137,081	- 0.4
10	Fuel oils	76,204	64,886	77,903	20,314	57,589	+20.1
14	Coal, bituminous	90,692	67,067	65,115	27,379	37,736	- 2.9
36	Gasoline	37,184	30,235	30,502	12,601	17,901	+ 0.9
	Chemicals and allied products	293,821	290,358	326,987	164,492	162,495	+12.6
16	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	49,747	54,891	61,024	31,137	29,887	+11.2
25	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	54,487	41,785	42,624	18,913	23,711	+ 2.0
34	Drugs and medicines	28,729	29,619	32,824	18,677	14,147	+10.8
	Miscellaneous commodities	374,591	388,345	389,895	205,461	184,434	+ 0.4
11	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	93,691	94,836	76,745	48,573	28,172	-19.1
18	Parcels of small value	51,982	53,583	54,514	26,976	27,538	+ 1.7
29	Refrigerators and freezers	35,113	34,795	37,917	22,746	15,171	+ 9.0
33	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	28,943	32,334	34,706	17,634	17,072	+ 7.3
	Total imports from All Countries	5,473,346	5,050,492	5,508,716	2,753,364	2,755,352	+ 9.1
	Total of commodities itemized	3,632,620	3,301,923	3,589,844	1,835,829	1,754,015	
	Per cent of imports itemized.....	66.4	65.4	65.2	66.7	63.7	

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Commodity rank in 1959	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1959		Change from 1958-59	United States share of item total 1959
		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	191,804	179,751	178,422	78,995	99,427	- 0.7	20.5
10	Whisky	60,680	64,491	72,179	29,545	42,634	+ 11.9	92.2
30	Barley	24,507	16,461	15,705	1,981	13,724	- 4.6	23.7
36	Wheat	16,147	15,227	12,863	9,379	3,484	- 15.5	2.9
40	Fodders, n.o.p.	13,943	11,981	9,794	5,082	4,712	- 18.3	79.7
	Animals and animal products	219,385	291,056	229,092	115,281	113,811	- 21.3	64.4
12	Fish, fresh and frozen	62,527	70,048	65,660	25,880	39,780	- 6.3	98.7
15	Cattle, chiefly for beef	41,609	84,033	40,360	23,225	17,135	- 52.0	99.9
25	Molluscs and crustaceans	19,636	18,428	20,362	11,700	8,662	+ 10.5	95.9
28	Fur skins, undressed	20,460	18,506	18,458	9,903	8,555	- 0.3	76.5
34	Pork, fresh	10,160	18,871	14,984	8,886	6,098	- 20.6	88.0
39	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	8,371	11,877	10,789	5,727	5,062	- 9.2	93.3
	Fibres, textiles and products	10,401	8,491	10,003	5,008	4,995	+ 17.8	40.0
	Wood, wood products and paper	1,174,583	1,164,971	1,257,745	606,698	651,047	+ 8.0	83.0
1	Newsprint paper	612,065	591,507	616,730	290,238	326,492	+ 4.3	85.4
3	Lumber and timber	205,958	228,174	272,445	137,524	134,921	+ 19.4	84.2
4	Wood pulp	235,258	239,874	254,049	126,949	127,100	+ 5.9	81.6
19	Pulpwood	39,458	29,752	25,780	11,022	14,758	- 13.4	86.7
22	Plywoods and veneers	17,940	17,602	23,947	12,067	11,880	+ 36.0	74.0
23	Shingles	18,771	19,425	20,878	11,498	9,380	+ 7.5	97.5
	Iron and its products	269,005	249,581	405,520	166,057	239,463	+ 62.5	72.0
5	Iron ore	110,180	77,749	117,810	37,878	79,932	+ 51.5	74.7
7	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	57,650	87,118	105,516	66,357	39,159	+ 21.1	95.7
16	Rolling mill products	2,993	3,821	39,015	4,413	34,602	+921.1	72.9
18	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	12,788	11,165	31,608	9,683	21,925	+183.1	96.9
20	Engines and boilers	19,196	17,854	25,351	10,860	14,491	+ 42.0	62.1
27	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	22,310	15,063	18,713	9,034	9,679	+ 24.2	38.7
31	Pipes, tubes and fittings	5,297	3,049	15,501	2,675	12,826	+408.4	94.0
38	Tractors and parts	3,223	6,778	10,900	7,405	3,495	+ 60.8	93.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	573,895	600,710	641,718	301,035	340,683	+ 6.8	57.6
2	Uranium ores and concentrates	127,935	262,675	278,913	135,359	143,554	+ 6.2	89.4
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	152,871	103,766	114,019	60,191	53,828	+ 9.9	50.3
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	100,901	97,768	80,014	34,525	45,489	- 18.2	34.7
11	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	69,837	42,752	69,449	21,628	47,821	+ 62.4	43.7
17	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	41,640	36,674	35,847	17,352	18,495	- 2.3	65.1
26	Silver, unmanufactured	15,478	17,168	19,223	10,023	9,200	+ 12.0	97.5
33	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	12,836	13,178	15,146	8,691	6,455	+ 14.9	59.5
37	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	7,233	8,072	12,595	5,746	6,849	+ 56.0	38.7
	Non-metallic minerals and products	280,069	192,067	224,183	112,522	111,661	+ 16.7	76.2
9	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	140,672	73,044	74,541	34,403	40,138	+ 2.0	100.0
13	Asbestos, unmanufactured	51,023	48,426	54,638	28,451	26,187	+ 12.8	49.5
21	Abrasives, artificial, crude	30,623	19,211	24,920	13,278	11,642	+ 29.7	89.8
29	Gas exported by pipeline	2,322	17,984	16,953	9,504	7,449	- 5.7	100.0
32	Lime, plaster and cement	12,689	7,748	15,472	6,845	8,627	+ 99.7	99.0
	Chemicals and allied products	78,410	79,675	85,910	44,203	41,707	+ 7.8	42.6
14	Fertilizers, chemical	39,121	40,087	40,836	22,138	18,698	+ 1.9	83.7
	Miscellaneous commodities	49,096	41,765	50,559	32,859	17,700	+ 21.1	61.9
24	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	16,138	14,996	20,513	7,439	13,074	+ 36.8	82.2
35	Electrical energy	16,167	12,580	13,955	7,158	6,797	+ 10.9	100.0
	Total domestic exports to the United States	2,846,646	2,808,067	3,083,151	1,462,658	1,620,494	+ 9.8	61.4
	Total of commodities itemized	2,478,613	2,494,983	2,746,431	1,291,642	1,454,789		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	87.1	88.9	89.1	88.3	89.8		

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States¹

Commodity rank in 1959	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1959		Change from 1958-59	United States share of item total 1959
		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	327,229	333,515	362,276	173,186	189,090	+ 8.6	53.0
16	Vegetables, fresh	38,283	37,296	38,670	23,209	15,461	+ 3.7	89.3
22	Citrus fruits, fresh	30,806	31,453	32,344	17,092	15,252	+ 2.8	91.6
25	Fruit juices and syrups	19,290	24,997	27,468	15,428	12,040	+ 9.9	97.5
26	Soybeans	23,726	23,441	28,057	7,328	20,729	+ 19.7	100.0 ²
30	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	15,833	14,753	25,669	15,172	10,497	+ 74.0	49.3
38	Rubber products (except tires and footwear) ..	18,484	18,100	19,412	9,905	9,507	+ 7.2	82.3
	Animals and animal products	72,040	71,312	81,872	43,349	38,523	+ 14.8	55.8
	Fibres, textiles and products	209,375	195,384	193,075	95,626	97,449	- 1.2	46.0
14	Cotton fabrics	46,511	49,292	50,770	27,232	23,538	+ 3.0	72.5
33	Synthetic fabrics	21,290	23,092	23,405	11,775	11,630	+ 1.4	83.8
37	Cotton, raw	44,548	29,454	20,383	7,481	12,902	- 30.8	47.3
40	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	16,123	16,293	16,923	8,447	8,476	+ 3.9	27.4
	Wood, wood products and paper	201,327	206,372	236,261	113,547	122,714	+ 14.5	86.8
9	Paperboard, paper and products	57,460	60,661	62,651	31,513	31,138	+ 3.3	92.1
15	Logs, timber and lumber	30,247	33,665	42,299	19,967	22,332	+ 25.6	94.1
18	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	33,773	35,018	36,370	18,080	18,290	+ 3.9	94.7
23	Books, printed	25,518	27,371	31,413	15,470	15,943	+ 14.8	79.6
	Iron and its products	1,802,522	1,520,355	1,666,356	905,997	760,359	+ 9.6	79.7
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	552,182	452,710	507,150	256,519	250,631	+ 12.0	86.7
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	254,276	233,854	279,407	168,634	110,773	+ 19.5	96.8
4	Tractors and parts	121,850	111,342	156,652	89,893	66,759	+ 40.7	91.0
5	Engines and boilers	120,588	110,256	104,993	58,622	46,371	- 4.8	77.8
6	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	72,488	78,629	98,288	56,720	41,568	+ 25.0	96.6
7	Rolling mill products	169,236	116,354	79,908	51,604	28,304	- 31.3	60.9
10	Automobiles, passenger	55,538	52,346	62,386	35,198	27,188	+ 19.2	31.3
17	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	36,874	36,957	38,620	17,893	20,727	+ 4.5	98.0
19	Pipes, tubes and fittings	106,026	64,449	35,145	22,867	12,278	- 45.5	63.5
27	Tools	28,099	26,883	27,357	12,980	14,377	+ 1.8	74.9
29	Iron ore	32,593	28,022	26,009	10,486	15,523	- 7.2	95.9
32	Scrap iron and steel	19,357	8,728	23,551	10,570	12,981	+ 169.8	98.9
34	Automobiles, freight	26,481	19,250	22,873	12,578	10,295	+ 18.8	77.0
	Non-ferrous metals and products	328,775	287,037	300,640	148,189	152,451	+ 4.7	63.8
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	209,414	187,229	194,619	95,382	99,237	+ 3.9	72.2
35	Brass, manufactured	19,746	20,006	21,542	10,883	10,659	+ 7.7	85.6
	Non-metallic minerals and products	394,438	299,136	296,840	133,771	163,069	- 0.8	42.1
8	Coal, bituminous	90,692	67,067	65,115	27,379	37,736	- 2.9	100.0
31	Fuel oils	40,134	28,095	24,600	9,553	15,047	- 12.4	31.6
36	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	17,854	19,928	20,399	9,595	10,804	+ 2.4	82.3
39	Gasoline	28,016	19,164	18,899	8,791	10,108	- 1.4	62.0
	Chemicals and allied products	252,948	246,953	275,125	141,287	133,838	+ 11.4	84.1
12	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	47,464	51,980	56,333	29,085	27,248	+ 8.4	92.3
21	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	47,214	35,079	34,403	16,229	18,174	- 1.9	80.7
28	Drugs and medicines	23,765	24,467	26,106	15,074	11,032	+ 6.7	79.5
	Miscellaneous commodities	298,736	300,083	296,619	157,366	139,253	- 1.2	76.1
11	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	78,585	73,362	59,254	35,316	23,938	- 19.2	77.2
13	Parcels of small value	49,394	50,690	51,692	25,652	26,040	+ 2.0	94.8
20	Refrigerators and freezers	33,951	32,798	34,479	20,822	13,657	+ 5.1	90.9
24	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	24,320	27,921	29,580	15,050	14,530	+ 5.9	85.2
	Total imports from the United States	3,887,391	3,460,147	3,709,065	1,912,318	1,796,747	+ 7.2	67.3
	Total of commodities itemized	2,728,029	2,402,452	2,555,194	1,351,474	1,203,720		
	Per cent of imports itemized	70.2	69.4	68.9	70.7	67.0		

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.² A very small amount of soybeans was also imported from Hong Kong.

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1959	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1959		Change from 1958 - 59	U.K. share of item total 1959
		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	242,028	283,224	279,418	147,861	131,557	- 1.3	32.2
1	Wheat	129,602	150,703	148,215	73,741	74,474	- 1.7	33.5
6	Barley	19,708	46,868	36,146	25,392	10,754	- 22.9	54.5
10	Wheat flour	20,373	22,854	23,279	11,826	11,453	+ 1.9	35.9
12	Tobacco, unmanufactured	16,374	14,396	19,972	18,062	1,910	+ 38.7	79.4
13	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	21,615	18,242	18,109	5,599	12,510	- 0.7	43.9
16	Oilseed cake and meal	16,594	5,999	14,833	5,119	9,714	+147.3	97.0
26	Soybeans	3,948	6,725	4,358	1,728	2,630	- 35.2	95.1
30	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	4,852	3,423	2,919	1,048	1,871	- 14.7	96.2
32	Apples, fresh	2,090	2,535	2,619	1,222	1,397	+ 3.3	40.4
	Animals and animal products	20,991	39,717	48,542	17,850	30,692	+ 22.2	13.6
14	Fish, canned	5,924	22,829	17,335	7,923	9,412	- 24.1	66.7
22	Cheese	2,699	4,629	6,864	1,381	5,483	+ 48.3	94.9
24	Butter	0	0	5,888	0	5,888	+ ¹	99.8
25	Fur skins, undressed	4,311	3,982	4,535	3,176	1,359	+ 13.9	18.8
28	Tallow	2,077	783	3,448	1,108	2,340	+340.4	58.1
34	Fish meal	914	1,147	2,339	708	1,631	+103.9	34.9
40	Hides and skins (except furs)	2,061	2,465	1,669	778	891	- 32.3	11.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	4,380	2,567	1,395	307	1,088	- 45.7	5.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	142,310	133,403	132,512	59,749	72,763	- 0.7	8.7
3	Newsprint paper	44,009	46,476	51,586	23,312	28,274	+ 11.0	7.1
8	Limber and timber	41,981	35,887	27,647	13,412	14,235	- 23.0	8.5
9	Wood pulp	28,662	24,666	24,727	10,063	14,664	+ 0.2	7.9
20	Plywoods and veneers	3,866	4,638	8,079	4,635	3,444	+ 74.2	25.0
21	Pulpboard and paperboard	8,749	7,067	7,853	3,317	4,536	+ 11.1	59.0
27	Wrapping paper	1,249	2,975	4,025	2,219	1,806	+ 35.3	56.7
35	Pulpwood	3,799	2,813	2,330	318	2,012	- 17.2	7.8
	Iron and its products	42,522	24,592	31,630	9,768	21,862	+ 28.6	5.6
11	Iron ore	24,284	16,213	22,428	5,723	16,705	+ 38.3	14.2
33	Ferro-alloys	5,127	2,962	2,434	999	1,435	- 17.8	42.6
36	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,941	1,538	1,948	720	1,228	+ 26.7	4.0
37	Rolling mill products	5,253	2,253	1,845	749	1,096	- 18.1	3.4
	Non-ferrous metals and products	222,032	223,245	238,483	105,740	132,743	+ 6.8	21.4
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	78,958	68,998	68,645	32,284	36,361	- 0.5	29.8
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	44,715	45,738	50,061	25,207	24,854	+ 9.5	31.5
5	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	45,374	52,801	46,219	12,855	33,364	- 12.5	20.4
7	Uranium ores and concentrates	1	13,503	32,603	15,248	17,355	+141.5	10.5
15	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	19,567	13,739	16,084	7,836	8,248	+ 17.1	29.2
17	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	17,273	14,805	11,664	4,657	7,007	- 21.2	92.9
23	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	9,372	7,509	6,260	4,104	2,156	- 16.6	24.6
39	Magnesium	1,796	1,298	1,779	844	935	+ 37.1	45.9
	Non-metallic minerals and products	16,279	16,744	14,147	6,128	8,019	- 15.5	4.8
19	Asbestos, unmanufactured	8,009	7,860	9,129	3,446	5,683	+ 16.1	8.3
31	Abrasives, artificial, crude	3,276	3,500	2,817	1,502	1,315	- 19.5	10.2
	Chemicals and allied products	28,480	35,752	27,382	10,904	16,478	- 23.4	13.6
29	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	3,798	3,638	3,153	787	2,366	- 13.3	10.6
38	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	3,135	2,296	1,823	830	993	- 20.6	18.4
	Miscellaneous commodities	1,875	12,332	12,293	699	11,594	- 0.3	15.0
18	Ships, sold	673	11,268	10,717	0	10,717	- 4.9	96.5
	Total domestic exports to the United Kingdom	720,898	771,576	785,802	359,006	426,796	+ 1.8	15.6
	Total of commodities itemized	659,009	702,021	728,384	333,878	394,506		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	91.4	91.0	92.7	93.0	92.4		

¹ Over 1,000%.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1959	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1959		Change from 1958-59	U.K. share of item total 1959
		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	31,662	38,014	40,385	16,597	23,788	+ 6.2	5.9
15	Whisky	7,558	7,282	6,701	2,852	3,849	- 8.0	84.5
16	Confectionery, including candy	5,373	5,969	6,303	2,451	3,852	+ 5.6	48.9
22	Tea, black	2,146	2,710	4,324	2,030	2,294	+ 59.6	18.8
23	Cereal foods and bakery products	3,420	3,721	4,312	1,706	2,606	+ 15.9	49.2
40	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	999	4,212	2,862	851	2,011	- 32.1	11.8
	Animals and animal products	15,904	18,380	20,395	8,988	11,407	+ 11.0	13.9
14	Leather, unmanufactured	4,536	4,926	6,723	3,306	3,417	+ 36.5	52.0
24	Leather footwear and parts	3,185	3,340	4,244	1,783	2,461	+ 27.1	41.2
25	Fur skins, undressed	2,930	4,658	4,203	1,674	2,529	- 9.8	20.1
	Fibres, textiles and products	102,510	86,078	90,137	44,902	45,235	+ 4.7	21.5
4	Wool fabrics	33,420	29,185	29,202	15,497	13,705	+ 0.1	81.9
9	Wool noils and tops	15,257	11,808	13,369	6,488	6,881	+ 13.2	95.1
10	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	15,114	12,623	12,491	5,054	7,437	- 1.0	20.2
19	Cloth, coated and impregnated	4,628	5,494	5,313	2,677	2,636	- 3.3	25.8
26	Wool yarns and warps	3,168	3,087	4,177	2,081	2,096	+ 35.3	86.4
30	Cotton fabrics	6,239	4,007	3,815	1,819	1,996	- 4.8	5.4
36	Carpets and mats, wool	4,537	3,418	3,130	1,435	1,695	- 8.4	30.4
38	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	4,508	2,772	3,062	1,682	1,380	+ 10.5	34.7
39	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	2,123	2,305	2,948	1,645	1,303	+ 27.9	56.7
	Wood, wood products and paper	6,638	8,069	8,312	4,045	4,267	+ 3.0	3.1
34	Books, printed	2,881	3,603	3,347	1,611	1,736	- 7.1	8.5
	Iron and its products	195,572	205,180	254,110	123,335	130,775	+ 23.8	12.1
1	Automobiles, passenger	31,351	54,297	84,626	42,529	42,097	+ 55.9	42.4
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	47,186	46,110	42,632	22,399	20,233	- 7.5	7.3
5	Engines and boilers	14,959	20,595	27,804	12,785	15,019	+ 35.0	20.6
6	Rolling mill products	20,263	13,093	21,732	7,571	14,161	+ 66.0	16.6
8	Tractors and parts	5,499	5,832	14,357	7,258	7,099	+146.2	8.3
11	Pipes, tubes and fittings	27,042	19,256	12,256	5,182	7,074	- 36.4	22.2
13	Wire and wire products	6,154	5,929	7,000	3,429	3,571	+ 18.1	34.3
17	Automobile parts (except engines)	4,179	4,647	6,008	2,661	3,347	+ 29.3	2.1
27	Tools	3,612	3,584	4,175	1,950	2,225	+ 16.5	11.4
28	Castings and forgings	7,218	5,298	4,150	2,814	1,336	- 21.7	33.0
31	Hardware, n.o.p.	3,865	3,576	3,779	1,858	1,921	+ 5.7	16.7
32	Automobiles, freight	1,154	1,756	3,587	1,722	1,865	+104.3	12.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	64,663	64,010	76,249	29,651	46,598	+ 19.1	16.2
2	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	27,659	33,568	49,814	16,783	33,031	+ 48.4	18.5
35	Non-ferrous wire, n.o.p.	2,937	3,132	3,180	1,844	1,336	+ 1.5	38.9
	Non-metallic minerals and products	30,051	30,113	31,152	15,866	15,286	+ 3.5	4.4
12	Pottery and chinaware	10,386	11,538	11,721	6,444	5,277	+ 1.6	70.3
20	Glass, plate and sheet	4,247	5,200	5,074	2,907	2,167	- 2.4	19.6
	Chemicals and allied products	23,168	23,553	26,246	12,058	14,188	+ 11.4	8.0
18	Pigments	5,643	5,616	5,913	2,809	3,104	+ 5.3	34.3
21	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	4,142	3,860	4,337	1,537	2,800	+ 12.4	10.2
37	Drugs and medicines	2,397	2,525	3,063	1,526	1,537	+ 21.3	9.3
	Miscellaneous commodities	37,152	45,108	41,588	24,813	16,775	- 7.8	10.7
7	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	14,937	21,137	15,964	12,161	3,803	- 24.5	20.8
29	Containers, n.o.p.	4,151	3,768	4,076	1,967	2,109	+ 8.2	28.5
33	Refrigerators and freezers	1,110	1,941	3,361	1,917	1,444	+ 73.2	8.9
	Total imports from the United Kingdom	507,319	518,505	588,573	280,256	308,317	+ 13.5	10.7
	Total of commodities itemized	372,113	391,378	459,135	218,695	240,440		
	Per cent of imports itemized	73.3	75.5	78.0	78.0	78.0		

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity rank in 1959	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1959		Change from 1958-59	Europe's share of item total 1959
		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	227,443	197,867	179,920	99,414	80,506	- 9.1	20.7
1	Wheat	158,171	143,616	136,931	69,891	67,040	- 4.7	31.0
6	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	31,522	21,109	14,284	11,371	2,913	- 32.3	34.6
9	Barley	9,461	7,235	8,347	5,830	2,517	+ 15.4	12.6
13	Rapeseed	13,457	10,714	6,361	5,678	683	- 40.6	63.1
21	Oats	258	¹	2,397	1,182	1,215	+ ²	32.7
22	Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,503	1,776	2,334	791	1,543	+ 31.4	9.3
31	Mustard seed	637	676	1,809	668	1,141	+167.6	51.5
32	Whisky	1,968	1,481	1,685	680	1,005	+ 13.8	2.2
	Animals and animal products	15,888	18,479	25,914	9,217	16,697	+ 40.2	7.3
14	Hides and skins (except furs)	5,147	4,741	5,743	2,539	3,204	+ 21.1	37.9
15	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	16	1,635	4,470	1,082	3,388	+173.4	25.3
18	Eggs, processed	7	1,017	3,064	1,048	2,016	+201.3	85.8
20	Fish, cured	2,938	2,562	2,482	274	2,208	- 3.1	11.4
24	Fish, canned	1,372	1,861	2,160	772	1,388	+ 16.1	8.3
26	Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	1,369	1,792	2,051	1,105	946	+ 14.5	34.7
36	Fur skins, undressed	1,152	814	1,122	778	344	+ 37.8	4.7
37	Pork, fresh	0	0	1,081	44	1,037	+ ²	6.4
	Fibres, textiles and products	3,633	2,385	4,772	1,954	2,818	+100.1	19.1
27	Synthetic thread and yarn	712	265	1,982	483	1,499	+647.9	46.3
34	Rags and waste, textile	2,176	1,145	1,531	666	865	+ 33.7	38.4
	Wood, wood products and paper	23,522	17,192	14,325	6,434	7,891	- 16.7	0.9
8	Wood pulp	10,358	8,815	9,462	4,162	5,300	+ 7.3	3.0
33	Pulpwood	5,202	2,084	1,621	305	1,316	- 22.2	5.5
35	Lumber and timber	2,241	2,255	1,469	1,200	269	- 34.9	0.5
	Iron and its products	62,012	43,680	33,337	11,683	21,654	- 23.7	5.9
7	Iron ore	15,475	10,125	12,523	4,035	8,488	+ 23.7	7.9
11	Engines and boilers	1,647	8,191	6,996	2,178	4,818	- 14.6	17.1
12	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	4,991	4,724	6,581	2,707	3,874	+ 39.3	13.6
25	Rolling mill products	4,605	1,701	2,150	957	1,193	+ 26.4	4.0
38	Automobiles, passenger	1,460	1,086	1,011	586	425	- 6.9	6.2
39	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	14,348	12,038	1,009	117	892	- 91.6	3.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	116,802	136,298	155,297	64,786	90,511	+ 13.9	13.9
2	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	48,229	53,625	64,352	24,710	39,642	+ 20.0	28.4
3	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	24,227	27,730	43,251	15,825	27,426	+ 56.0	18.7
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	24,682	37,963	28,910	14,896	14,014	- 23.8	18.2
16	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,203	1,862	4,088	1,781	2,307	+119.5	12.6
17	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	4,474	5,128	3,809	1,829	1,980	- 25.7	15.0
23	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	1,802	3,605	2,191	845	1,346	- 39.2	4.0
29	Molybdenite	257	1,119	1,873	828	1,045	+ 67.4	59.0
30	Magnesium	679	1,190	1,836	1,086	750	+ 54.3	47.3
40	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	4,861	805	993	796	197	+ 23.4	50.9
	Non-metallic minerals and products	34,056	20,760	29,669	10,437	19,232	+ 42.9	10.1
5	Asbestos, unmanufactured	29,846	19,661	26,722	9,956	16,766	+ 35.9	24.2
	Chemicals and allied products	40,115	38,810	37,153	14,378	22,775	- 4.3	18.4
10	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	7,110	6,750	8,214	2,914	5,300	+ 21.7	27.7
28	Drugs and medicines	2,525	2,227	1,922	1,231	691	- 13.7	28.5
	Miscellaneous commodities	23,364	91,607	4,734	2,028	2,706	- 94.8	5.8
19	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	20,040	88,122	2,688	1,139	1,549	- 97.9	10.8
	Total domestic exports to Europe	546,836	567,080	485,120	220,330	264,790	- 14.5	
	Total of commodities itemized	464,128	503,245	433,505	198,965	234,540		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	84.9	88.7	89.4	90.3	88.6		

¹ Less than \$500.² Over 1,000%.

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity rank in 1959	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1959		Change from 1958-59	Europe's share of item total 1959
		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	28,682	33,910	34,756	13,877	20,879	+ 2.5	5.1
15	Wines	3,547	3,870	4,210	1,647	2,563	+ 8.8	69.1
18	Fruits, canned and preserved	3,031	3,777	3,767	1,399	2,368	- 0.3	15.3
27	Florist and nursery stock	2,766	2,819	3,016	1,337	1,679	+ 7.0	39.6
36	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	3,773	3,735	2,597	913	1,684	- 30.5	13.5
39	Confectionery, including candy	1,666	2,106	2,404	862	1,542	+ 14.2	18.7
	Animals and animal products	13,838	14,711	17,962	7,266	10,696	+ 22.1	12.2
11	Cheese	3,741	4,492	4,985	2,184	2,801	+ 11.0	82.9
32	Fur skins, undressed	2,078	1,742	2,649	676	1,973	+ 52.1	12.7
37	Leather footwear and parts	1,077	1,890	2,524	1,078	1,446	+ 33.5	24.5
	Fibres, textiles and products	37,606	34,259	38,981	18,513	20,468	+ 13.8	9.3
7	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	5,088	5,394	6,766	2,472	4,294	+ 25.4	10.9
9	Cotton fabrics	4,970	4,551	5,465	2,778	2,687	+ 20.1	7.8
13	Carpets and mats, wool	5,352	4,577	4,458	2,342	2,116	- 2.6	43.3
14	Wool fabrics	6,188	4,591	4,353	1,994	2,359	- 5.2	12.2
34	Synthetic fabrics	2,777	2,472	2,616	1,310	1,306	+ 5.8	9.4
	Wood, wood products and paper	12,043	13,345	16,588	7,119	9,469	+ 24.3	6.1
12	Books, printed	3,028	3,744	4,561	2,208	2,353	+ 21.8	11.6
31	Paperboard, paper and products	2,208	2,460	2,769	1,188	1,581	+ 12.6	4.1
40	Corkwood and products	2,514	2,340	2,229	1,029	1,200	- 4.7	64.7
	Iron and its products	113,837	113,276	151,756	69,148	82,608	+ 34.0	7.3
1	Automobiles, passenger	19,706	34,896	52,590	24,961	27,629	+ 50.7	26.3
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	30,648	30,614	31,899	14,511	17,388	+ 4.2	5.5
3	Rolling mill products	28,593	15,831	25,799	9,454	16,345	+ 63.0	19.7
10	Pipes, tubes and fittings	7,702	3,171	5,068	2,268	2,800	+ 59.8	9.2
16	Tools	3,856	3,629	3,954	1,916	2,038	+ 9.0	10.8
18	Wire and wire products	1,713	2,298	3,667	2,003	1,664	+ 59.6	18.0
24	Automobiles, freight	1,691	2,662	3,254	1,936	1,318	+ 22.2	11.0
25	Ball and roller bearings	2,568	1,473	3,110	1,514	1,596	+111.1	13.7
26	Automobile parts (except engines)	1,579	1,983	3,035	1,380	1,655	+ 53.1	1.1
28	Hardware, n.o.p.	1,475	1,834	2,878	1,196	1,682	+ 56.9	12.7
	Non-ferrous metals and products	34,297	37,651	38,607	18,475	20,132	+ 2.5	8.2
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	10,282	15,630	16,512	8,584	7,928	+ 5.6	6.1
6	Clocks, watches and parts	9,906	8,915	8,431	3,252	5,179	- 5.4	73.6
21	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,757	3,610	3,336	1,713	1,623	- 7.6	36.3
35	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	303	1,633	2,611	1,588	1,023	+ 59.9	8.3
	Non-metallic minerals and products	19,587	23,422	26,619	11,453	15,166	+ 13.6	3.8
5	Glass, plate and sheet	5,094	7,547	9,634	4,329	5,305	+ 27.7	37.2
8	Diamonds, unset	4,988	5,189	5,551	2,672	2,879	+ 7.0	56.8
30	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	1,974	2,369	2,805	1,081	1,724	+ 18.4	11.3
33	Glass products, n.o.p.	1,738	2,018	2,618	1,165	1,453	+ 29.7	24.0
	Chemicals and allied products	15,859	17,329	21,512	9,272	12,240	+ 24.1	6.6
20	Drugs and medicines	2,151	2,306	3,366	1,950	1,416	+ 46.0	10.3
22	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2,901	2,561	3,277	1,080	2,197	+ 28.0	7.7
23	Dyeing and tanning materials	2,641	3,081	3,275	1,688	1,587	+ 6.3	26.6
	Miscellaneous commodities	23,647	25,846	29,305	12,565	16,740	+ 13.4	7.5
19	Containers, n.o.p.	2,629	3,152	3,451	1,470	1,981	+ 9.5	24.1
29	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	2,360	2,684	2,814	1,304	1,510	+ 4.8	36.9
38	Musical instruments	1,679	1,742	2,443	886	1,557	+ 40.2	19.6
	Total imports from Europe	299,398	313,750	376,086	167,690	208,396	+ 19.9	6.8
	Total of commodities itemized	205,738	215,388	264,747	119,318	145,429		
	Per cent of imports itemized	68.7	68.6	70.4	71.2	69.8		

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity rank in 1959	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1959		Change from 1958-59	C'wealth share of item total 1959
		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	39,586	81,833	78,502	39,345	39,157	- 4.1	9.0
1	Wheat	15,354	53,859	46,028	23,312	22,716	- 14.5	10.4
4	Wheat flour	12,678	15,844	20,150	10,072	10,078	+ 27.2	31.0
20	Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,015	2,376	2,503	1,254	1,249	+ 5.3	10.0
30	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	787	991	1,125	563	562	+ 13.5	37.2
32	Vegetables, fresh	781	1,107	1,067	617	450	- 3.6	21.3
33	Whisky	885	897	1,059	535	524	+ 18.1	1.4
	Animals and animal products	19,646	18,590	20,804	9,983	10,821	+ 11.9	5.8
12	Fish, cured	6,353	5,129	5,738	3,167	2,571	+ 11.9	26.3
15	Fish, canned	4,640	4,409	4,649	2,232	2,417	+ 5.4	17.9
20	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	1,307	630	2,510	839	1,671	+298.4	14.2
22	Leather, unmanufactured	1,582	1,756	1,977	1,058	919	+ 12.6	18.0
26	Pork and beef, pickled	1,159	1,436	1,278	698	580	- 11.0	93.3
27	Tallow	1,088	1,848	1,225	678	547	- 33.7	20.7
	Fibres, textiles and products	4,161	3,558	4,477	1,941	2,536	+ 25.8	17.9
31	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	938	806	1,124	436	688	+ 39.5	35.0
36	Cotton fabrics	1,221	1,097	1,019	0	1,019	- 7.1	51.7
	Wood, wood products and paper	55,566	51,551	57,511	27,889	29,622	+ 11.6	3.8
2	Newsprint paper	22,785	20,741	25,879	10,143	15,736	+ 24.8	3.6
5	Lumber and timber	24,209	21,850	15,871	9,487	6,384	- 27.4	4.9
11	Wood pulp	2,737	3,352	6,320	2,454	3,866	+ 88.5	2.0
19	Railway ties	0	2	3,275	2,849	426	+ 1	77.6
34	Wrapping paper	986	1,069	1,033	486	547	- 3.4	14.6
39	Bond and writing paper, uncut	955	883	858	429	429	- 2.8	37.7
	Iron and its products	61,258	69,402	47,256	26,154	21,102	- 31.9	8.4
6	Automobiles, passenger	16,058	13,911	10,265	6,726	3,539	- 26.2	62.9
7	Automobile parts (except engines)	10,551	9,199	8,989	4,267	4,722	- 2.3	54.0
8	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	7,681	8,624	8,632	3,933	4,699	+ 0.1	17.8
10	Rolling mill products	8,631	19,908	6,352	4,610	1,742	- 68.1	11.9
18	Engines and boilers	4,611	5,138	3,703	1,941	1,762	- 27.9	9.1
23	Automobiles, freight	3,927	2,897	1,900	1,081	819	- 34.4	81.5
24	Tools	1,673	1,236	1,535	677	858	+ 24.2	53.0
27	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,869	1,791	1,228	614	614	- 31.4	1.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	27,429	32,664	41,724	18,184	23,540	+ 27.7	3.7
3	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	13,098	17,269	23,759	10,360	13,399	+ 37.6	10.3
9	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	6,798	5,874	8,209	3,591	4,618	+ 39.8	25.2
13	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	4,100	6,233	5,540	2,406	3,134	- 11.1	3.5
25	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	447	712	1,322	615	707	+ 85.7	0.6
35	Copper wire and copper manufactures	701	657	1,021	331	690	+ 55.4	14.1
	Non-metallic minerals and products	6,711	6,583	6,613	2,865	3,748	+ 0.5	2.2
14	Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,146	4,169	4,727	1,760	2,967	+ 13.4	4.3
	Chemicals and allied products	14,612	11,369	14,589	5,369	9,220	+ 28.3	7.2
17	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	3,799	3,183	3,851	1,723	2,128	+ 21.0	13.0
37	Drugs and medicines	978	1,021	996	410	586	- 2.4	14.8
38	Fertilizers, chemical	1,751	16	978	4	974	+ 1	2.0
	Miscellaneous commodities	11,046	14,575	9,985	4,787	5,198	- 31.5	12.2
16	Contractors' outfits and supplies	4,039	5,548	4,473	2,188	2,285	- 19.4	98.0
29	Packages	1,972	1,843	1,164	635	529	- 36.8	53.6
40	Educational equipment and scientific apparatus, n.o.p.	523	586	785	312	473	+ 34.0	7.9
	Total domestic exports to the Commonwealth	240,016	290,125	281,462	136,515	144,947	- 3.0	5.6
	Total of commodities itemized	200,813	249,897	244,117	119,493	124,624		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	83.7	86.1	86.7	87.5	86.0		

¹ Over 1,000%.

TABLE XVI. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity rank in 1959	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1959		Change from 1958-59	C'wealth share of item total 1959
		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	144,999	124,568	139,530	62,938	76,592	+ 12.0	20.4
1	Sugar, unrefined	65,180	43,537	50,394	24,480	25,914	+ 15.7	89.0
3	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	22,233	15,274	25,404	9,848	15,556	+ 66.3	48.8
4	Tea, black	21,569	19,706	17,868	8,884	8,984	- 9.3	77.7
6	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	5,542	8,048	8,744	4,120	4,624	+ 8.6	36.0
7	Fruits, dried	5,102	7,625	8,507	955	7,552	+ 11.6	49.4
10	Cocoa beans, not roasted	4,781	4,743	5,014	2,428	2,586	+ 5.7	51.9
13	Nuts	3,929	3,861	4,728	2,801	1,927	+ 22.5	23.3
16	Molasses and syrups	3,286	3,047	2,843	1,739	1,104	- 6.7	56.5
18	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,195	2,028	2,788	1,163	1,625	+ 37.5	12.4
20	Coffee, green	4,048	3,649	2,605	1,228	1,377	- 28.6	5.2
22	Rum	1,615	2,172	1,983	1,076	907	- 8.7	52.8
26	Spices	1,083	1,120	1,275	688	587	+ 13.8	43.9
27	Rubber footwear and parts	877	1,132	1,135	740	395	+ 0.3	17.4
28	Wines	980	988	947	417	530	- 4.1	15.5
30	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	452	1,324	829	544	285	- 37.4	10.8
34	Cocoa and chocolate preparations, n.o.p.	310	465	538	225	313	+ 15.7	31.6
35	Brandy	617	580	534	226	308	- 7.9	19.6
39	Confectionery, including candy	151	260	497	86	411	+ 91.2	3.9
	Animals and animal products	12,735	15,770	18,292	9,118	9,174	+ 16.0	12.5
12	Beef and veal, fresh	581	2,286	4,822	2,548	2,274	+110.9	64.8
14	Mutton and lamb, fresh	2,016	4,177	3,714	2,292	1,422	- 11.1	93.5
15	Meats, canned	2,562	2,797	3,267	1,235	2,032	+ 16.8	48.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	27,603	24,655	28,956	13,728	15,228	+ 17.4	6.9
5	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	9,908	10,182	10,749	4,777	5,972	+ 5.6	75.9
9	Wool, raw	9,437	6,238	5,861	3,722	2,139	- 6.0	50.2
11	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,737	2,215	4,985	1,910	3,075	+125.1	8.1
17	Cotton fabrics	3,132	2,701	2,807	1,091	1,716	+ 3.9	4.0
25	Carpets and mats, wool	1,039	1,163	1,454	715	739	+ 25.0	14.1
33	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	165	298	681	315	366	+128.5	9.1
38	Flax, hemp and jute, raw	94	199	517	289	228	+159.8	66.5
	Wood, wood products and paper	879	990	1,658	766	892	+ 67.5	0.6
	Iron and its products	1,420	1,557	1,586	734	852	+ 1.9	0.1
40	Engines and boilers	28	64	460	373	87	+618.8	0.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	41,241	31,837	34,510	16,953	17,555	+ 8.4	7.3
2	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	29,458	26,129	26,001	13,510	12,491	- 0.5	83.0
19	Manganese ore	4,409	377	2,655	996	1,659	+604.2	52.9
21	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,099	1,961	2,121	391	1,730	+ 8.2	23.1
23	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	2,807	1,737	1,801	1,238	563	+ 3.7	39.0
32	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	562	555	696	322	374	+ 25.4	0.3
	Non-metallic minerals and products	7,688	7,650	11,725	3,870	7,855	+ 53.3	1.7
8	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	3,491	5,045	7,471	2,396	5,075	+ 48.1	2.7
24	Fuel oils	0	0	1,764	387	1,377	+ ¹	2.3
36	Abrasives	1,599	455	527	289	238	+ 15.8	3.7
	Chemicals and allied products	711	767	1,261	586	675	+ 64.4	0.4
	Miscellaneous commodities	1,778	2,222	3,517	2,154	1,363	+ 58.3	0.9
29	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	115	60	838	808	30	+ ¹	1.1
31	Containers, n.o.p.	521	663	748	332	416	+ 12.8	5.2
37	Toys and sporting goods	260	430	520	294	226	+ 20.9	2.6
	Total imports from the Commonwealth	239,054	210,016	241,037	110,848	130,189	+ 14.8	4.4
	Total of commodities itemized	219,970	189,291	221,092	101,878	119,214		
	Per cent of imports itemized	92.0	90.1	91.7	91.9	91.6		

¹ Over 1,000%.

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity rank in 1959	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1959		Change from 1958-59	Lat. Am. share of item total 1959
		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	27,011	33,340	32,476	15,202	17,274	- 2.6	3.7
2	Wheat	4,210	8,686	15,129	6,424	8,705	+ 74.2	3.4
10	Wheat flour.....	10,332	13,818	6,108	3,610	2,498	- 55.8	9.4
13	Malt.....	4,381	4,477	4,332	2,169	2,163	- 3.2	39.7
22	Potatoes, certified seed	1,502	1,343	610	326	284	- 54.6	14.8
23	Rubber tires and tubes.....	1,661	1,332	1,471	851	620	+ 10.4	17.3
29	Oats	1,058	844	973	455	518	+ 15.3	13.3
38	Whisky	985	880	646	331	315	- 26.6	0.8
	Animals and animal products	17,731	21,674	22,488	11,256	11,232	+ 3.8	6.3
4	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	6,092	8,796	8,880	4,158	4,722	+ 1.0	50.2
11	Fish, cured	5,242	4,836	5,291	3,071	2,220	+ 9.4	24.3
12	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food)	2,853	4,189	4,624	2,120	2,504	+ 10.4	93.6
25	Leather, unmanufactured	1,421	1,565	1,051	639	412	- 32.8	9.6
34	Fish, canned	604	721	705	411	294	- 2.2	2.7
37	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	898	952	661	254	407	- 30.6	5.7
	Fibres, textiles and products	3,051	2,969	3,062	1,332	1,730	+ 3.1	12.2
27	Synthetic thread and yarn	1,205	1,214	1,047	470	577	- 13.8	24.5
32	Felts and jackets for papermaking.....	656	676	791	363	428	+ 17.0	64.7
33	Cordage, rope and netting, n.o.p.....	565	539	718	269	449	+ 33.2	15.0
	Wood, wood products and paper	36,027	33,133	33,370	15,161	18,209	+ 0.7	2.2
1	Newsprint paper	27,331	25,092	23,306	10,335	12,971	- 7.1	3.2
8	Wood pulp.....	2,915	3,722	6,316	2,837	3,479	+ 69.7	2.0
26	Lumber and timber	2,228	906	1,050	677	373	+ 15.9	0.3
31	Bond and writing paper, uncut	709	659	795	385	410	+ 20.6	35.0
35	Book paper.....	727	592	678	288	390	+ 14.5	7.2
	Iron and its products	56,389	29,483	24,818	12,956	11,862	- 15.8	4.4
5	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	15,266	12,940	8,769	3,873	4,896	- 32.2	18.1
14	Rolling mill products	9,134	3,636	3,576	1,896	1,680	- 1.7	6.7
16	Engines and boilers	11,353	1,714	2,842	1,231	1,611	+ 65.8	7.0
19	Automobiles, passenger.....	2,333	2,137	2,192	1,638	554	+ 2.6	13.4
20	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	4,649	2,207	2,049	1,221	828	- 7.2	1.9
28	Railway track material (except rails)	1,153	551	1,004	997	7	+ 82.2	91.4
30	Motor vehicles n.o.p., and parts.....	353	920	942	528	414	+ 2.4	18.5
39	Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	2,798	930	560	132	428	- 39.8	3.4
40	Lamps and lanterns of metal.....	503	558	538	304	234	- 3.6	48.6
	Non-ferrous metals and products	25,007	24,139	20,674	10,473	10,201	- 14.4	1.9
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	8,423	9,370	8,583	4,155	4,428	- 8.4	3.7
99	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	7,518	8,198	6,280	3,199	3,081	- 23.4	19.3
15	Copper wire and copper manufactures	3,504	2,352	2,872	1,465	1,407	+ 22.1	39.7
36	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	1,261	905	670	329	341	- 26.0	0.3
	Non-metallic minerals and products	8,527	7,235	8,272	2,402	5,870	+ 14.3	2.8
7	Asbestos, unmanufactured	6,021	5,752	6,509	1,814	4,695	+ 13.2	5.9
	Chemicals and allied products	19,647	19,832	24,244	11,566	12,678	+ 22.2	12.0
3	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	11,299	9,089	10,691	4,832	5,859	+ 17.6	36.0
17	Fertilizers, chemical	976	2,725	2,507	1,481	1,026	- 8.0	5.1
18	Drugs and medicines	1,198	1,569	2,469	1,080	1,389	+ 57.4	36.6
21	Synthetic resin manufactures	638	569	1,967	1,152	815	+245.7	44.8
24	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,538	1,235	1,272	637	635	+ 3.0	12.8
	Miscellaneous commodities	30,453	7,251	2,684	1,505	1,179	- 62.9	3.3
	Total domestic exports to Latin America	223,843	179,056	172,089	81,852	90,237	- 3.9	3.4
	Total of commodities itemized	167,493	153,196	151,474	72,407	79,067		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	74.8	85.6	88.0	88.5	87.6		

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity rank in 1959	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1959		Change from 1958-59	Lat. Am. share of item total 1959
		1957	1958	1959	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	104,835	109,585	90,121	45,510	44,611	- 17.8	13.2
2	Coffee, green	51,990	47,481	43,129	21,195	21,934	- 9.2	85.7
3	Bananas, fresh	24,364	23,632	24,359	12,327	12,032	+ 3.1	99.9
6	Sugar, unrefined	10,452	15,041	6,211	2,276	3,935	- 58.7	11.0
7	Vegetables, fresh	2,857	5,496	3,857	3,147	710	- 29.8	8.9
11	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,093	1,627	2,172	981	1,191	+ 33.5	28.2
13	Nuts	3,554	2,885	1,684	559	1,125	- 41.6	8.3
16	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,129	1,186	1,104	484	620	- 6.9	11.2
17	Rice	1,737	2,337	948	742	206	- 59.4	16.6
18	Cocoa beans, not roasted	838	1,568	910	582	328	- 42.0	9.4
21	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,502	1,289	782	393	389	- 39.3	3.2
22	Molasses and syrups	521	499	734	211	523	+ 47.1	14.6
24	Melons, fresh	395	639	662	654	8	+ 3.6	18.1
25	Natural gums, resins and balsam	444	57	650	224	426	+ ¹	10.8
29	Tobacco, unmanufactured	598	616	490	197	293	- 20.5	14.9
31	Pineapples, fresh	475	496	416	368	48	- 16.1	80.2
35	Citrus fruits, fresh	123	2,266	340	129	211	- 85.0	1.0
	Animals and animal products	3,058	3,137	3,855	1,225	2,630	+ 22.9	2.6
10	Meats, canned	2,042	2,056	2,230	719	1,511	+ 8.5	32.7
27	Fish, canned	325	484	590	181	409	+ 21.9	13.8
30	Molluscs and crustaceans	20	36	421	167	254	+ ¹	6.7
	Fibres, textiles and products	11,633	20,657	29,514	19,451	10,063	+ 42.9	7.0
4	Cotton, raw	4,796	15,799	22,125	15,447	6,678	+ 40.0	51.4
8	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	4,087	2,211	2,621	1,424	1,197	+ 18.5	34.9
12	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	976	1,152	2,030	1,014	1,016	+ 76.2	14.1
14	Wool, raw	745	556	1,250	710	540	+124.8	10.7
33	Baler and binder twine	324	222	361	258	103	+ 62.6	13.4
38	Cloth, coated and impregnated	0	0	281	166	115	+ ¹	1.4
40	Wool noils and tops	14	80	276	141	135	+245.0	2.0
	Wood, wood products and paper	290	611	559	182	377	- 8.5	0.2
28	Logs, timber and lumber	210	553	512	152	360	- 7.4	1.1
	Iron and its products	4,826	1,148	1,476	457	1,019	+ 28.6	0.1
15	Iron ore	3,793	909	1,113	284	829	+ 22.4	4.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	3,601	1,981	5,681	2,767	2,914	+186.8	1.2
9	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	2,210	1,020	2,393	768	1,625	+134.6	77.9
19	Silver, unmanufactured	0	0	848	0	848	+ ¹	34.1
20	Manganese ore	680	206	848	848	0	+311.7	16.9
39	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	143	220	277	167	110	+ 25.9	71.8
	Non-metallic minerals and products	248,463	210,005	205,123	101,464	103,659	- 2.3	29.1
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	241,629	199,909	187,584	99,766	87,818	- 6.2	67.6
5	Fuel oils	5,967	8,814	16,287	1,362	14,925	+ 84.8	20.9
26	Flourspar	270	498	633	113	520	+ 27.1	88.0
36	Lime, plaster and cement	349	597	333	125	208	- 44.2	11.3
	Chemicals and allied products	825	1,039	1,005	583	422	- 3.3	0.3
23	Dyeing and tanning materials ²	570	644	682	410	272	+ 5.9	5.5
	Miscellaneous commodities	1,981	1,527	1,400	733	667	- 8.3	0.4
32	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,391	821	373	244	129	- 54.6	26.7
34	Canadian goods returned	168	173	342	202	140	+ 97.7	3.3
37	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	31	123	293	122	171	+138.2	0.4
	Total imports from Latin America	379,513	349,691	338,734	172,372	166,362	- 3.1	6.1
	Total of commodities itemized	372,812	344,198	333,151	169,259	163,892		
	Per cent of imports itemized	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.5		

¹ Over 1,000%.² All or mostly quebracho extract.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1958 and 1959

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1959. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII.

	1958	1959		1958	1959
3. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY					
Domestic exports	201,134	129,156	Imports	102,644	123,905
Re-exports	768	978	Trade balance	+ 99,258	+ 6,229
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	47,513	51,672	Automobiles, passenger	26,068	32,276
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	13,089	14,924	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	15,723	14,030
Asbestos, unmanufactured	6,380	8,557	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	5,059	7,959
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	8,572	6,100	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	2,066	4,981
Iron ore	6,144	5,159	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,135	3,264
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	8,297	4,090	Automobiles, freight	2,533	3,062
Engines and boilers	4,749	3,831	Tools	2,438	2,244
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	1,894	3,382	Automobile parts (except engines)	1,584	2,119
Wood pulp	2,479	3,229	Clocks, watches and parts	2,045	2,105
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	3,763	2,286	Glass, plate and sheet	1,964	2,102
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,348	1,769	Wire and wire products	1,100	1,864
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,332	1,915	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,253	1,438
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,859	1,581	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,551	1,369
Eggs, processed	591	1,544	Educational and scientific apparatus, n.o.p.	590	1,365
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,056	1,512	Cotton fabrics	1,181	1,261
Oats	0	1,315	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	877	1,252
Barley	1,162	668	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,454	1,240
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	66,707	215	Synthetic fabrics	1,118	1,112
4. VENEZUELA					
Domestic exports	43,480	45,833	Imports	209,538	204,582
Re-exports	212	377	Trade balance	-165,845	-158,372
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	7,129	7,901	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	89	914
Wheat	3,068	5,310	Lumber and timber	805	997
Eggs in the shell (for food)	4,105	4,601	Potatoes, certified seed	695	749
Newsprint paper	2,242	2,358	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	277	729
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,970	2,255	Wheat flour	6,386	661
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,786	2,090			
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,914	1,853	Principal imports:		
Wood pulp	223	1,685	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	199,909	187,584
Automobiles, passenger	1,101	1,624	Fuel oils	8,814	16,286
Copper wire and copper manufactures	805	1,171	Coffee, green	579	333
5. JAPAN					
Domestic exports	104,853	139,724	Imports	70,092	102,669
Re-exports	506	240	Trade balance	+ 35,268	+ 37,295
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	62,773	69,165	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	12,159	20,305
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	5,315	8,831	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,905	7,391
Wood pulp	3,262	7,106	Cotton fabrics	4,955	6,947
Asbestos, unmanufactured	7,089	6,737	Toys and sporting goods	3,948	4,395
Barley	7,225	5,270	Plywoods and veneers	3,547	4,135
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	43	5,150	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,653	3,539
Iron ore	3,587	5,054	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,591	2,916
Scrap iron and steel	92	4,562	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,483	2,836
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,190	3,657	Rubber footwear and parts	887	2,458
Rapeseed	1,672	3,553	Containers, n.o.p.	1,939	2,358
Wheat flour	933	2,170	Citrus fruits, fresh	1,700	2,004
Whisky	1,313	1,624	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,525	1,960
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,082	1,588	Cutlery	1,662	1,798
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	844	979	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	546	1,652
Coal and coke	62	971	Pottery and chinaware	1,543	1,568
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	165	918	Fish, canned	3,308	1,549
Hides and skins (except furs)	966	896	Hardware, n.o.p.	1,004	1,364
Tallow	859	670	Silk fabrics	926	1,350
6. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG					
Domestic exports	69,531	56,127	Imports	35,759	44,786
Re-exports	417	686	Trade balance	+ 34,189	+ 12,027
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	22,964	18,696	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	10,220	15,888
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	845	6,266	Glass, plate and sheet	3,787	5,243
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,392	4,293	Diamonds, unset	4,705	5,231
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,382	4,041	Carpets and mats, wool	3,851	3,593
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	828	2,450	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,939	2,146
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	2,417	2,445	Glass and glass products, n.o.p.	998	1,327
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	20,775	2,244	Books, printed	649	768
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,782	1,695	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	708	738
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	131	1,196	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	601	611
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	251	1,044	Cotton fabrics	620	554

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1958 and 1959 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1958	1959		1958	1959
7. FRANCE					
Domestic exports	44,688	43,157	Imports	40,007	56,940
Re-exports	818	525	Trade balance	+ 5,498	-13,258
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,639	8,779	Automobiles, passenger	6,668	16,443
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	10,002	5,870	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	2,489	3,834
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,647	5,028	Books, printed	2,558	3,179
Wheat	159	3,859	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	1,633	2,611
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	7,025	3,088	Wines	2,019	2,272
Wood Pulp	2,218	2,402	Brandy	1,789	1,906
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	442	1,699	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,616	1,602
Engines and boilers	538	940	Wool fabrics	1,180	1,361
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	118	746	Glass, plate and sheet	936	1,270
Newsprint paper	2,497	640	Rubber tires and tubes	726	1,078
Fish, canned	20	637	Leather, unmanufactured	529	921
Lumber and timber	453	376	Films, motion picture, exposed	806	687
Scrap iron and steel	547	344	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	600	564
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	913	69	Fertilizers, chemical	846	563
Pulpwood	486	0	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	222	528
			Lace and embroidery	530	424
8. AUSTRALIA					
Domestic exports	52,562	53,929	Imports	32,755	41,080
Re-exports	250	353	Trade balance	+20,058	+13,203
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Newsprint paper	9,301	13,021	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	250	733
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	7,126	6,940	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	487	51
Lumber and timber	8,329	6,400	Wheat	2,488	0
Automobile parts (except engines)	5,399	5,723			
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,562	3,477	Principal imports:		
Automobiles, passenger	1,724	3,130	Sugar, unrefined	11,179	14,004
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,719	1,904	Wool, raw	3,438	3,388
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,617	1,784	Meats, canned	2,786	3,266
Wood pulp	1,192	1,733	Mutton and lamb, fresh	960	2,651
Fish, canned	819	832	Beef and veal, fresh	181	2,066
Engines and boilers	595	821	Fruits, dried	7,589	1,718
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	972	669	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,155	1,415
			Fruits, canned and preserved	876	1,323
9. NETHERLANDS					
Domestic exports	74,721	53,849	Imports	26,905	29,154
Re-exports	299	447	Trade balance	+48,116	+25,142
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	29,823	16,319	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,884	3,481
Iron ore	3,765	6,480	Florist and nursery stock	2,388	2,548
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	6,978	2,792	Cotton fabrics	1,445	1,778
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,757	2,619	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,996	1,191
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,946	2,456	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	640	1,093
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,293	2,171	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,517	877
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	4,747	1,861	Confectionery, including candy	546	658
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	595	1,860	Cheese	590	645
Rapeseed	5,216	1,362	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	38	638
Barley	639	943	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	371	606
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	3,619	426	Cocoa and chocolate powder	473	472
Rye	1,077	111	Diamonds, unset	442	297
Apples, fresh	1,013	93	Engines and boilers	651	175
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,288	0	Nuts	795	14
10. INDIA					
Domestic exports	78,994	53,654	Imports	27,655	29,221
Re-exports	594	315	Trade balance	+51,933	+24,748
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	39,960	17,042	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	10,172	10,555
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	5,737	6,809	Tea, black	16,531	8,221
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,100	5,034	Nuts	1,540	3,217
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	5,784	4,769	Cotton fabrics	2,347	2,636
Wood pulp	2,011	3,767	Carpets and mats, wool	1,120	1,425
Railway ties	0	3,275	Spices	348	400
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,755	2,476	Manganese ore	120	381
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	9,842	1,910	Carpets and mats (except wool)	217	249
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	61	1,126	Natural gums, resins and balsam	181	159
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	2,771	25	Mineral jelly and wax	212	108

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1958 and 1959 — Continued
(Value in \$'000)

	1958	1959		1958	1959
11. ARABIA					
Domestic exports	2,017	2,877	Imports	68,021	70,725
Re-exports	12	15	Trade balance	-65,992	-67,833
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	1,110	1,794	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	68,017	70,329
Automobiles, passenger	382	645	Fuel oils	0	396
12. ITALY					
Domestic exports	29,718	31,717	Imports	32,150	37,656
Re-exports	172	264	Trade balance	- 2,260	- 5,675
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	1,990	6,507	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,175	4,178
Rapeseed	2,245	4,633	Wool fabrics	2,604	2,164
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,603	3,746	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,488	1,964
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	4,419	1,725	Automobiles, passenger	1,355	1,875
Wood pulp	1,577	1,592	Leather footwear and parts	1,212	1,812
Eggs, processed	147	1,260	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	2,827	1,734
Pulpwood	1,189	996	Rice	65	1,685
Fish, cured	763	987	Cheese	1,265	1,421
Asbestos, unmanufactured	888	933	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,290	1,146
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,021	766	Nuts	521	1,063
Rags and waste, textile	372	735	Wines	920	956
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	339	717	Musical instruments	557	909
Acids	0	609	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	803	786
Mustard seed	0	560	Brass, manufactured	748	702
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	261	291	Synthetic fabrics	532	639
Scrap iron and steel	1,303	130	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	567	511
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	3,174	57	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	908	287
13. NORWAY					
Domestic exports	55,849	62,308	Imports	3,106	4,063
Re-exports	55	79	Trade balance	+52,799	+58,324
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Continued:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	35,605	39,787	Asbestos, unmanufactured	165	232
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	7,022	9,024	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	770	197
Wheat	5,714	4,958	Engines and boilers	209	158
Chemicals and allied products	1,250	3,628	Rye	535	145
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	1,986	972			
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	0	598	Principal imports:		
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	650	533	Fish, canned	1,070	1,011
Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	241	472	Ferro-alloys	285	981
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	281	379	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	114	213
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	467	232			
14. MEXICO					
Domestic exports	31,429	27,633	Imports	31,888	34,201
Re-exports	379	601	Trade balance	- 80	- 5,967
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Newsprint paper	7,190	7,597	Cotton, raw	12,809	19,019
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,251	1,994	Vegetables, fresh	5,276	3,655
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	5,110	1,741	Coffee, green	2,889	2,513
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	4,412	5,272	Nuts	2,017	1,075
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,376	1,298	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,198	850
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	536	826	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	401	776
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,023	734	Rice	394	709
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	769	695	Silver, unmanufactured	0	668
Wood pulp	822	635	Fluorspar	498	633
Felts and jackets for papermaking	388	511	Melons, fresh	600	604
Fertilizers, chemical	365	181	Lime, plaster and cement	597	333
Fish meal	34	337	Citrus fruits, fresh	2,123	264
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	1,011	0			

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1958 and 1959 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1958	1959		1958	1959
15. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Domestic exports	49,959	51,242	Imports	7,913	6,561
Re-exports	197	260	Trade balance	+42,243	+44,940
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Wheat	0	15,643	Fish, canned	403	393
Newsprint paper	5,628	6,631	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	657	365
Lumber and timber	8,698	5,606	Bond and writing paper, uncut	349	318
Automobiles, passenger	8,811	3,604			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,550	2,055	Principal imports:		
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	6,415	1,740	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	342	726
Leather, unmanufactured	1,426	1,622	Abrasives	451	526
Automobiles, passenger	2,146	1,659	Fruits, canned and preserved	232	520
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,933	1,250	Tungsten carbide for inserts and drill bits	581	478
Tallow	1,633	944	Sugar, unrefined	0	461
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	794	799	Nuts	1,060	425
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	809	752	Wines	343	329
Packages	1,283	604	Wool, raw	298	322
Wrapping paper	871	586	Brandy	342	319
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	563	537	Indian corn	2,038	1
Engines and boilers	805	439			
16. SWITZERLAND					
Domestic exports	29,243	25,728	Imports	26,491	24,514
Re-exports	304	794	Trade balance	+ 3,056	+ 2,008
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	19,849	11,256	Clocks, watches and parts	6,555	5,901
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,047	3,833	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,495	3,509
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,801	2,129	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	5,388	2,886
Synthetic thread and yarn	2	1,276	Drugs and medicines	666	1,557
Barley	250	977	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,355	1,391
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	150	785	Cheese	1,266	1,160
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	331	704	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	830	1,025
Asbestos, unmanufactured	588	578	Tools	288	491
Fur skins, undressed	405	466	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	424	379
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	677	67	Engines and boilers	1,826	219
17. JAMAICA					
Domestic exports	15,588	18,538	Imports	27,491	31,012
Re-exports	60	475	Trade balance	-11,843	-11,998
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Fish, cured	2,568	3,209	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum	18,506	19,072
Wheat flour	2,557	2,905	Sugar, unrefined	6,570	9,778
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	556	1,136	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,199	797
Fish, canned	739	1,118	Rum	355	412
Tobacco, unmanufactured	973	830	Cocoa beans, not roasted	129	322
Newsprint paper	413	631	Cotton fabrics	266	64
Automobiles, passenger	216	518			
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	15	498			
18. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES					
Domestic exports	1,583	1,193	Imports	39,453	47,120
Re-exports	25	5	Trade balance	-37,846	-45,902
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	370	278	Fuel oils	27,964	34,452
Fish, canned	172	156	Gasoline	11,071	11,514
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	248	64	Kerosene	375	673
19. BRAZIL					
Domestic exports	21,088	14,148	Imports	27,419	28,479
Re-exports	120	154	Trade balance	- 6,211	-14,177
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,669	2,342	Coffee, green	20,131	20,477
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,266	1,966	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,611	2,172
Newsprint paper	3,684	1,643	Iron ore	909	1,112
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,619	1,570	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	1,049	884
Railway track material, iron	551	997	Manganese ore	0	848
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	634	658	Meats, canned	0	559
Fish, cured	308	524	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	646	558
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	2,050	471	Nuts	799	503
Malt	728	459	Cocoa beans, not roasted	734	459
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	492	390	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	802	346
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	999	196	Logs, timber and lumber	380	61
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	1,003	103			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	370	6			

¹ Less than \$500.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1958 and 1959 - Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1958	1959		1958	1959
20. COLOMBIA					
Domestic exports	13,813	17,668	Imports	16,574	15,827
Re-exports	359	515	Trade balance	- 2,402	+ 2,356
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,286	2,478	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	33	411
Newsprint paper	2,179	2,477	Oats	266	401
Fertilizers, chemical	1,257	1,562	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	464	286
Wood pulp	721	1,553	Wheat flour	523	8
Wheat	376	1,463			
Asbestos, unmanufactured	886	1,241	Principal imports:		
Malt	813	750	Coffee, green	16,240	15,172
Engines and boilers	351	662	Logs, timber and lumber	142	391
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	409	628	Acids	87	92
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	419	507			
21. SWEDEN					
Domestic exports	10,866	14,879	Imports	13,939	18,077
Re-exports	229	231	Trade balance	- 2,844	- 2,966
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	2,150	5,258	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	4,215	4,599
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,108	2,060	Automobiles, passenger	568	1,666
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	0	796	Ball and roller bearings	630	1,172
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	497	660	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	688	978
Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	445	547	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	591	816
Asbestos, unmanufactured	382	479	Fur skins, undressed	656	805
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	513	451	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	737	784
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	410	445	Tools	526	683
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	358	315	Paperboard, paper and products	628	638
Engines and boilers	324	151	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	315	407
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	387	129			
22. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE					
Domestic exports	3,223	3,258	Imports	19,863	28,644
Re-exports	6	3	Trade balance	-16,634	-25,383
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	673	1,011	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	13,112	22,061
Engines and boilers	784	619	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	3,569	3,262
Automobiles, passenger	499	385	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,952	2,121
Oatmeal and rolled oats	157	364	Fruits, canned and preserved	837	770
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1	120	Spices	222	278
23. CUBA					
Domestic exports	17,549	15,222	Imports	18,836	12,011
Re-exports	144	353	Trade balance	- 1,144	+ 3,563
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Newsprint paper	3,836	4,343	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	317	165
Fish, cured	2,033	2,477	Synthetic thread and yarn	425	157
Malt	1,237	1,490	Ships, sold	2,800	0
Copper wire and copper manufactures	855	726			
Wheat flour	1,007	599	Principal imports:		
Drugs and medicines	371	430	Sugar, unrefined	14,773	6,211
Engines and boilers	90	364	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1,152	2,030
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	132	303	Molasses and syrups	486	680
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	434	300	Tobacco, unmanufactured	615	463
Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	197	300	Pineapples, fresh	491	412
Asbestos, unmanufactured	132	179	Coffee, green	358	18
24. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
Domestic exports	11,548	12,636	Imports	9,807	12,731
Re-exports	62	26	Trade balance	+ 1,802	- 69
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Wheat flour	2,658	3,061	Newsprint paper	312	308
Tobacco, unmanufactured	790	1,012	Leather footwear and parts	241	220
Fish, cured	730	628			
Fish, canned	454	501	Principal imports:		
Vegetables, fresh	351	391	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	5,045	7,471
Lumber and timber	585	382	Sugar, unrefined	2,297	2,188
Cotton fabrics	275	360	Fuel oils	0	1,506
Pork and beef, pickled	421	338	Rum	455	488
Barite	468	322	Molasses and syrups	600	355
Automobiles, passenger	217	312	Cocoa beans, not roasted	411	305

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1958 and 1959 - Concluded
(Values in \$'000)

	1958	1959		1958	1959
25. HONG KONG					
Domestic exports	6,028	11,192	Imports	8,689	12,969
Re-exports	57	109	Trade balance	-2,604	-1,668
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,026	4,298	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	2,126	4,821
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,654	2,360	Rubber footwear and parts	920	953
Wheat flour	925	1,294	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	344	565
Wheat	301	261	Toys and sporting goods	362	470
Films, motion picture, not exposed	153	250	Furniture, mainly of wood	334	425
Automobiles, passenger	231	239	Containers, n.o.p.	258	385
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	160	222	Molluscs and crustaceans	38	341
26. BRITISH GUIANA					
Domestic exports	4,014	4,392	Imports	20,627	17,829
Re-exports	15	21	Trade balance	-16,598	-13,415
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Fish, cured	550	580	Sugar, unrefined	9,758	7,794
Wheat flour	469	489	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum	7,623	6,929
Peas, split or whole	260	289	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	1,737	1,801
Tobacco, unmanufactured	229	263	Rum	957	731
Fish, canned	203	216	Molasses and syrups	429	524
27. NEW ZEALAND					
Domestic exports	15,008	13,306	Imports	11,540	8,594
Re-exports	258	341	Trade balance	+3,727	+5,052
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Newsprint paper	1,765	1,648	Asbestos, unmanufactured	343	481
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,477	1,533	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	453	411
Automobiles, passenger	1,612	1,042	Copper wire and copper manufactures	386	378
Lumber and timber	1,130	784	Principal imports:		
Fish, canned	1,010	740	Sausage casings	3,247	2,550
Engines and boilers	1,062	724	Beef and veal, fresh	2,105	2,379
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	947	667	Wool raw	2,322	1,962
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	346	570	Mutton and lamb, fresh	3,218	1,063
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	617	516			
28. CEYLON					
Domestic exports	5,459	4,931	Imports	12,863	15,133
Re-exports	47	48	Trade balance	-7,357	-10,154
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	3,839	3,290	Tea, black	8,656	8,281
Newsprint paper	324	576	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,204	3,293
Asbestos, unmanufactured	146	218	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	2,121	2,665
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	223	165	Nuts	742	763
Engines and boilers	348	24			
29. PAKISTAN					
Domestic exports	15,311	17,317	Imports	460	1,061
Re-exports	196	236	Trade balance	+15,047	+16,492
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Wheat	5,114	7,604	Engines and boilers	662	30
Contractors' outfits and supplies	5,547	4,430	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,007	15
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	25	1,527	Principal imports:		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	721	919	Flax, hemp and jute, raw	199	517
Wood pulp	0	674	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	9	194
Automobile parts (except engines)	209	389	Cotton, raw	41	126
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	727	188			
30. POLAND					
Domestic exports	560	15,631	Imports	1,131	1,643
Re-exports	¹	1	Trade balance	-571	+13,989
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	0	9,223	Hardware, n.o.p.	96	444
Barley	0	5,110	Cotton fabrics	204	181
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	0	503	Fruits, canned and preserved	172	168
Hides and skins (except furs)	0	344			

¹ Less than \$500.

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME — GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1956-59
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1958-59	1959			
	1956	1957	1958	1959		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	95.9	95.7	96.6	99.8	+ 3.3	99.9	99.0	99.5	99.3
Barley	81.8	76.9	73.4	74.1	+ 1.0	74.8	72.7	73.4	75.5
Oats	98.3	83.9	86.2	91.1	+ 5.7	90.3	90.7	90.7	89.3
Rye	53.5	44.0	44.9	46.1	+ 2.7	45.3	45.3	46.1	46.9
Wheat	94.4	91.6	91.6	93.9	+ 2.5	95.0	93.3	93.3	93.3
Wheat flour	82.4	79.5	78.1	75.8	- 2.9	76.2	75.4	76.0	76.2
Whisky	119.2	121.0	117.2	121.2	+ 3.4	120.6	119.0	121.7	122.8
Tobacco, flue-cured	114.5	115.7	123.4	125.0	+ 1.3	126.6	127.3	120.3	123.1
Cattle, dairy	102.2	107.5	128.9	149.4	+15.9	148.5	147.9	149.6	152.9
Cattle, slaughter	96.3	93.9	110.9	126.9	+14.4	124.5	132.1	124.7	105.1
Fish and fish products	122.9	121.9	123.7	125.8	+ 1.7	131.9	122.2	123.7	130.7
Fur skins, undressed	78.3	72.5	77.5	81.1	+ 4.6	75.1	75.4	81.7	86.2
Cattle hides, raw	61.2	59.8	57.0	93.4	+63.9	72.1	98.2	108.6	94.2
Leather, unmanufactured	128.4	126.3	132.2	153.8	+16.3	145.9	155.6	168.1	149.7
Beef and veal, fresh	95.4	94.6	126.1	135.7	+ 7.6	148.8	141.9	132.7	120.1
Milk, processed	100.0	100.0	103.7	102.6	- 1.1	103.4	102.9	102.0	104.9
Eggs in the shell	93.6	69.9	72.7	57.1	-21.5	61.9	54.5	54.7	60.5
Fibres and textiles	106.7	112.4	108.0	107.8	- 0.2	107.1	106.9	108.6	109.1
Wood products and paper	120.1	119.9	119.3	120.2	+ 0.8	118.4	121.0	121.1	120.7
Lumber and timber	106.7	100.4	97.3	99.5	+ 2.3	96.5	102.1	100.2	99.5
Shingles, red cedar	130.0	117.0	113.1	125.3	+10.8	116.8	126.0	133.1	128.0
Plywood	109.6	95.6	93.0	95.8	+ 3.0	87.5	89.6	114.6	93.8
Pulpwood	120.4	126.7	126.6	121.8	- 3.8	109.9	129.0	128.7	128.2
Wood pulp	104.5	104.9	105.6	105.4	- 0.2	106.4	104.8	105.1	104.6
Newsprint paper	134.1	136.8	137.0	137.9	+ 0.7	137.0	137.9	138.1	138.6
Iron and steel and products	143.1	151.5	157.1	161.7	+ 2.9	161.7	162.2	162.3	160.6
Iron ore	144.2	148.8	147.3	145.2	- 1.4	146.3	146.0	145.2	143.3
Pig iron	124.1	129.7	134.0	124.8	- 6.9	134.0	128.1	122.4	123.3
Farm implements and machinery	146.8	156.9	165.9	174.3	+ 5.1	173.8	174.4	174.4	174.4
Machinery (non-farm)	131.7	136.8	141.8	142.8	+ 0.7	143.4	142.7	142.4	142.6
Automobiles, trucks and parts	136.0	144.4	152.3	154.9	+ 1.7	155.4	154.9	154.3	154.8
Non-ferrous metals and products	165.0	153.9	143.6	145.6	+ 1.4	143.8	145.4	146.2	147.2
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	161.8	164.5	156.2	151.2	- 3.2	150.8	151.8	151.4	151.0
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	196.1	134.1	118.2	139.1	+17.7	136.5	141.4	135.9	140.6
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	85.8	71.3	53.5	52.7	- 1.5	51.3	52.2	58.9	52.5
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	224.8	248.2	246.7	236.8	- 4.0	239.0	235.1	237.1	237.0
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	118.3	103.7	78.2	77.1	- 1.4	60.0	78.4	85.2	84.8
Silver, unmanufactured	118.3	118.7	117.4	121.7	+ 3.7	120.0	123.5	120.9	121.3
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	106.7	91.6	74.6	80.6	+ 8.0	76.0	75.3	81.9	88.8
Non-metallic minerals and products	156.1	159.6	165.3	165.0	- 0.2	166.3	167.5	162.6	164.4
Asbestos, unmanufactured	163.6	165.8	170.4	171.3	+ 0.5	175.4	173.2	169.2	169.8
Coal	126.8	132.1	133.2	137.0	+ 2.9	134.2	139.8	134.2	136.8
Abrasives, artificial, crude	157.8	164.1	176.6	169.1	- 4.2	165.8	173.6	166.1	170.8
Chemicals and fertilizer	113.9	113.3	114.5	114.8	+ 0.3	114.7	114.7	114.8	114.8
Fertilizers, chemical	116.3	112.8	114.1	112.5	- 1.4	113.2	112.4	111.9	112.7
Miscellaneous products	126.6	128.9	128.8	128.9	+ 0.1	128.9	130.2	127.7	135.2
Rubber products	158.9	159.4	158.2	156.5	- 1.1	154.5	164.9	155.5	179.5
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	117.3	118.9	120.3	121.4	+ 0.9	120.6	121.1	121.4	122.4
Total domestic exports	121.4	121.0	120.6	122.8	+ 1.8	122.1	122.9	123.0	123.0

¹ Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V p. 48.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1956-59
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1958-59	1959			
	1956	1957	1958	1959		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	122.3	112.4	126.3	116.3	- 7.9	102.8	127.9	106.8	129.5
Barley	430.9	325.9	395.0	332.1	-15.9	328.3	386.1	261.2	352.8
Oats	42.0	118.2	66.9	35.6	-46.8	45.6	39.1	23.3	35.8
Rye	117.6	47.7	66.4	47.5	-28.5	19.2	38.4	110.2	23.2
Wheat	223.6	170.9	200.4	193.6	- 3.4	163.8	225.6	176.0	211.0
Wheat flour	69.4	61.5	71.1	68.5	- 3.7	61.8	73.6	66.6	71.3
Whisky	213.7	205.4	222.4	239.5	+ 7.7	169.7	230.8	250.1	307.4
Tobacco, flue-cured	191.2	241.1	187.4	247.4	+32.0	330.2	467.5	99.4	85.1
Cattle, dairy	27.1	21.4	23.0	17.8	-22.6	14.7	22.8	20.3	13.3
Cattle, slaughter	1.3	94.0	160.6	67.5	-58.0	43.9	107.6	53.1	75.5
Fish and fish products	124.3	125.8	144.9	134.8	- 7.0	109.4	131.0	149.1	145.0
Fur skins, undressed	142.1	153.8	129.4	127.9	- 1.2	194.4	122.5	39.4	167.4
Cattle hides, raw	87.3	130.9	137.9	106.6	-22.7	96.1	138.8	83.6	108.5
Leather, unmanufactured	74.9	83.7	85.6	77.4	- 9.6	74.8	84.8	66.6	82.1
Beef and veal, fresh	10.5	38.6	43.8	18.6	-57.5	13.0	25.5	17.1	18.8
Milk, processed	58.9	49.8	71.1	113.5	+59.6	60.4	131.3	114.8	143.9
Eggs in the shell	7.7	19.0	28.9	35.6	+23.2	28.3	37.1	51.0	25.8
Fibres and textiles	45.5	53.0	42.0	50.9	+21.2	45.7	43.7	49.0	64.7
Wood products and paper	132.2	127.4	124.3	132.3	+ 6.4	112.2	142.1	133.0	140.8
Lumber and timber	156.4	143.2	153.5	165.5	+ 7.8	144.5	193.0	164.6	158.1
Shingles, red cedar	84.3	73.8	79.1	76.0	- 3.9	77.2	94.9	44.7	87.0
Plywood	104.6	103.5	87.3	126.8	+45.2	129.0	164.2	60.2	167.3
Pulpwood	94.9	87.8	62.8	56.0	-10.8	57.9	33.6	72.4	56.9
Wood pulp	137.7	131.7	127.7	139.6	+ 9.3	130.0	142.7	144.0	142.6
Newsprint paper	137.9	136.5	131.5	136.7	+ 4.0	107.7	147.2	141.0	150.6
Iron and steel and products	89.7	100.0	79.1	97.9	+23.8	62.7	97.7	107.2	124.1
Iron ore	1,889.7	1,930.6	1,379.0	2,050.4	+48.7	361.8	2,195.3	3,192.1	2,470.0
Pig iron ³	38,923	87,264	46,627	69,148	+48.3	6,055	81,938	91,046	97,849
Farm implements and machinery	62.3	60.2	79.7	89.2	+11.9	106.2	119.7	65.3	65.8
Machinery (non-farm)	83.7	97.7	77.3	79.2	+ 2.5	65.3	81.2	71.5	98.9
Automobiles, trucks and parts	56.7	50.4	42.9	41.4	- 3.5	53.9	43.8	20.3	37.5
Non-ferrous metals and products	145.8	161.1	182.6	196.2	+ 7.4	155.6	202.6	202.5	222.7
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	156.5	150.4	153.6	164.6	+ 7.2	118.2	160.4	178.6	200.6
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	131.7	146.0	151.9	151.8	- 0.1	93.8	159.9	159.5	194.7
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	118.9	120.1	142.1	140.8	- 0.9	128.8	203.8	111.0	112.2
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	134.3	135.5	116.7	129.8	+11.2	87.2	139.4	135.6	156.9
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	179.0	159.4	150.8	96.8	-35.8	39.8	118.1	110.9	102.9
Silver, unmanufactured	244.6	216.9	244.6	250.9	+ 2.6	230.3	287.8	246.8	239.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	163.8	167.4	175.3	161.4	- 7.9	169.2	162.2	165.4	151.4
Non-metallic minerals and products	202.0	235.8	159.6	187.9	+17.7	154.8	192.5	202.9	200.9
Asbestos, unmanufactured	147.5	156.0	128.6	155.7	+21.1	101.5	165.1	171.2	184.5
Coal	32.2	22.0	18.9	22.6	+19.6	19.7	20.5	20.2	30.6
Abrasives, artificial, crude	134.5	154.4	96.1	122.6	+27.6	128.2	132.1	116.1	113.9
Chemicals and fertilizer	201.1	215.9	215.5	220.1	+ 2.1	203.5	196.5	219.9	260.8
Fertilizers, chemical	116.3	119.3	112.0	119.2	+ 6.4	131.7	121.9	89.0	133.9
Miscellaneous products	104.3	102.1	168.5	86.4	-48.7	72.3	82.3	88.6	97.8
Rubber products	23.2	23.4	20.5	30.4	+48.3	25.8	37.2	33.6	20.4
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	60.4	60.9	55.6	73.1	+31.5	51.7	65.3	82.9	92.0
Total domestic exports	128.5	129.7	130.4	134.2	+ 2.9	110.3	140.9	135.0	150.8

¹ Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XX into appropriate value indexes.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 48.

³ A very large index — not a misprint.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1956-59
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1958-59	1959			
	1956	1957	1958	1959		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1943 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	99.8	104.0	100.3	91.3	- 9.0	91.8	92.6	91.5	91.1
Bananas, fresh	121.9	122.7	117.1	115.2	- 1.6	115.7	115.4	113.4	116.6
Citrus fruits, fresh	160.1	160.7	212.5	167.9	-21.0	162.2	163.5	177.1	172.9
Fruits, dried	126.5	132.4	155.9	156.9	+ 0.6	169.2	166.9	158.8	152.5
Nuts	76.7	73.8	75.0	66.4	-11.5	68.5	66.5	64.3	67.3
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	90.0	93.4	100.6	92.5	- 8.1	102.8	85.0	85.9	122.5
Soybeans	72.7	66.9	63.3	62.5	- 1.3	59.2	65.7	62.8	60.7
Sugar, unrefined	76.9	110.5	79.2	73.7	- 6.9	75.1	74.5	72.9	72.9
Cocoa beans, not roasted	70.8	61.7	112.1	91.9	-18.0	103.7	90.4	89.5	84.6
Coffee, green	214.2	200.4	174.9	140.4	-19.7	143.1	142.3	140.8	136.0
Tea, black	108.5	104.2	102.3	100.9	- 1.4	88.7	106.6	96.6	108.5
Whisky	98.4	94.2	92.8	90.7	- 2.3	91.1	89.2	90.3	92.0
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	72.2	67.9	60.1	57.4	- 4.5	55.1	56.3	64.2	56.4
Fur skins, undressed	78.1	75.0	69.2	68.0	- 1.7	70.3	72.6	62.7	64.9
Fibres and textiles	89.2	90.2	86.6	82.3	- 5.0	83.8	81.0	81.6	83.5
Cotton, raw	92.7	86.9	88.5	83.0	- 6.2	85.7	81.8	79.3	84.6
Cotton fabrics	70.9	69.0	63.9	64.5	+ 0.9	68.1	64.7	63.7	62.0
Jute fabrics, unbleached	52.3	55.0	54.3	56.3	+ 3.7	58.9	56.3	55.6	55.0
Wool, raw	137.9	146.5	118.8	96.7	-18.6	99.4	93.1	104.9	96.5
Wool tops	94.8	110.4	87.3	84.3	- 3.4	77.6	82.8	87.2	88.8
Worsted and serges	82.6	82.6	97.2	91.7	- 5.7	99.1	90.0	86.3	92.3
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	96.7	96.1	100.1	100.4	+ 0.3	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.0
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	60.6	51.9	49.8	54.4	+ 9.2	50.1	52.9	56.8	58.3
Wood products and paper	123.8	126.0	138.7	139.7	+ 0.7	140.3	139.8	139.4	139.2
Paperboard, paper and products	112.7	113.2	115.8	114.7	- 1.0	115.9	114.8	114.2	113.7
Newspapers and periodicals	138.9	144.1	171.4	175.0	+ 2.1	174.9	174.9	175.0	175.0
Iron and steel and products	133.2	138.1	143.1	144.2	+ 0.8	146.2	144.5	143.3	143.1
Iron ore	203.6	208.7	213.6	206.9	- 3.1	212.4	207.2	205.2	202.6
Rolling mill products	148.8	158.1	160.3	156.7	- 2.2	171.0	158.0	149.6	153.0
Farm implements and machinery	122.4	124.5	131.5	134.6	+ 2.4	135.5	134.9	124.3	133.5
Machinery (non-farm)	131.7	136.8	141.8	142.8	+ 0.7	143.4	142.7	142.4	142.6
Automobiles, trucks and parts	124.0	126.6	132.4	134.5	+ 1.6	136.1	135.0	134.0	132.9
Non-ferrous metals and products	132.8	131.3	132.8	135.1	+ 1.7	134.9	135.3	134.8	135.1
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	98.8	93.6	92.9	100.0	+ 7.6	99.5	100.3	99.8	100.1
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	134.9	142.1	147.1	146.8	- 0.2	147.2	146.2	146.8	146.8
Non-metallic minerals and products	102.0	108.5	106.5	101.8	- 4.4	104.3	103.3	100.8	98.8
Bricks and tiles	136.9	139.0	143.2	145.1	+ 1.3	145.8	145.5	144.8	144.2
China tableware	118.1	115.0	120.4	122.8	+ 2.0	121.7	124.4	123.2	122.0
Coal, anthracite	111.4	121.4	115.5	108.4	- 6.1	112.8	111.0	105.5	105.3
Coal, bituminous	96.8	104.5	105.1	103.9	- 1.1	98.6	105.5	108.1	102.0
Glass, plate and sheet	149.6	149.2	150.9	148.7	- 1.5	150.4	149.0	148.1	147.4
Crude petroleum for refining	100.1	107.4	103.6	94.9	- 8.4	102.8	95.7	90.9	90.2
Gasoline and fuel oils	91.4	94.3	90.9	87.5	- 3.7	87.8	90.0	87.2	86.1
Chemicals and fertilizer	111.7	110.9	112.7	110.9	- 1.6	111.7	111.4	111.1	109.9
Fertilizer	117.1	118.6	115.5	115.3	- 0.2	112.1	116.7	119.1	115.2
Paints and pigments	103.9	105.8	109.8	102.0	- 1.6	109.5	108.2	107.4	107.0
Industrial chemicals	115.0	114.3	116.0	114.8	- 1.0	116.1	115.1	114.2	113.6
Miscellaneous products	118.3	113.2	106.9	116.3	+ 8.8	111.4	113.0	118.4	120.7
Rubber products	163.2	147.2	122.0	159.5	+30.7	138.3	149.3	167.7	176.9
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	98.8	97.6	93.6	97.1	- 1.5	98.3	96.3	97.0	96.9
Total imports	113.0	116.4	116.5	114.4	- 1.8	115.6	114.7	113.9	113.7

¹ Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 48.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1956-59
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1958-59	1959			
	1956	1957	1958	1959		1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	167.5	168.3	177.2	200.3	+13.0	159.0	214.5	195.4	228.8
Bananas, fresh	111.7	115.6	117.5	123.1	+ 4.8	101.1	147.3	136.4	107.5
Citrus fruits, fresh	108.1	108.6	90.1	111.7	+24.0	113.6	119.5	82.8	129.4
Fruits, dried	94.2	96.8	103.0	105.9	+ 2.8	60.0	43.2	134.9	181.4
Nuts	88.0	94.4	83.1	98.3	+18.3	73.9	133.2	66.7	117.5
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	775.7	690.4	677.2	736.4	+ 8.7	654.7	1,169.9	488.2	520.7
Soybeans	679.1	718.4	750.1	909.3	+21.2	46.8	861.5	963.7	1,769.7
Sugar, unrefined	115.1	108.5	117.3	121.8	+ 3.8	46.5	180.9	148.0	111.8
Cocoa beans, not roasted	71.5	76.5	61.9	71.1	+14.9	58.5	99.3	78.5	47.9
Coffee, green	124.9	125.9	134.9	153.0	+13.4	132.1	158.5	155.3	166.3
Tea, black	129.7	132.5	127.3	130.0	+ 2.1	117.1	144.5	118.8	140.4
Whisky	113.0	124.3	123.0	108.0	-12.2	69.7	125.0	83.2	154.1
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	166.3	171.7	231.6	235.2	+ 1.6	229.9	205.7	231.8	263.8
Fur skins, undressed	112.0	126.9	135.7	139.7	+ 2.9	207.1	118.5	125.5	107.2
Fibres and textiles	133.2	129.3	127.6	145.6	+14.1	131.7	161.1	142.9	145.9
Cotton, raw	114.1	102.5	84.3	93.5	+10.9	84.5	117.5	69.4	102.5
Cotton fabrics	165.9	178.6	196.1	205.6	+ 4.8	213.5	201.7	180.8	225.0
Jute fabrics, unbleached	122.2	113.6	118.4	124.9	+ 5.5	72.7	149.4	128.6	150.7
Wool, raw	62.7	46.3	37.1	51.1	+37.7	37.4	81.7	41.8	41.9
Wool tops	61.4	59.3	56.7	68.3	+20.5	53.9	83.3	64.9	70.8
Worsted and serges	100.7	96.4	73.6	75.7	+ 2.9	69.2	86.1	82.2	65.8
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	147.5	157.0	142.7	157.8	+10.6	156.8	153.6	162.5	160.4
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	90.8	103.5	85.1	103.7	+21.9	96.2	136.1	70.6	112.3
Wood products and paper	252.2	244.9	231.9	267.1	+15.2	241.4	265.9	281.6	279.8
Paperboard, paper and products	320.8	319.4	329.8	345.8	+ 4.9	322.5	364.9	335.3	361.5
Newspapers and periodicals	170.3	170.7	147.4	149.7	+ 1.6	145.2	150.5	150.8	152.3
Iron and steel and products	212.9	196.2	164.5	184.7	+12.3	165.0	223.7	174.3	175.3
Iron ore	122.6	112.4	87.4	84.5	- 3.3	2.4	131.7	122.5	84.2
Rolling mill products	188.0	166.7	110.7	104.4	- 5.7	78.2	137.3	104.7	96.1
Farm implements and machinery	135.5	116.1	107.7	145.3	+34.9	122.7	207.9	144.1	106.5
Machinery (non-farm)	219.8	212.6	173.1	188.8	+ 9.1	157.3	223.4	189.1	185.7
Automobiles, trucks and parts	286.1	243.3	238.4	299.5	+25.6	329.4	340.1	238.8	288.9
Non-ferrous metals and products	242.3	241.3	213.2	226.9	+ 6.4	193.3	234.7	245.0	235.3
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	105.0	115.5	96.2	116.2	+20.8	76.9	129.7	115.9	142.7
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	307.0	282.4	262.7	295.4	+12.4	243.8	300.0	336.2	302.1
Non-metallic minerals and products	123.6	117.9	105.3	113.7	+ 8.0	95.9	106.4	124.2	129.3
Bricks and tiles	164.8	143.9	114.9	135.9	+18.3	103.7	146.2	140.1	154.0
China tableware	94.2	89.8	94.3	90.5	- 4.0	84.1	110.3	87.4	79.7
Coal, anthracite	47.7	35.9	29.4	28.6	- 2.7	27.9	21.4	28.7	36.8
Coal, bituminous	78.1	67.9	50.0	49.1	- 1.8	40.3	43.7	59.7	52.7
Glass, plate and sheet	128.8	102.3	118.9	154.9	+30.3	157.6	172.8	138.1	151.1
Crude petroleum for refining	141.0	148.2	137.7	152.3	+10.6	148.7	146.0	156.7	158.8
Gasoline and fuel oils	160.7	150.9	131.4	155.5	+18.3	83.6	102.1	204.4	233.1
Chemicals and fertilizer	216.8	222.8	217.4	248.6	+14.4	222.7	272.4	234.1	264.4
Fertilizer	171.1	178.8	186.4	190.9	+ 2.4	132.5	229.4	166.4	230.9
Paints and pigments	171.9	152.9	136.1	153.0	+12.4	132.9	170.1	149.5	159.4
Industrial chemicals	202.9	181.9	149.0	160.0	+ 7.4	124.8	163.7	158.6	193.8
Miscellaneous products	297.7	307.5	331.3	324.7	- 2.0	313.6	383.5	304.1	304.6
Rubber products	149.4	153.5	169.3	184.8	+ 9.2	164.6	224.9	176.3	180.7
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	575.4	548.0	575.9	636.6	+10.5	587.9	728.6	647.0	583.3
Total imports	187.5	179.6	165.6	183.9	+11.1	160.9	204.5	181.7	188.2

¹ Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XXII into appropriate value indexes.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 48.

E. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
1955							
January	304,341	178,986	62,619	17,158	24,093	12,510	8,975
February	295,768	177,233	54,901	17,196	19,969	12,743	13,727
March	347,389	208,882	65,073	19,349	26,216	13,011	14,858
April	334,400	190,503	69,792	21,018	25,912	12,026	15,149
May	365,373	216,674	66,460	23,840	30,853	14,167	13,380
June	375,496	227,040	65,109	19,201	36,363	13,091	14,693
July	345,902	196,851	62,987	18,404	36,927	15,430	15,304
August	379,219	237,164	62,633	25,064	26,872	13,311	14,175
September	381,358	224,143	71,828	30,022	32,392	14,235	8,739
October	371,603	231,472	61,113	20,747	32,562	12,904	12,806
November	383,997	234,036	63,528	17,734	43,024	12,209	13,466
December	373,481	224,654	61,600	18,895	38,955	14,610	14,768
1956							
January	357,846	211,752	72,435	19,255	29,872	13,312	11,220
February	346,207	211,041	58,268	19,150	33,770	11,366	12,613
March	325,838	203,230	48,801	20,658	29,501	10,884	12,764
April	380,667	231,229	65,116	19,633	34,820	13,840	16,028
May	426,253	255,858	58,434	24,958	55,228	15,199	16,576
June	421,336	227,497	65,226	28,211	66,806	15,726	17,871
July	421,364	230,642	75,496	21,856	61,488	15,547	16,334
August	417,408	260,284	67,987	18,876	39,271	12,842	18,148
September	400,281	229,073	75,109	19,576	41,343	14,483	20,197
October	445,881	277,824	66,779	17,551	45,732	20,459	17,537
November	415,915	235,907	83,246	22,181	43,516	15,051	16,014
December	401,446	228,747	74,217	20,213	44,302	17,039	16,927
1957							
January	392,280	212,424	62,029	22,615	50,103	21,297	23,812
February	337,082	207,448	50,823	18,023	32,707	13,678	14,404
March	357,940	220,260	44,472	14,533	43,033	20,082	15,560
April	362,336	221,624	52,824	17,644	37,814	17,491	14,940
May	433,862	259,089	67,114	23,141	43,860	22,366	18,293
June	383,991	227,327	55,518	20,678	49,033	16,496	14,938
July	432,500	246,762	66,995	20,521	52,336	22,008	23,877
August	423,679	266,806	67,511	16,757	34,552	18,967	19,086
September	410,302	246,803	65,937	17,605	44,330	15,819	19,808
October	394,260	251,588	54,031	19,581	37,654	15,025	16,380
November	422,057	248,422	71,765	20,345	49,239	20,166	12,119
December	438,591	238,092	61,880	28,571	72,175	20,446	17,427
1958							
January	377,396	221,985	58,943	22,940	41,167	19,422	12,939
February	316,216	192,620	41,283	25,339	34,239	10,856	11,879
March	365,492	216,820	52,684	26,854	38,121	15,067	15,947
April	367,492	225,021	50,732	24,635	38,602	15,075	13,427
May	473,203	240,361	80,686	31,049	89,331	16,689	15,086
June	416,980	224,194	77,765	26,618	57,823	14,687	15,894
July	410,198	240,452	73,421	26,162	43,214	13,451	13,498
August	405,527	232,104	63,499	20,772	51,177	16,291	21,684
September	384,085	257,542	55,817	16,172	38,926	9,141	6,487
October	442,802	263,080	77,107	19,837	51,992	16,111	14,675
November	394,279	230,090	71,910	28,636	33,702	14,613	15,328
December	437,766	263,799	67,728	21,110	48,786	17,654	18,690
1959							
January	341,297	192,880	54,969	25,698	40,124	13,768	13,858
February	314,334	199,282	49,695	19,193	21,466	10,685	14,012
March	370,050	235,030	56,093	20,719	30,586	12,765	14,857
April	393,027	253,421	55,202	16,234	40,643	13,750	13,777
May	421,469	262,407	67,182	25,897	35,751	15,447	14,785
June	504,345	308,461	75,865	28,774	51,759	15,436	24,050
July	418,415	272,326	52,263	27,610	32,411	13,852	19,954
August	402,070	236,900	68,264	18,821	42,589	15,308	20,188
September	443,657	270,190	78,705	20,857	44,309	14,412	15,183
October	456,415	285,938	72,059	26,697	40,780	12,843	18,097
November	483,330	291,221	78,244	27,652	46,204	17,741	22,267
December	473,072	275,096	77,260	23,309	58,496	16,082	22,829

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000						
1955							
January	300,581	223,188	27,125	11,309	9,740	21,837	7,381
February	302,145	228,252	24,985	10,841	9,268	21,610	7,189
March	365,278	275,337	32,007	13,441	12,171	24,671	7,650
April	369,726	273,548	33,452	18,167	14,834	23,644	6,081
May	421,042	308,019	36,459	20,540	17,261	28,610	10,154
June	389,328	289,704	25,994	20,490	15,998	26,722	10,419
July	358,227	262,236	32,842	16,275	15,559	23,438	7,877
August	405,037	280,042	44,173	18,391	17,185	32,543	12,702
September	400,699	290,837	30,907	23,105	18,933	27,199	9,688
October	443,607	320,437	37,861	21,178	21,877	31,222	11,032
November	433,358	295,125	39,595	24,634	26,152	31,597	16,256
December	378,756	284,418	27,717	10,990	17,894	25,817	11,921
1956							
January	397,558	289,569	32,832	12,813	15,531	33,035	13,779
February	398,677	300,400	30,384	13,041	14,331	30,369	10,151
March	454,807	354,360	33,477	13,138	15,495	27,840	10,498
April	516,890	386,419	49,638	13,917	25,213	30,690	11,014
May	534,764	384,855	48,874	26,359	27,975	32,215	14,484
June	478,933	349,225	40,734	18,263	25,916	28,083	16,711
July	466,480	328,941	45,053	22,393	26,318	29,710	14,065
August	453,289	312,260	41,957	21,056	25,372	34,996	17,649
September	419,110	294,065	35,026	21,104	25,795	28,360	14,760
October	525,584	380,347	42,582	21,476	32,616	27,615	20,947
November	509,856	359,938	47,464	26,198	31,796	30,580	13,880
December	391,003	291,016	28,349	11,051	20,162	27,983	12,442
1957							
January	451,636	340,808	34,883	16,266	17,866	30,400	11,412
February	424,456	324,219	34,237	10,198	17,236	29,829	8,736
March	460,087	346,791	42,541	15,195	20,098	27,695	7,767
April	523,640	382,637	51,101	19,850	30,140	30,502	9,411
May	540,002	384,990	48,884	29,770	29,529	35,914	10,915
June	443,640	312,816	41,847	19,227	24,526	31,920	13,305
July	463,967	319,930	43,800	21,576	25,548	37,071	16,041
August	449,950	303,972	45,548	20,897	26,568	39,757	13,208
September	426,194	293,592	37,330	24,610	28,097	26,700	15,865
October	465,636	315,088	42,955	26,089	28,373	32,279	20,852
November	440,153	292,616	48,733	22,870	30,712	28,496	16,726
December	383,986	269,933	35,460	12,505	20,704	28,951	16,433
1958							
January	389,163	280,681	36,940	11,635	16,877	29,025	14,005
February	358,094	251,409	34,521	12,741	16,426	29,328	13,669
March	418,706	309,164	43,273	11,639	19,509	23,914	11,208
April	436,831	303,886	50,629	18,043	25,960	24,506	13,807
May	473,832	322,284	54,723	24,205	27,192	29,490	15,937
June	436,449	305,054	43,239	20,939	24,502	27,515	15,198
July	417,101	275,203	47,464	15,579	28,753	31,964	18,138
August	370,390	239,572	35,449	22,955	26,602	29,633	16,179
September	408,227	284,968	36,390	14,525	26,953	29,590	15,801
October	481,257	317,730	47,853	23,543	36,472	33,406	22,253
November	444,739	289,713	48,410	22,840	33,695	30,953	19,129
December	415,704	280,482	39,615	11,371	30,811	30,366	23,058
1959							
January	403,290	285,207	34,684	14,297	22,554	28,174	18,374
February	381,568	278,307	31,195	10,993	18,483	27,109	15,481
March	432,657	307,307	41,773	12,360	23,807	29,598	17,812
April	517,551	355,030	59,630	21,940	32,687	31,489	16,775
May	505,877	332,687	60,327	26,089	37,341	28,304	21,129
June	512,420	353,779	52,646	25,170	32,817	27,699	20,309
July	478,519	319,703	51,963	20,620	36,193	26,910	23,128
August	427,342	272,038	56,046	21,559	30,659	25,571	21,469
September	448,512	285,746	45,824	24,807	35,513	30,513	26,110
October	480,367	317,917	51,216	24,214	37,136	26,200	23,683
November	480,220	304,216	56,866	24,883	40,188	29,093	24,968
December	440,393	297,127	46,402	14,100	28,707	28,074	25,983

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1948	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Price indexes										
Domestic exports:										
January	97.2	116.3	125.5	119.6	115.8	114.5	119.3	122.4	120.6	122.2
February	99.2	118.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	116.0	119.9	121.7	121.1	122.0
March	98.4	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.7	120.8	122.5	121.7	122.3
April	99.1	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.7	121.4	122.0	121.7	123.0
May	97.8	122.4	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.4	120.0	121.6	120.6	123.0
June	97.8	123.4	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.4	122.2	122.1	120.6	122.8
July	98.6	124.3	121.0	118.6	115.4	117.6	121.7	121.1	120.0	123.3
August	99.9	126.0	120.7	118.7	115.0	118.1	122.0	120.7	120.4	123.1
September	102.6	125.4	120.1	118.8	114.4	118.5	122.0	120.7	120.5	122.7
October	104.8	125.9	120.3	118.3	114.7	119.2	122.4	120.2	120.9	123.0
November	105.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	114.5	119.1	122.5	120.0	121.2	123.3
December	104.9	126.2	119.2	116.1	114.5	119.4	122.2	120.0	121.5	123.3
Annual index	100.0	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.4	121.0	120.6	122.8
Physical volume indexes										
January	94.8	96.0	101.2	103.8	88.0	104.5	117.9	126.0	123.3	110.0
February	81.9	77.4	97.4	90.5	92.8	100.3	113.5	108.9	102.9	101.5
March	90.8	95.0	111.6	100.8	107.0	117.1	106.0	114.9	118.3	119.2
April	83.7	95.0	110.7	98.5	98.5	111.7	123.3	116.8	119.0	125.9
May	112.7	103.3	123.4	125.4	119.7	122.4	137.4	140.3	154.6	135.0
June	93.1	99.1	121.5	135.3	114.6	124.7	135.6	123.7	136.2	161.8
July	99.2	117.9	119.8	129.7	109.7	115.6	136.2	140.4	134.7	133.7
August	87.6	108.7	112.3	113.0	109.5	126.2	134.5	138.0	132.6	128.8
September	107.3	99.8	109.7	111.3	113.0	126.5	129.0	133.6	125.6	142.5
October	114.3	115.3	121.7	113.6	107.5	122.6	143.2	129.0	144.3	146.2
November	109.3	117.6	125.8	117.2	124.7	126.8	133.5	138.3	128.1	154.4
December	117.5	117.7	127.9	119.6	131.7	122.9	129.1	143.7	141.9	151.2
Annual index	100.0	103.8	115.2	113.4	109.9	118.5	128.5	129.7	130.4	134.2
Price indexes										
Imports:										
January	97.1	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.5	109.0	113.4	115.0	119.3	114.9
February	98.0	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.1	109.6	113.8	116.1	119.1	115.8
March	98.0	124.8	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.4	114.4	116.6	118.6	115.7
April	99.1	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.0	110.6	113.8	117.3	117.5	115.0
May	99.8	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.2	109.7	113.1	116.5	116.7	114.7
June	99.9	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8	113.5	116.4	115.3	114.7
July	98.8	129.9	107.9	109.9	110.7	109.1	112.4	115.6	114.8	114.2
August	99.5	127.3	106.6	110.2	110.3	109.6	112.4	115.6	115.3	114.1
September	100.2	126.4	106.7	111.0	109.8	111.3	112.0	116.4	116.3	113.8
October	101.7	124.1	107.7	110.7	109.4	112.1	112.8	117.4	116.7	113.5
November	102.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	109.0	112.8	113.0	116.7	115.8	113.5
December	102.8	121.5	108.4	110.0	109.0	113.6	113.5	117.8	114.8	114.2
Annual index	100.0	126.2	110.4	116.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	116.4	116.5	114.4
Physical volume indexes										
January	96.5	123.8	115.6	134.7	115.2	126.4	160.7	180.0	149.5	160.8
February	84.7	101.5	108.4	129.2	120.8	126.4	160.5	167.5	137.8	151.0
March	91.6	124.4	127.5	148.6	145.6	151.6	182.2	180.9	161.8	171.4
April	104.1	138.2	127.9	160.3	140.3	153.3	208.2	204.6	170.4	206.3
May	102.6	141.1	155.5	171.7	145.2	175.9	216.7	212.4	186.1	202.2
June	106.1	124.7	132.2	164.7	168.0 ¹	162.5	193.4	174.7	173.5	204.8
July	103.5	128.3	141.4	162.8	135.8	150.5	190.2	183.9	166.6	192.0
August	94.4	124.7	125.0	136.3	132.5	169.3	184.8	178.4	147.3	171.7
September	100.5	109.8	144.6	145.6	129.0	165.0	171.5	167.8	160.9	180.7
October	108.9	123.3	155.0	142.3	134.5	181.4	213.6	182.2	189.0	194.0
November	105.7	120.1	149.7	142.2	152.5	176.1	206.8	172.8	176.0	193.9
December	102.8	100.5	141.1	137.2	137.8	152.8	157.9	149.4	165.9	176.7
Annual index	100.0	121.2	135.5	148.3	138.4	157.9	187.5	179.6	165.6	183.9

¹ The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXVII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, 1948=100

Quarter	Domestic exports					Imports				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Price indexes										
First quarter	115.7	120.0	122.0	121.0	122.1	109.6	113.8	116.0	119.0	115.6
Second quarter	117.8	121.8	121.9	121.0	122.9	110.1	113.4	116.7	116.5	114.7
Third quarter	118.2	121.8	120.8	120.2	123.0	109.9	112.3	115.7	115.4	113.9
Fourth quarter	119.2	122.3	120.1	121.1	123.0	112.8	113.0	117.2	115.5	113.7
Physical volume indexes										
First quarter	107.3	112.5	116.8	115.0	110.3	134.9	167.9	175.9	149.7	160.9
Second quarter	119.6	132.2	126.9	136.4	140.9	163.8	206.2	197.3	176.7	204.5
Third quarter	122.7	133.3	137.4	131.0	135.0	161.8	182.1	176.9	158.3	181.7
Fourth quarter	124.2	135.4	137.0	138.2	150.8	170.0	192.8	168.1	177.5	188.2

TABLE XXVIII. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

	U.S. dollar in Canada					Pound sterling in Canada				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Canadian cents per unit										
January	96.60	99.87	96.07	98.47	96.69	269.12	280.35	268.63	277.07	271.40
February	97.69	99.91	95.83	98.10	97.49	271.97	280.43	268.21	276.29	273.92
March	98.43	99.87	95.61	97.73	96.98	274.81	280.17	267.10	275.19	272.78
April	98.62	99.68	95.97	97.06	96.35	275.86	279.93	267.71	273.45	271.40
May	98.59	99.18	95.56	96.69	96.70	275.69	278.49	266.76	272.28	271.03
June	98.44	98.53	95.32	96.18	95.88	274.66	276.16	266.02	270.44	269.71
July	98.46	98.18	95.09	96.00	95.74	274.25	274.30	265.12	269.23	269.21
August	98.51	98.12	94.80	96.46	95.44	274.56	273.11	263.83	270.65	268.18
September	98.78	97.77	95.92	97.68	95.16	275.22	272.14	267.19	273.88	266.82
October	99.53	97.32	96.47	97.07	94.77	277.96	271.06	270.13	272.54	265.97
November	99.94	96.44	96.24	96.83	95.03	280.04	268.36	269.76	271.71	266.35
December	99.95	96.05	97.74	96.46	95.12	280.15	267.54	274.29	270.50	266.21
Annual average	98.63	98.41	95.88	97.06	95.90	275.35	275.16	267.88	272.76	269.39

Source: Bank of Canada. Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Prices and Price Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXIX. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months

Month	Average 1935-39	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5	12.5	13.9	14.8	11.9
February	9.4	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7	12.7	12.5	18.1	15.7
March	11.6	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2	12.4	12.1	11.5	9.8
April	8.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9	12.5	10.8	10.9	14.0
May	9.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0	14.0	15.4	13.3	12.8
June	10.7	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.6	13.3	12.9	5.2	15.0	13.6
July	9.2	13.4	14.9	9.3	13.6	11.9	11.1	12.7	13.5	11.3
August	9.7	11.0	9.6	10.7	13.3	13.1	14.5	3.9	11.9	11.3
September	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	12.2	12.2	10.2	12.9	10.3
October	12.6	8.2	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.7	12.3	16.3	14.3	9.3
November	11.2	7.7	13.6	9.1	12.3	15.0	12.3	16.4	11.6	12.6
December	10.9	18.3	13.5	9.8	13.7	13.4	10.4	17.1	12.5	15.0
Total	124.4	149.8	150.1	144.3	154.7	154.9	149.8	146.5	160.3	147.6

Note: Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safe-keeping in Canada. Such sales, commencing in April, 1956, are now included in the figures for new gold production available for export.

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1958 and 1959

Section and division codes	Title description	To all countries		To United States ¹		To United Kingdom	
		1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
0	Food	1,028,321	952,905	347,173	265,863	266,606	266,549
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	98,487	52,837	97,129	51,913	87	11
01	Meat and meat preparations	62,714	48,612	55,105	38,899	942	737
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	22,730	39,947	1,105	978	4,647	13,220
03	Fish and fish preparations	147,051	135,958	93,187	92,275	23,149	17,739
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	630,225	603,169	55,037	46,600	223,592	209,527
05	Fruits and vegetables	31,329	26,381	17,282	12,381	4,695	6,001
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	4,829	5,708	4,623	5,404	34	45
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,178	1,254	1,018	1,131	15	11
08	Fodders, (except unmilled cereals)	28,158	36,350	16,983	15,699	9,207	18,302
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	1,620	2,511	704	783	238	957
1	Beverages and tobacco	93,429	108,365	68,583	76,753	15,008	20,574
11	Beverages	74,533	82,757	68,511	76,353	551	544
12	Tobacco and manufactures	18,896	25,609	72	399	14,457	20,031
2	Crude materials, inedible	1,468,495	1,643,435	1,042,574	1,181,139	203,542	205,913
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	37,259	40,123	23,532	25,415	6,636	6,422
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	67,001	59,395	811	1,093	25,204	22,689
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ²	398	826	388	818	4	8
24	Wood, lumber and cork	340,851	367,537	265,040	306,389	43,107	31,931
25	Pulp and waste paper	288,034	314,789	241,914	256,859	25,023	25,016
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	6,145	6,953	3,262	3,602	1,276	1,119
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	120,162	151,957	73,386	90,905	9,457	10,114
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	579,300	669,859	410,928	468,589	90,021	106,629
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	29,294	31,997	23,313	27,468	2,814	1,985
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	112,917	118,179	110,725	115,097	1,115	1,220
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	10,965	12,146	880	1,379	4,749	7,939
5	Chemicals	225,145	232,876	104,385	114,443	40,277	31,934
51	Chemical elements and compounds	36,089	43,635	25,852	32,604	6,852	6,972
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	421	1,009	421	1,009	0	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	2,611	2,915	760	852	21	66
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10,144	7,301	1,201	576	3,284	401
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	510	447	258	204	1	5
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	46,615	49,108	40,226	41,152	0	1
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ²	128,754	128,462	35,668	38,047	30,120	24,489
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	1,458,908	1,614,061	981,178	1,129,120	226,246	236,121
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	11,992	12,857	5,922	7,325	1,807	1,733
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	7,827	11,448	4,044	6,827	54	55
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	57,329	68,335	45,659	54,179	7,888	10,803
64	Paper, paperboard and products	722,311	758,927	605,876	633,225	57,230	64,604
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	14,556	17,213	5,797	6,616	1,750	577
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	14,332	16,062	8,184	12,829	3,320	328
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	17,119	17,143	15,906	15,891	263	261
68	Base metals (including iron)	593,908	686,473	281,069	376,729	153,270	156,699
69	Manufactures of metals	19,476	25,602	8,720	15,498	663	1,061
7	Machinery and transport equipment	438,920	395,766	206,120	260,616	16,963	21,230
71	Machinery other than electric	218,739	256,408	156,968	197,001	3,623	6,264
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	35,620	41,982	15,278	17,527	992	883
73	Transport equipment	184,561	97,375	33,875	46,088	12,348	14,082
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	39,607	47,924	23,635	28,964	1,881	2,438
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1,265	1,338	116	175	2	15
82	Furniture and related fixtures	793	1,204	276	416	14	10
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	71	188	37	153	6	2
84	Clothing	4,374	5,319	2,758	3,508	253	160
85	Footwear	1,855	2,827	978	1,862	146	212
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	14,678	15,645	8,074	8,643	699	840
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	16,570	21,402	11,397	14,206	761	1,200
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	17,636	14,453	10,541	8,531	283	352
91	Postal packages	5,630	5,990	4,679	5,008	81	99
92	Live animals not for food	2,551	2,164	2,311	1,877	194	244
93	Returned goods and special transactions	9,455	6,299	3,551	1,646	8	9
	Grand total, exports covered by S.I.T.C.	4,894,343	5,140,110	2,895,795	3,181,903	776,669	794,271

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

² The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1958 and 1959

Section and division codes	Title description	From all countries		From United States ¹		From United Kingdom	
		1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
0	Food	527,679	538,957	254,545	272,334	19,686	23,362
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	3,313	10,515	3,224	10,403	80	112
01	Meat and meat preparations	32,089	34,008	14,970	14,803	356	436
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	9,382	10,178	4,465	4,694	82	135
03	Fish and fish preparations	14,871	14,491	6,866	6,700	309	423
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	31,329	30,275	21,727	21,856	3,811	4,386
05	Fruits and vegetables	232,279	239,117	164,643	172,103	2,363	2,073
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	71,206	68,954	4,026	3,905	3,384	3,726
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	118,672	111,067	20,961	18,396	8,905	11,657
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	10,506	16,383	10,430	16,362	5	3
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	4,033	3,968	3,233	3,113	391	411
1	Beverages and tobacco	30,779	28,935	6,355	5,586	11,049	10,020
11	Beverages	24,736	23,452	2,492	1,800	10,607	9,745
12	Tobacco and manufactures	6,043	5,483	3,863	3,786	442	274
2	Crude materials, inedible	379,751	450,233	252,009	295,153	23,507	25,039
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	27,681	31,988	19,707	23,799	4,710	4,237
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	32,694	35,653	26,310	31,801	51	1
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic	29,670	50,932	13,852	24,723	266	570
24	Wood, lumber and cork	40,834	51,365	38,763	48,671	11	11
25	Pulp and waste paper	10,002	11,655	9,827	10,764	26	17
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	88,677	92,230	45,593	38,851	14,569	16,081
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	49,099	51,686	41,158	44,041	2,228	1,933
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	76,994	99,218	40,031	55,342	217	382
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	24,099	25,506	16,769	17,161	1,428	1,808
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	501,950	509,791	177,817	164,510	1,756	3,133
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	31,126	28,978	14,623	14,018	4,585	3,192
5	Chemicals	292,905	321,299	245,909	267,931	25,109	27,897
51	Chemical elements and compounds	51,451	52,905	42,203	42,354	4,947	5,307
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	11,745	10,384	10,142	9,046	353	649
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	32,455	34,504	20,505	21,033	7,607	8,288
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	21,634	23,152	17,051	17,209	2,394	2,963
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	14,659	14,542	12,382	12,304	664	704
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	11,964	11,920	10,116	10,522	35	19
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	148,996	173,892	133,510	155,464	9,109	9,967
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	1,067,667	1,096,122	726,180	706,376	180,446	185,324
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	14,850	18,188	8,083	9,061	5,695	7,400
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	27,892	31,010	24,102	25,652	1,742	2,394
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	37,018	50,131	17,662	26,040	4,643	5,239
64	Paper, paperboard and products	58,638	61,438	55,124	57,364	1,895	2,119
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	245,177	261,014	130,170	133,588	58,167	60,832
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	100,877	112,375	59,338	67,065	22,895	22,880
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	27,980	29,372	7,143	7,896	10,482	9,429
68	Base metals (including iron)	297,049	258,102	217,152	157,741	46,004	49,731
69	Manufactures of metal	258,186	274,492	207,405	221,970	28,922	25,301
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,704,893	1,965,574	1,396,566	1,572,146	206,359	261,783
71	Machinery other than electric	889,321	1,023,398	773,809	890,416	75,033	89,525
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	269,159	301,186	211,878	222,663	37,967	54,092
73	Transport equipment	546,413	640,991	410,878	459,067	93,359	118,165
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	433,180	485,940	311,266	334,142	43,228	46,293
81	Building fixtures and fittings	27,580	27,692	23,362	22,976	2,031	1,819
82	Furniture and related fixtures	17,976	21,321	14,959	17,777	905	891
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	8,418	10,285	5,218	6,356	1,230	1,436
84	Clothing	55,711	70,779	19,708	20,645	13,593	13,617
85	Footwear	13,195	17,745	3,759	3,786	4,348	5,447
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc. ..	98,141	104,687	70,877	74,534	5,573	6,428
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	212,158	233,431	173,382	188,069	15,548	16,654
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	80,260	82,352	74,624	76,563	2,781	2,531
91	Postal packages	53,583	54,514	50,690	51,692	1,386	1,323
92	Live animals not for food	2,576	2,619	1,909	1,864	390	343
93	Returned goods and special transactions	24,101	25,219	22,024	23,007	1,005	866
	Grand total, imports covered by S.I.T.C.	5,050,189	5,508,181	3,459,893	3,708,760	518,505	588,573

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

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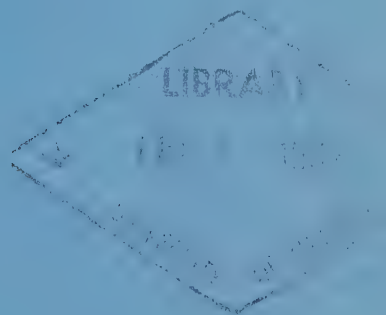
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CALENDAR YEAR, 1960



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FOREWORD

The *Review of Foreign Trade* is an annual publication designed to provide information on Canadian trade for the general reader. Both summary tables and textual commentary, including some analysis of trade statistics, are presented. Also, from time to time, special material relating to Canada's trade is discussed. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on Canadian foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual *Trade of Canada* publications.

This report was prepared by Mr. W.G. Stark, under the general direction of Mr. L.A. Shackleton, Chief of the External Trade Section, and Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the International Trade Division.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,

December 1, 1961.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,

Dominion Statistician.

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

General Trends

Canada's total trade with other countries reached a new peak in 1960. The combined value of exports and imports for the year totalled \$10,887.6 million, an increase of 2.2% over the previous record of \$10,649.2 million attained in 1959. Total exports (domestic exports and re-exports) in 1960 were valued at \$5,395.3 million, a rise of 5.0% over the 1959 figures. Imports valued at \$5,492.3 million, were only fractionally below the high level of the preceding year. The import balance, at \$97.1 million, was reduced to slightly more than one-quarter of that for 1959 and was the lowest since 1954. This situation developed unevenly throughout the year, with exports climbing irregularly but with lesser impetus at the close and imports tending to decrease somewhat in the last half of the year.

Over the five-year period from 1956 to 1960, export and import prices remained relatively steady. During 1960, the average price levels of domestic exports and of imports showed small advances and, as import prices increased more than export prices, the terms of trade were slightly less favourable.

The physical volume of domestic exports rose at approximately the same rate as their value and the physical volume of imports declined somewhat more than their value. Table I traces the movements in Canadian trade totals and in the indexes of price and volume over the past five years, and shows the percentage changes during the last two years. It also indicates the recurring rise in the constant dollar value of exports over the five-year period and the fluctuations in value of imports and total trade on a 1948 basis.

The general trend of Canada's trade during the past decade is pictured in Chart I and the higher level of both exports and imports attained during the past five years is noticeable. Following the very large increases in 1955 and 1956, the total value of Canadian trade reached a new plateau. In 1957 and 1958 exports were virtually unchanged and there was considerable decline in imports in 1958, but in 1959 and 1960 exports began climbing again and imports generally regained their earlier level.

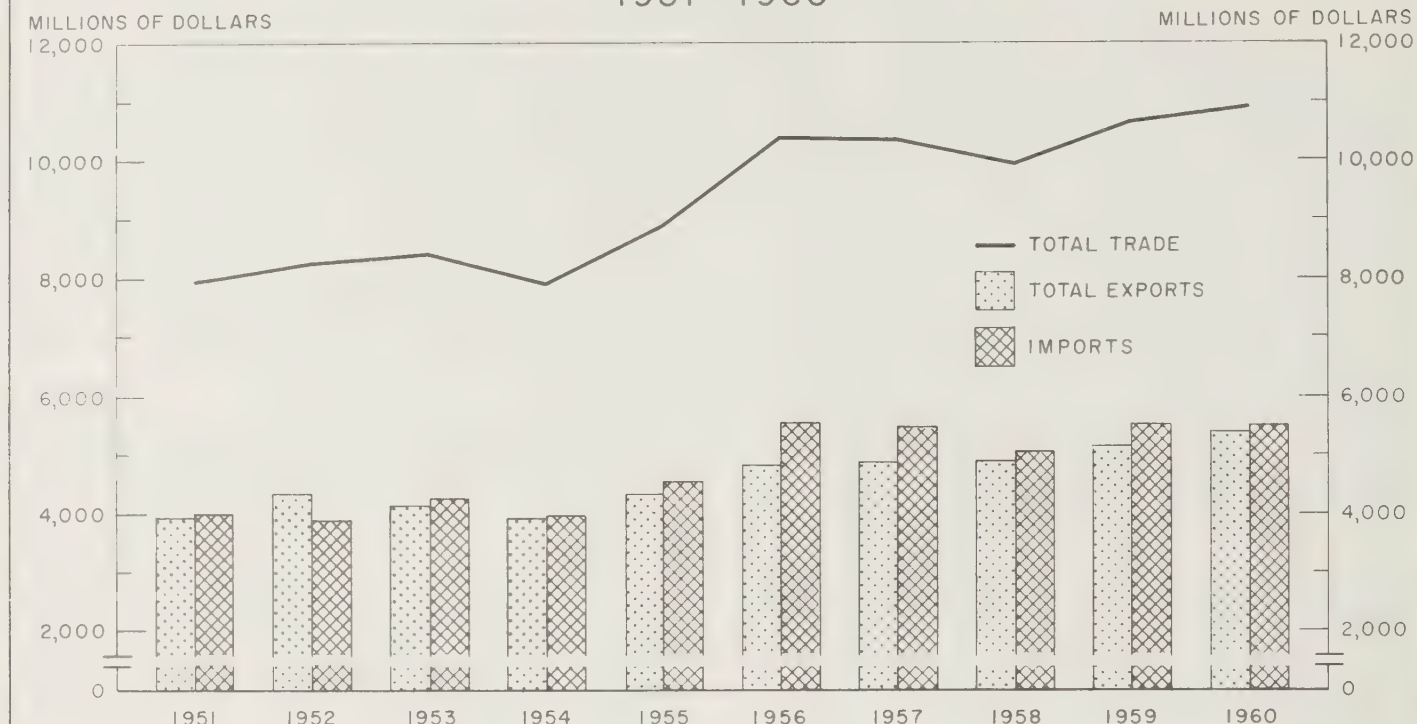
TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar year					Change from	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958 to 1959	1959 to 1960
	\$'000,000					%	
Value of trade:							
Total exports ¹	4,833.8	4,884.1	4,894.3	5,140.3	5,395.3	+ 5.0	+5.0
Domestic exports ¹	4,760.4	4,788.9	4,791.4	5,021.7	5,264.1	+ 4.8	+4.8
Re-exports ¹	73.3	95.3	102.9	118.6	131.2	—	—
Imports	5,547.0	5,473.3	5,050.5	5,508.9	5,492.3	+ 9.1	-0.3
Total trade	10,380.7	10,357.5	9,944.8	10,649.2	10,887.6	+ 7.1	+2.2
Trade balance	-713.2	-589.2	-156.1	-368.6	-97.1	—	—
Price indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports	121.4	121.0	120.6	122.8	123.2	+ 1.8	+0.3
Imports	113.0	116.4	116.5	114.4	116.1	- 1.8	+1.5
Terms of trade ²	107.4	104.0	103.5	107.3	106.1	+ 3.7	-1.1
Volume indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports	128.5	129.3	130.4	134.2	140.3	+ 2.9	+4.5
Imports	187.5	179.6	165.6	183.9	180.7	+11.1	-1.7
Constant dollar values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total exports	3,986.1	4,039.6	4,061.3	4,193.0	4,385.8	+ 3.2	+4.6
Imports	4,908.9	4,702.1	4,335.2	4,815.5	4,730.7	+11.1	-1.8
Total trade	8,895.0	8,741.7	8,396.5	9,008.5	9,116.5	+ 7.3	+1.2

¹ Exclusive of transfer of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1956, \$96.4 million; 1957, \$62.5 million; 1958, \$112.4 million; 1959, \$46.2 million; 1960, \$18.3 million.

² Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1951-1960



During 1959 and extending into the first part of 1960, international trade and economic activity increased among the more industrialized nations—particularly in Western European countries, the United States and Japan. The latter part of 1960 saw some decline in production in the United States and the United Kingdom, and in Western Europe and in Japan the rate of advance was slower towards the close of the year. In addition, the primary producing countries were faced with a considerable decrease in the purchasing power of their basic export commodities. Nevertheless, Canadian exports to most main regions and to practically all leading countries, with the exception of the United States, India and Venezuela, expanded in 1960.

Some changes in direction were noticeable in Canada's export trade in 1960 with smaller shipments to the United States and 20% more to overseas areas. During that year, 56.3% of total exports went to the United States as contrasted with 61.9% in 1959. The United Kingdom's share was 17.1%, an increase from 15.5% in 1959, and other Commonwealth countries and Ireland took 6.3% in 1960 as against 5.5% in 1959. European countries absorbed 11.8% compared with 9.5% in 1959, reflecting the general increase in economic growth there. The share of exports forwarded to Latin America remained approximately the same and the increased proportion taken by the remaining countries represented mainly larger purchases by Japan.

Imports showed less variation and the shares provided by the principal suppliers—the United States at 67.3% and the United Kingdom at 10.7% were practically identical in 1959 and 1960. The proportion of imports from Commonwealth countries rose slightly, as did that from Europe; the percentages of shipments received from Latin America and from other countries decreased. Table 2 shows the percentages of total exports to and imports from the main trading areas during the past three years.

The importance of foreign trade to the Canadian economy is reflected in the fact that exports of goods and services have been close to 20% of the gross national expenditure in recent years while imports of goods and services have been slightly more. As shown in Table 4, Canada in 1960 ranked fifth among the major trading nations of the world in the total value of commodities exchanged, preceded only by the United States, the United Kingdom, the German Federal Republic and France. In recent years, including 1959, Canada had been fourth, but increased activity in France during 1960 put the value of that country's total trade above that of Canada's. On a per capita basis, Canada's position has declined considerably, dropping from first or second place in the period 1952 to 1958, to third in 1959 and to eighth in 1960. The effects of the recent improvement in European trading conditions were noticeable, for the leading countries in world trade on a per capita basis were Belgium and Luxembourg, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark, then followed by Trinidad and Tobago, New Zealand and Canada.

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%					
Total exports:						
1958	59.2	15.9	11.6	6.0	3.7	3.6
1959	61.9	15.5	9.5	5.5	3.4	4.2
1960	56.3	17.1	11.8	6.3	3.5	5.0
Imports:						
1958	68.5	10.3	6.2	4.2	6.9	3.9
1959	67.3	10.7	6.8	4.4	6.2	4.6
1960	67.3	10.7	7.0	5.1	5.5	4.4
Total trade:						
1958	63.9	13.0	8.9	5.1	5.3	3.8
1959	64.7	13.0	8.1	5.0	4.8	4.4
1960	61.8	13.9	9.4	5.7	4.5	4.7

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Main Commodity Changes

Exports

The principal components of Canadian export trade are drawn from the forests, farms and mines of the nation. Shipments of wood, wood products and paper, agricultural and vegetable products and non-ferrous metals and products alone account for over two-thirds of total exports, but in addition there are substantial amounts of primary products in other groups.

The leading commodities in 1960, in descending order of importance, were newsprint, wheat, lumber, wood pulp, aluminum, uranium, nickel, copper, iron ore, asbestos and synthetic rubber and plastics. Exports of each were in excess of \$100 million and the majority showed gains during that year. Newsprint, valued at over \$750 million, continued to occupy first place and shipments were 4.9% above those for 1959. Lumber sales rose 7.0% and wood pulp exports advanced by 4.5%. For cereals, although world trade in wheat increased, Canadian wheat exports were 7.1% less in 1960 than in the preceding year, wheat flour sales fell somewhat, and barley shipments declined considerably. Aluminum, nickel, copper and zinc exports were all well above 1959 totals, but shipments of uranium ores and concentrates, due mainly to decreased deliveries to the United States, were 15.5% less in 1960. Among other main commodities, crude petroleum, rolling mill products and non-farm machinery advanced substantially. Asbestos and fertilizer exports also rose appreciably. Sales of farm implements and machinery, however, declined considerably, and of iron ore slightly.

Considered by main groups of commodities, shipments of wood, wood products and paper were 5.0% greater in 1960 than in the preceding year and accounted for over 30% of all domestic exports. Appreciable gains were made in deliveries of

lumber, wood pulp and newsprint, particularly to the United Kingdom, to other European markets and to the rest of the Commonwealth.

Exports of non-ferrous metals and products, which represent approximately one-quarter of all exports, were almost 10% higher in 1960. Larger copper sales, which advanced by a third in value, accounted for the greatest absolute increase. Shipments of electrical apparatus were nearly 50% above the 1959 total, sales to the United States and to Europe having more than doubled. Increased amounts of most metals went to the United Kingdom, Europe and to the rest of the Commonwealth.

In the agricultural and vegetable products group, there was a 4.3% decline, due mainly to lessened wheat, wheat flour and barley shipments. However, flaxseed sales advanced generally, shipments of canned vegetables and fodders increased to the United Kingdom and of barley and wheat flour to Europe.

Exports of iron and its products rose by 7.4% in 1960 and gains were made by most main items, with the exception of farm implements and machinery. Rolling mill products, non-farm machinery and pig iron advanced substantially, principally to the United Kingdom and Europe. Sales to the United States declined almost one-fifth from 1959 totals, especially iron ore, farm implements and rolling mill products.

In non-metallic minerals and products, exports were 15.4% more than in 1959, the chief increase being in crude petroleum sales to the United States which advanced over a quarter. Asbestos shipments to all countries increased 8.8%, abrasives 14.4% and pipeline gas by 6.5%. European purchases of non-metallic minerals advanced by nearly 30%.

In animals and animal products, which declined by 10.1%, the main decrease was in shipments of beef cattle to the United States. Fish shipments were well maintained, although canned fish to the United Kingdom fell by two-thirds. Canned milk sales to Latin America were higher but declined to Europe. Canned meat shipments advanced sharply to Europe and to the Commonwealth increased nearly sevenfold, large amounts going to Hong Kong.

Chemicals and allied products rose by 17.8% chiefly due to increased sales of synthetic rubber and plastics material. Fertilizers also advanced, largely in sales to the United States. Fibres, textiles and products, the least important export group, showed an increase of 56.9%, due mainly to enlarged markets for synthetic thread and yarn, particularly in the United Kingdom.

The value of domestic exports to, as well as imports from, all countries by main groups of commodities and the percentages of the totals taken by each group for the past two years are contained in Table 3. Further details by main trading areas and including principal items in each group will be found in Part II, Tables VII to XVIII.

Imports

For many years iron and its products has accounted for over a third of total imports, and non-farm machinery and parts has topped the list of principal commodities. Automobile parts, crude and partly refined petroleum, electrical apparatus, passenger cars, engines and boilers, rolling mill products (iron and steel), tractors and parts, aircraft and parts, and farm implements and machinery have followed, the order of importance shifting slightly. In 1960, all of these products, except for the last-named, exceeded \$100 million in value.

More of the leading import commodities showed increases in 1960 than declines when compared with

the preceding year. However, non-farm machinery, at \$580 million, by far the most valuable import, was fractionally below the preceding year. Automobile parts increased by 2.8% and crude petroleum imports by 2.0% for 1960. Electrical apparatus dropped 3.3% for the year. Imports of automobiles, engines and boilers and rolling mill products advanced. There was a considerable decrease in tractors and parts and farm implements and machinery fell somewhat. Imports of aircraft and parts were over 50% greater than in 1959. Cotton fabrics and raw cotton increased considerably and apparel somewhat. Imports of fuel oils and coal dropped, those of synthetic plastics increased and of paper and products rose slightly.

The decline in iron and its products, the principal import commodity group, amounted to 2.2%, imports falling from the United States and Europe but rising from the United Kingdom. Iron ore, mainly from the United States, advanced substantially. Passenger automobiles and rolling mill products from Europe dropped considerably but gains were shown for automobiles from the United Kingdom and the United States. Imports of engines and boilers, mainly aircraft engines, from the United Kingdom advanced by a quarter.

In agricultural and vegetable products, unrefined sugar, the chief commodity, showed a decline of 10.8%. Fresh vegetables, mainly from the United States, increased by 14.2%. Coffee, chiefly from Latin America, dropped 6.0%, and rubber fell 18.2%. Gains were shown in arrivals of fresh fruits, soya beans and canned fruits.

Imports of non-metallic minerals declined by 4.7%. The chief item, crude and partly refined petroleum, rose slightly but fuel oils dropped by 14.2% and bituminous coal by 5.1%. The group of non-ferrous metals and products remained at the same level as in the preceding year, a fall of 3.3% in the main item, electrical apparatus n.o.p., being counterbalanced by a sharp increase in arrivals of

TABLE 3. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
Agricultural and vegetable products	868.9	831.5	17.3	15.8	684.0	681.3	12.4	12.4
Animals and animal products	356.0	319.9	7.1	6.1	146.6	143.7	2.7	2.6
Fibres, textiles and products	25.0	39.2	0.5	0.8	420.2	433.5	7.6	7.9
Wood, wood products and paper	1,516.0	1,591.9	30.2	30.2	272.3	266.1	4.9	4.8
Iron and its products	563.3	605.2	11.2	11.5	2,092.1	2,046.3	38.0	37.3
Non-ferrous metals and products	1,114.8	1,222.5	22.2	23.2	471.3	471.1	8.6	8.6
Non-metallic minerals and products	294.2	339.6	5.9	6.5	705.6	672.2	12.8	12.2
Chemicals and allied products	201.7	237.7	4.0	4.5	327.0	338.7	5.9	6.2
Miscellaneous commodities	81.7	76.5	1.6	1.4	389.9	439.5	7.1	8.0

bauxite and alumina. Imports in the miscellaneous commodities group were higher, aircraft and parts increasing by over a half and medical goods by 7.0%, both items coming mainly from the United States.

The fibres, textiles and products group advanced 3.2%, the main increase being in the imports of raw cotton which were 15.9% higher than in 1959. Most of this cotton came from the United States and deliveries from that country more than doubled. Cotton fabrics, the principal item in the group and originating mainly in the United States, showed a significant increase. Apparel imports also advanced. Both wool fabrics and synthetic fabrics were slightly less in 1960. The group of chemicals and allied products showed a 3.6% rise due largely to greater arrivals of synthetic plastics from the United States. Wood, wood products and paper fell slightly, principally owing to decreased imports of logs and lumber from the United States, but books and magazine arrivals were greater. Animals and animal products were 2.0% below the 1959 total.

International Background

Due to Canada's high rank amongst leading countries engaged in world trade, this nation is vitally concerned with economic developments in the international field. World trade advanced sharply in 1955 and 1956 and continued to gain but at a slower rate in early 1957. Conditions were less favourable in the latter part of that year and in 1958 there was a considerable decrease in the value of world commerce. During 1959 and extending into the first half of 1960, international trade and economic activity increased amongst the more industrialized nations, particularly in the Western European countries, the United States, Canada and Japan. Less advance was noticeable, however, among the under-developed countries.

By the latter part of 1960, although world trade remained at a high level, the rate of growth began to moderate. Commodity prices, especially of coffee, cocoa, sugar, base metals, wool and rubber, showed a downward trend during the last half of the year. The primary producing countries were thus confronted with a considerable decline in the purchasing power of their exports in terms of necessary imports. Among the industrial countries there was also some slackening in the rate of expansion.

In the United States, though exports rose considerably, there was increasing evidence by the fourth quarter of a gentle but broad decline in the economy and in the United Kingdom there was a slow-down in production and exports. Western Europe continued to enlarge its manufacturing capacity and external trade although at a somewhat less rapid pace. Japan's industrial output and imports rose throughout 1960 and exports increased over 1959 totals but the rate of advance was reduced towards the close of the year.

Within the past few years, ample production facilities throughout the main industrial nations, many stemming from new or re-designed plants, coupled with a growing labour force, have ushered in a global era of sharper competition. This has replaced the situation, obtaining since the end of the Second World War and until about the middle fifties, when international demand for many commodities exceeded the supply, actual shortages existed in numerous lines, and world productive capacity was insufficient. To meet this changed situation, several of the principal trading nations, Canada included, have undertaken more intensive steps to promote export trade.

There were further developments among the regional blocs of trading nations that have appeared in recent years. The first of these groups, the European Economic Community (EEC) or Common Market, set up by the Treaty of Rome, came into existence on January 1, 1958 and is composed of France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. By January 1961, these countries had made the third 10% reduction in their tariffs against each other, except for some rates on agricultural products, and had abolished most import licences and quotas between members. The economic advantages of a community of 170 million people are becoming increasingly apparent and industrial production within the six countries climbed approximately 11% in 1960.

After attempts failed to get the majority of countries in Europe into a general European free trade area, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), composed of the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland and Portugal, was brought into being by the Stockholm Convention of November 20, 1959. This group of nations represents a market of 90 million persons. The participating countries have reduced duties on most industrial goods produced and sold among themselves by 20% as from July 1, 1960, with the aim of establishing within ten years a free trade area between members, each retaining its own tariffs, against the world.

The implications on world trade of these two powerful groups are manifold and efforts on a broad front are being made to prevent Western Europe from splitting into rival and competitive blocs. An important step was the formation of the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), set up in Paris on December 14, 1960. By including Canada and the United States, this new organization of twenty countries will take the place of the Organization for European Economic Co-Operation (OEEC), founded in 1948, which was composed of eighteen European nations and whose task of bringing postwar economic recovery to Western Europe has largely been accomplished. The main objectives of the OECD will be to encourage economic and financial growth within member countries, to contribute to the sound expansion of the underdeveloped nations and to work for an increase in world trade on a multilateral

and non-discriminatory basis. Membership by Canada and the United States underlines the interdependence of the economies of the Atlantic countries.

In Latin America, two trade groups are in the formative stage. The Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA) set up by a convention, initialled in Montevideo on February 18, 1960, and subsequently ratified by the respective governments, seeks to bring Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay into a free trade association. It is possible that other South American nations may join the group. The intention of the LAFTA is to remove all tariffs and trade barriers between members within twelve years and thus to increase their output and prosperity. In 1960, over half of Canada's growing exports to Latin America were destined to countries of the LAFTA group. A treaty signed in Managua on December 13, 1960 between EL Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua created a Central American Common Market. Arrangements were made for future participation by Costa Rica. The treaty provides for the abolition of duties on goods produced within the integrated area and the eventual establishment of a common tariff on goods from the rest of the world.

During 1960, progress was continued towards the liberalization of international trade and payments arrangements. The free-world trading nations, associated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) took further steps towards the

reduction of duties and the removal of import restrictions and the general convertibility of currencies, in keeping with improvements in their financial and economic conditions. However, import controls for agricultural products are still maintained by many countries. The principles of a common tariff applicable to all nations whose goods enter the European Common Market have been largely agreed to by EEC members and negotiations are being conducted towards its implementation with those countries adhering to the GATT.

The future impact of these regional groups on Canadian trade is difficult to judge, particularly if the main members of EFTA should participate in the European Common Market. At present a large proportion of Canadian exports to the EEC countries enter those markets duty free but if and when the proposed mutual external tariff rates are implemented, almost half of these products will be dutiable. Under current conditions the bulk of Canadian exports to Britain are imported without payment of duty and almost half enter that market under a Commonwealth preference. In the event that the United Kingdom joins the European Economic Community, the competitive position of Canadian merchandise on the British market may well undergo significant changes. Continued access to world markets and a broad basis of multi-lateral trade are of considerable importance to Canada's economy, so that these latest developments in the field of common markets are of great interest to this country.

TABLE 5. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity

1948 = 100

	1937	1947	1957	1958	1959	1960
Value indexes:						
Domestic exports	32.6	90.2	156.9	157.0	164.5	172.5
Imports	30.5	97.1	209.0	192.9	210.4	209.8
Total trade	31.7	93.5	181.6	174.3	186.7	190.8
Gross national product	34.3	88.2	203.5	210.5	223.3	230.3
Private investment in plant, equipment and housing	24.1	79.0	273.2	259.8	256.8	246.3
Cheques cashed	43.6	92.3	253.6	272.6	306.2	331.9
Bank deposits	37.5	95.6	166.3	167.7	176.3	177.7
Price indexes:						
Domestic exports	53.4	91.6	121.0	120.6	122.8	123.1
Imports	50.8	88.0	116.4	116.5	114.4	116.1
Wholesale prices	55.7	88.4	117.6	117.8	119.2	119.4
Consumer's prices	64.9	57.4	125.7	129.0	130.4	132.0
Volume indexes:						
Domestic exports	61.0	98.5	129.3	130.4	134.2	140.4
Imports	60.0	110.3	179.6	165.6	183.9	180.7
Total trade	60.7	104.1	153.2	146.1	156.8	158.7
Gross national product	55.1	97.1	150.0	152.3	157.1	160.3
Industrial production	54.3	94.9	161.2	160.2	172.4	173.8
Population	85.7	97.4	128.8	132.3	135.4	138.3
Persons with jobs	83.3	99.1	117.6	116.6	119.9	121.9
Railway revenue freight ton miles	45.6	101.8	120.3	112.3	115.0	110.7

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States is Canada's principal trading partner, each country being the other's best customer. In 1960, although shipments both ways declined somewhat, 61.8% of Canada's total foreign trade was with the United States. The United Kingdom was in second place and accounted for 13.9% of all Canadian trade. Taken together, three-quarters of Canada's international trade is thus concentrated in commerce with these two countries, the United States being in the preponderant position. These nations were our principal associates in both the export and import fields and the accompanying charts illustrate the flow of merchandise with Canada's two chief trading partners during the past ten years.

The Federal Republic of Germany ranked third and Japan fourth in Canada's total trade: imports from Germany were greater but Japan bought more Canadian goods and became our third most important

customer. Venezuela was fifth in total trade, mainly due to the large amounts of petroleum brought in from that country. Australia took sixth place in the aggregate and advanced to fifth among Canada's customers. In descending order, other countries which also purchased more than \$50 million of domestic exports were France, Norway, Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, the Netherlands and the Union of South Africa. On the import side, in addition to the five leading nations, only the West Indies Federation and France supplied over \$50 million of merchandise in 1960 and these countries ranked seventh and tenth respectively in Canada's total trade.

International commerce with our twelve principal trading partners, reviewed below, accounted for approximately 90% of Canadian foreign trade in 1960. The remaining 10% was spread over some 130 other countries with which Canada also has active trade relations.

Trade with the United States

Canadian trade with the United States showed a rising trend during the nineteen-fifties, the chief exceptions being 1954 and 1958. The United States remained Canada's leading trading partner in 1960, though the values of both exports to that country

and purchases from it were smaller than in 1959. As usual, imports exceeded exports: the import balance rose approximately 25%, increasing from \$527 million in 1959 to \$657 million in 1960.

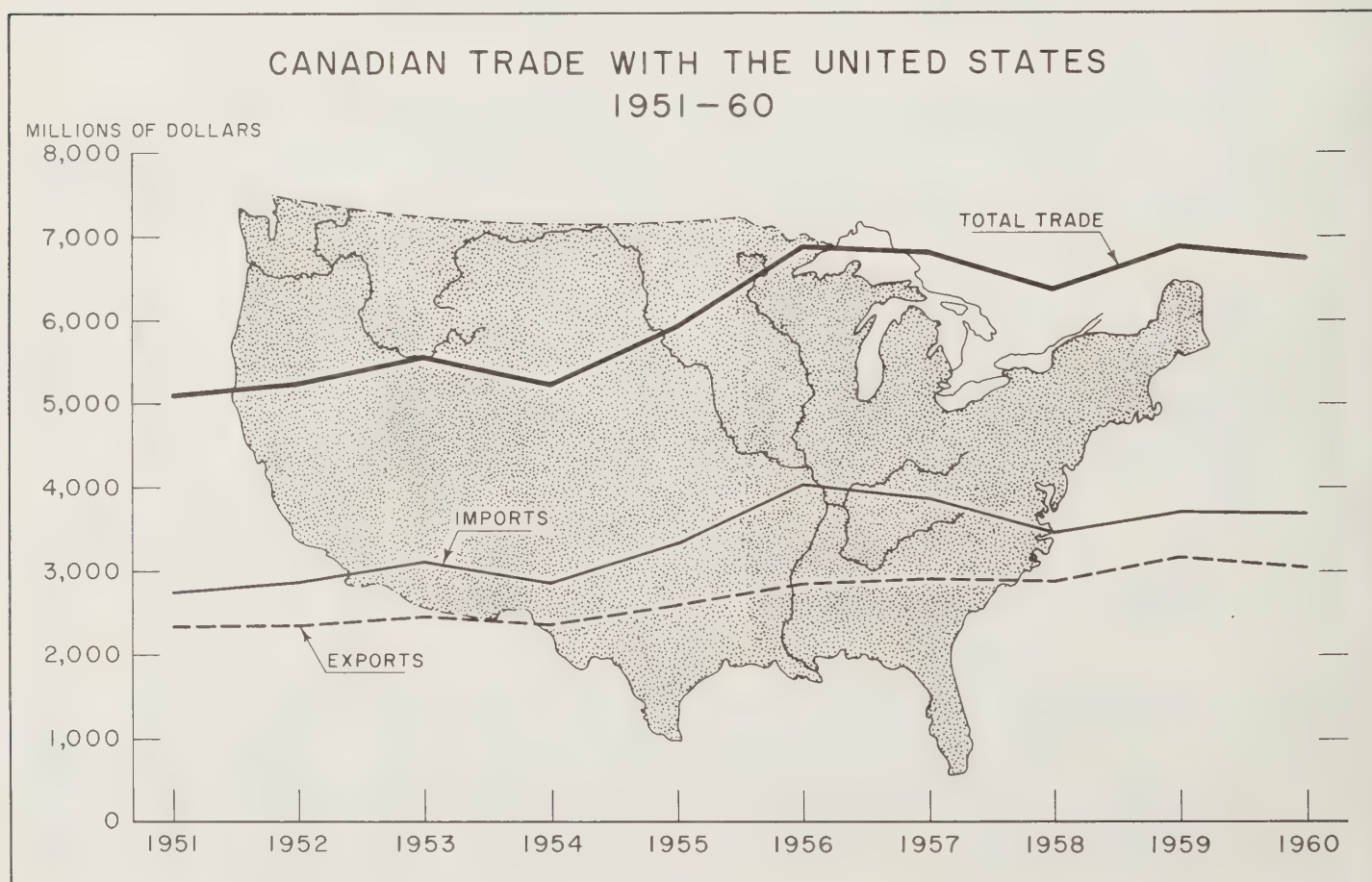


TABLE 6. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1960.

	United States Trade (U.S. Statistics, ¹ Values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Japan	Germany, Federal Republic	Mexico	Netherlands
Exports (including re-exports)²:							
1958	15,823.4	3,421.5	838.2	843.8	734.8	888.4	441.0
1959	15,837.2	3,727.7	884.9	965.1	747.5	740.3	551.1
1960	18,785.3	3,698.5	1,406.9	1,328.4	1,067.0	806.8	711.1
	Total	Canada	Japan	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Germany, Federal Republic	Brazil
General imports:							
1958	12,833.6	2,684.5	670.8	868.1	892.3	635.3	566.9
1959	15,207.2	3,042.0	1,028.7	1,137.2	889.9	920.0	628.5
1960	14,653.9	2,901.7	1,148.6	992.6	948.3	896.8	570.2
	United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics, ³ Values in U.K. £'000,000)						
	Total	United States	Australia	Canada	Germany, Federal Republic	Union of South Africa	India
Exports (including re-exports):							
1958	3,312.9	290.5	237.2	193.5	140.0	187.4	161.3
1959	3,461.0	381.2	225.1	213.6	162.8	150.8	172.7
1960	3,677.6	339.6	261.7	219.4	180.0	155.0	151.5
	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Germany, Federal Republic	Netherlands
General imports:							
1958	3,745.8	350.2	308.6	198.8	160.5	135.9	159.2
1959	3,983.4	370.3	312.0	222.9	182.9	144.3	160.0
1960	4,556.5	567.0	375.2	198.1	185.9	181.7	180.9

¹ U.S. Dept. of Commerce, *World Trade Information Service*, Part 3, No. 61-4² Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.³ U.K. Board of Trade, *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1960.

The United States suffered a mild economic setback in 1960. Demand commenced to slacken in the second quarter and a slight recession developed during the last half of the year. Unemployment was high and national output, though above 1959, increased at a slower pace. Private fixed investment, especially in machinery and equipment, grew less rapidly, due partly to the existence of considerable excess capacity. The decline in demand during the second half of 1960 was reflected by a 7% reduction in industrial production between June and December, and almost a 50% cut-back in the steel industry.

In international trade, United States exports expanded considerably, rising nearly 20% above the 1958 and 1959 totals. Imports, though at a fairly high level in 1960, were slightly below the peak of the preceding year, due mainly to the industrial slowdown. Improved export trade, however, benefited many manufacturers faced with declining domestic sales during the year, and the merchandise export surplus was four times greater than in 1959.

According to United States' trade statistics, contained in Table 6, Canada remained the principal customer, though shipments were slightly less than

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with the United States¹, by Half-Years

	1958		1959		1960		Change from 1st half '59 to 1st half '60	Change from 2nd half '59 to 2nd half '60
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports	1,321.0	1,487.1	1,451.5	1,631.7	1,481.5	1,450.7	+2.1	-11.1
Re-exports	39.7	48.0	46.2	52.6	52.5	51.7	—	—
Imports	1,772.5	1,687.6	1,912.3	1,796.8	1,938.0	1,755.2	+1.3	-2.3
Total trade	3,133.2	3,222.7	3,410.0	3,481.0	3,472.1	3,257.5	+1.8	-6.4
Trade balance	-411.8	-152.6	-414.6	-112.6	-404.0	-252.8	—	—

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

in 1959. United States' sales of industrial materials, capital equipment and manufactured products increased to Western Europe and to the Orient. The United Kingdom became the second most important market, followed by Japan, the German Federal Republic, Mexico and the Netherlands. Canada was also in the lead as a source of imports in 1960, though their value was slightly below that of purchases in the preceding year. Japan replaced the United Kingdom as the second most important supplier and these countries were followed by Venezuela, Western Germany and Brazil.

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

The United States took 55.7% of Canada's domestic exports in 1960, the smallest share purchased by that country since 1952, when the figure was 53.8%. In 1959, the comparative percentage was 61.4 and in 1958 it was 58.6. At \$2,932.2 million, domestic exports to the United States in 1960 were 4.9% below the 1959 total of \$3,083.2 million. The downward trend was due mainly to decreased shipments of uranium ores and concentrates, farm implements, nickel, aluminum, iron ore, cattle, lumber and rolling mill products.

The composition of Canadian exports to the United States in 1960 by commodity groups showed little basic change from previous years. Compared with 1959, the shares of the wood, wood products and paper group and of the non-metallic minerals and products group rose somewhat, while those of the non-ferrous metals and products and of the iron and products groups declined. Chemicals and allied products showed a slight increase in the proportion of total exports, while the share of the animals and animal products group was fractionally less.

The United States is the principal market for Canadian forestry products, approximately 80% of total exports of this group being destined to that country. In 1960, shipments of wood, wood products

and paper, at \$1,257.8 million, accounted for 42.9% of Canadian exports to the United States. This group contained the three leading commodities in our trade with that country, i.e. newsprint, lumber and wood pulp. Newsprint, valued at \$631.2 million, rose 2.6% above 1959 sales, lumber and timber, at \$259.6 million, dropped 4.7% and wood pulp, at \$256.2 million, increased fractionally. Exports to the United States of pulpwood, plywood and shingles were each valued at over \$20 million in 1960, pulpwood gaining slightly while the other two were somewhat less than in 1959.

Though shipments of non-ferrous metals and products, at \$564.9 million, were 12.0% below those in the preceding year, they accounted for 19.3% of exports to the United States. Uranium, at \$236.6 million, was the leading component of the group and the fourth most important Canadian export to that country. Shipments of uranium, however, were 15.2% below those in the preceding year due to deferrals of deliveries arising from the non-renewal of contracts. Nickel, at \$88.6 million, and aluminum, at \$53.7 million, dropped 22.3% and 32.8% respectively, the losses in these important commodities contributing considerably to the lower level of 1960 exports to the United States. Zinc shipments dropped 11.2% to \$31.8 million, silver 7.9% to \$17.7 million, and lead 26.1% to \$11.2 million. Copper reflected the improved world demand for this metal and exports increased 12.3% to reach a total of \$78.0 million. The greatest advance in this group was made by electrical apparatus which, at \$27.1 million, more than doubled 1959 exports.

Shipments of iron and products were valued at \$325.4 million, a fall of nearly a fifth when compared with those of the previous year. This group was the third in importance and represented 11.1% of our exports to the United States in 1960. Influenced by the slackening in industrial output, iron ore deliveries declined 13.5% to \$101.9 million. The largest absolute decrease in this group, however, was in farm implements and machinery, exports of which fell to \$76.0 million from \$105.5 million in 1959, a decline of 27.9%. Engines and boilers were up 7.2% to \$27.2 million and non-farm machinery

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

advanced 40.7% to \$26.3 million. There was a decrease of a third in shipments of rolling mill products; pigs, ingots, blooms and billets dropped 27.4% and tractors by 30.7%.

Non-metallic minerals and products, a group which accounted for 8.5% of exports, showed a 10.7% rise and shipments were valued at \$248.3 million. Canadian exports of crude and partly refined petroleum, all of which go to the United States, were valued at \$94.5 million, an increase of 26.7% above the 1959 total. Asbestos, at \$53.9 million, was slightly less, abrasives, at \$27.9 million, rose 11.8% and gas exported by pipeline was up 6.5% to \$18.1 million.

Exports of animals and animal products to the United States dropped 10.6% to \$204.8 million due mainly to smaller shipments of beef cattle. Fresh and frozen fish, at \$65.7 million, was the chief item. Agricultural and vegetable products at \$174.4 million declined slightly; lessened barley sales being partially responsible, but there were higher whisky sales, at \$73.9 million. Chemicals and allied products increased by 7.3% to \$92.2 million, chemical fertilizers accounting for half of this total. In miscellaneous commodities valued at \$54.3 million, electrical energy and aircraft were the main items.

Imports from the United States¹

Slightly more than two-thirds, or 67.3%, of Canada's total imports in 1960 were obtained from the United States. This proportion has shown an almost continuous annual decline since 1952, when it stood at 73.7%, and, with the exception of 1950, was the lowest for any post-war year. Imports from the United States in 1960, at \$3,693.2 million, were

fractionally less than in the preceding year. Arrivals were high at the beginning of the year, then fell during the middle months but firmed somewhat at the close. The trend among leading commodities was uneven, declines being slightly more numerous than advances. The greatest decreases in absolute terms were in arrivals of tractors and parts, rubber, refrigerators and cooking and heating apparatus; the largest advances were in imports of aircraft, raw cotton and iron ore.

The composition of imports by main commodity groups showed only slight changes from the preceding year. Arrivals of iron and its products, at 43.6% of all imports from the United States, and of non-metallic minerals and products, at 7.2%, were each somewhat less in proportion than in 1959. Two groups, miscellaneous commodities, at 9.2%, and fibres, textiles and products, at 6.0%, had somewhat larger shares of imports, while the ratios of other groups showed only small fractional variations.

In 1960, nearly 80% of Canada's total imports of iron and its products came from the United States and were valued at \$1,610.2 million. This was 3.4% below the group figure in 1959. Non-farm machinery at \$501.6 million was the principal item; deliveries slackened after the early months and were 1.1% less for the year. Automobile parts, at \$285.3 million, rose 2.1%. Tractors and parts dropped 25.4% to \$116.9 million, engines and boilers, at \$103.7 million, were slightly less; and farm implements and machinery declined 5.0% to \$93.4 million. Rolling mill products and passenger cars each advanced by an eighth; 31.6% of total imports of automobiles came from the United States. Iron ore imports increased almost 80%, but scrap iron dropped by a fifth. Arrivals of stoves, pipes, tools and trucks all declined considerably.

Agricultural and vegetable products, at \$365.5 million, advanced slightly and made up 9.9% of imports from the United States in 1960. The main

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table X.

TABLE 8. Composition of Trade with the United States¹, by Main Groups²

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
	%				%			
Agricultural and vegetable products	6.7	6.4	5.8	6.0	8.4	8.6	9.8	9.9
Animals and animal products	7.7	10.4	7.4	7.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2
Fibres, textiles and products	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.4	5.6	5.2	6.0
Wood, wood products and paper	41.3	41.5	40.8	42.9	5.2	6.0	6.4	6.2
Iron and its products	9.4	8.9	13.2	11.1	46.4	43.9	44.9	43.6
Non-ferrous metals and products	20.2	21.4	20.8	19.3	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.0
Non-metallic minerals and products	9.8	6.8	7.3	8.5	10.1	8.7	8.0	7.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.7
Miscellaneous commodities	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	7.7	8.7	8.0	9.2

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

² For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables IX and X.

item, fresh vegetables, rose 12.2% to \$43.4 million and was followed by soybeans, at \$32.2 million, with an increase of 14.8%. Citrus fruits, at \$31.1 million, and fruit juices, at \$25.3 million, were somewhat less than in 1959. Rubber products (except tires and footwear), at \$19.8 million, were slightly higher and indian corn, at \$17.6 million, was a fifth greater. Imports of crude rubber, valued at \$17.8 million, declined nearly a third.

Non-ferrous metals and products were valued at \$296.1 million, slightly less than in 1959, and made up 8.0% of all imports from the United States. Electrical apparatus, at \$192.0 million, was the chief item, followed by brass, at \$19.8 million. Chemicals and allied products as a group showed slight increases in value and proportion, imports totalling \$282.7 million. Synthetic plastics in primary forms, at \$59.3 million, and materials for plastics, at \$17.7 million, increased considerably, while principal chemicals, at \$34.6 million, and

drugs and medicines, at \$25.7 million, were little changed.

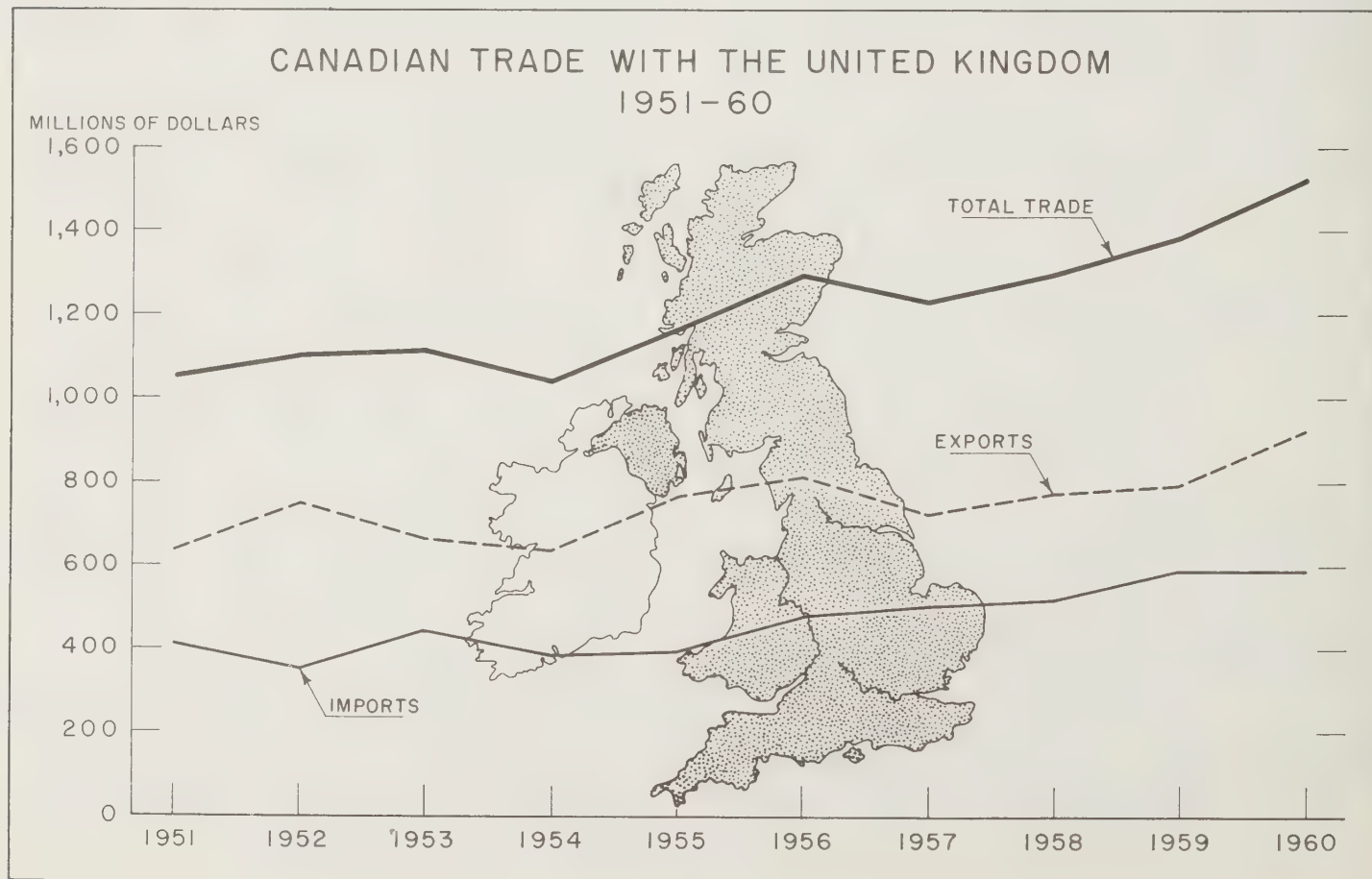
Non-metallic minerals and products declined 9.7% in value to \$268.1 million and to 7.2% of all imports from the United States. There were decreases in the arrivals of bituminous coal and petroleum products but glass imports increased. The group of wood, wood products and paper, at \$228.6 million, was slightly less in importance, imports of paperboard and logs declining while those of magazines and books increased. Fibres, textiles and products, at \$220.7 million, advanced 14.1%, mainly due to increased imports of raw cotton which, at \$47.6 million, were more than double those in the previous year. Cotton fabrics accounted for \$53.3 million and synthetic fibres for \$21.2 million. In the miscellaneous commodity group, aircraft and parts, at \$102.3 million, advanced 72.6% and was the chief item, followed by parcels of small value, at \$50.8 million, and medical, optical and dental goods, at \$31.6 million.

Trade with the United Kingdom

Canadian trade with the United Kingdom rose to a record total in 1960. There has been an increase of nearly 50% in the last decade, the upward trend continuing throughout this period, except for 1954 and 1957. Domestic exports to Britain advanced one-sixth in 1960 over those in the year before, to reach a post-war record; imports, by a fractional increase over 1959 figures, achieved a new peak; and Canada's export balance with the United

Kingdom amounted to \$336 million in 1960, compared with \$206 million in the preceding year.

After a rapid expansion in 1959 and early in 1960, the United Kingdom appeared to approach the current limit of its productive capacity in some areas. Total output in 1960 was high, but concentrated chiefly in the first part of the year and a



decline was noticeable in the last quarter. Labour shortages developed, and installment buying and bank credits were restricted. Exports rose approximately 6% and imports advanced nearly 14% above 1959 figures, the increase in exports occurring principally in the first quarter, while the rise in imports was maintained over the year. There was a 10% decline in sales to the United States, due mainly to a sharp decrease in automobile exports in the last six months of 1960, but exports to Western Europe, Australia and New Zealand advanced substantially. Towards the close of the year the deterioration of export earnings in the rest of the sterling area and the decline in the United States import demand led to a curtailment in the expansion of British exports and a consequent fall in production.

According to United Kingdom statistics for 1960, contained in Table 6, the United States remained Britain's chief customer, followed by Australia, with Canada in third place. The German Federal Republic moved into fourth position, ahead of the Union of South Africa and India. The United States was also the leading supplier, and in 1960 imports from that country increased by more than 50% over 1959 figures. Canada was second, imports being valued at one-fifth more than in the preceding year. Australia ranked third, arrivals decreasing by approximately 11% and was followed by New Zealand, Western Germany and the Netherlands.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1960 were valued at \$915.3 million, an increase of 16.5% over those in the preceding year. Among the main commodity groups, exports of non-ferrous metals and products became the most important, displacing those of agricultural and vegetable products, which dropped into second place. As usual, wood, wood products and paper was the third group in value, and 1960 exports rose considerably over those in the preceding year. Iron and its products advanced, animals and animal products declined, while the other groups altered only slightly, except fibres, textiles and products which went up sixfold.

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table XI.

There were large increases in exports of lumber, synthetic rubber and plastics, copper, nickel and basic iron products, while those of wheat, canned fish, barley and uranium ores declined. Wider opportunities opened up for sales of manufactured goods and exports of many small items reflected these.

At \$297.3 million, non-ferrous metals and products accounted for 32.5% of domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1960 and were approximately one-quarter more than in the previous year. Aluminum was the principal metal, exports advancing one-sixth to \$79.7 million in 1960. Copper shipments, at \$71.1 million, and nickel, at \$67.9 million, each gained over 40%. Uranium ore deliveries dropped one-fifth to \$25.9 million, while those of zinc, platinum and lead all rose by more than one-fourth.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products were reduced in value for the second successive year in 1960. At \$268.5 million, they were 3.9% less than in the preceding year and accounted for 29.3% of the export total. Approximately one-third of Canada's exports of wheat were destined to the United Kingdom and in 1960 wheat accounted for nearly 15% of our shipments to Britain. Although wheat remained by far the leading commodity, exports, at \$135.4 million, were 8.6% below 1959. Barley dropped over a fifth to \$28.9 million and wheat flour fell 2.7% to \$21.8 million. Tobacco and flaxseed gained considerably, while oilseed cake and meal declined slightly. Shipments of canned vegetables were four times as large as in 1959 and fodders nearly three times. Soybeans and apples advanced moderately.

Exports of wood, wood products and paper increased by 35.5% and were valued at \$179.5 million, accounting for 19.6% of all shipments to the United Kingdom. Newsprint, at \$60.2 million, with an increase of one-sixth, was the leading item and lumber deliveries, at \$53.1 million, were almost double those in 1959. Wood pulp increased by a third to \$32.2 million, pulpboard by 44.1% to \$11.3 million, and plywood by 30.2% to \$10.5 million. Shipments of wrapping paper and pulpwood were less.

Exports of iron and its products, which made up 8.0% of all sales to Britain, amounted to \$72.8

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Half-Years

	1958		1959		1960		Change from 1st half '59 to 1st half '60	Change from 2nd half '59 to 2nd half '60
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports	362.1	409.5	359.0	426.8	433.0	482.3	+20.6	+13.0
Re-exports	2.8	2.3	5.2	3.3	3.3	6.4	—	—
Imports	263.3	255.2	280.3	308.3	310.5	278.4	+10.8	- 9.7
Total trade	628.2	667.0	644.5	738.3	746.8	767.1	+15.9	+ 3.9
Trade balance	+101.6	+156.6	+ 84.0	+121.7	+125.8	+210.2	—	—

TABLE 10. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
	%				%			
Agricultural and vegetable products	33.6	36.7	35.5	29.3	6.2	7.3	6.9	6.6
Animals and animal products	2.9	5.2	6.2	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.2
Fibres, textiles and products	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.0	20.2	16.6	15.3	14.9
Wood, wood products and paper	19.7	17.3	16.9	19.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.6
Iron and its products	5.9	3.2	4.0	8.0	38.6	39.6	43.2	46.0
Non-ferrous metals and products	30.8	28.9	30.3	32.5	12.8	12.4	12.9	11.8
Non-metallic minerals and products	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.0
Chemicals and allied products	3.9	4.6	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2
Miscellaneous commodities	0.3	1.6	1.6	0.3	7.3	8.7	7.1	6.7

¹ For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XI and XII.

million, or considerably more than double 1959 shipments. The main item was iron ore, which, at \$27.7 million, advanced by nearly one-fourth, but the chief gain was in shipments of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, which rose from practically zero in previous years to \$17.6 million in 1960. Rolling mill products, at \$12.2 million, were over six times as large and non-farm machinery and ferro-alloys increased considerably.

Animals and animal products dropped over one-fourth to \$35.1 million, the chief decline being in canned fish, which decreased by two-thirds to \$6.3 million. Cheese was less but furs and tallow showed moderate gains. The group of chemicals and allied products advanced a fourth to \$34.1 million, synthetic rubber and plastic materials at \$19.7 million, being the chief component. In non-metallic minerals, at \$16.6 million, raw asbestos and artificial abrasives were the main items. Exports of fibres, textiles and products amounted to \$8.6 million; in this group, synthetic thread and cotton fabrics were the principal commodities, shipments rising from negligible amounts in 1959 to approximately \$3 million apiece in 1960.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

At \$588.9 million, imports from the United Kingdom in 1960 were fractionally greater than in the preceding year, and reached a record total. The strong upswing, begun in the second quarter of 1959, carried forward into the first quarter of 1960 and counter-balanced later reductions. Among leading commodities, imports of automobiles, engines and platinum rose sharply, while those of electrical apparatus, wool fabrics and aircraft dropped considerably.

The composition of imports by principal groups of commodities in 1960 showed only fractional variations from the 1959 ratios, except for a strengthening in the proportion of iron and its products and a loss in the share taken by non-ferrous metals. Iron and its products, at \$271.3 million, was the principal group and accounted for 46.0% of all imports from Britain in 1960. Passenger automobiles, at \$104.8 million, was the chief item. This figure represented an increase of 23.9% over 1959 values, nearly two-thirds of the shipments taking place in the first six months, and raised the United Kingdom share of total car imports in 1960 to 47.6%. Non-farm machinery, at \$41.3 million, was 3.2% less than in the previous year, but engines and boilers, chiefly airplane engines, increased by one-fourth to \$34.6 million. Rolling mill products, at \$19.6 million, tractors, at \$13.0 million, and pipes and tubes, at \$11.4 million were considerably less than in 1959, while wire products at \$6.9 million declined slightly. Automobile parts and bicycles each increased by a seventh, tools rose slightly, but trucks and hardware dropped considerably.

Fibres, textiles and products, the second largest commodity group, declined 2.7% to \$87.7 million and accounted for 14.9% of the 1960 total from the United Kingdom. The four main items, wool fabrics, at \$27.2 million, wool noils and tops, at \$13.4 million, apparel, at \$12.0 million, and coated cloth, at \$5.0 million, all declined somewhat in value. Wool yarns and wool carpets increased considerably. Cotton fabrics declined moderately and cotton yarns gained slightly.

Purchases of non-ferrous metals and products, which accounted for 11.8% of 1960 imports from Britain, were valued at \$70.0 million, a decline of 8.6% from the previous year. Electrical apparatus, at \$41.7 million, the principal item in this group, dropped by a sixth. Platinum arrivals however, at \$12.7 million, more than doubled. In the miscellaneous commodity group, imports of which were valued at

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table XII.

\$39.4 million, aircraft and parts, at \$13.7 million, increased in the last six months, but over the year were 14.0% less than in 1959.

Agricultural and vegetable products registered a 4.0% decline to \$38.8 million. Confectionery imports, at \$6.8 million, gained by 7.9% and cocoa butter and paste, at \$3.2 million, rose over one-fourth. Whisky imports, at \$6.5 million, were 3.5% less, cereal foods, biscuits and bakery products, at \$4.3 million, were fractionally less, and tea, at \$3.5 million, declined by nearly one-fifth. Non-metallic minerals and products dropped 6.1% to

\$29.2 million, of which pottery and chinaware, at \$11.1 million, and glass, at \$3.7 million were the chief items, the first falling 5.1% and the second over a quarter from 1959 levels. Chemicals and allied products declined 5.1% to \$24.9 million, there being decreased shipments of pigments and chemicals but an increase in drugs and medicines. Animals and animal products dropped 8.1% to \$18.7 million, both unmanufactured leather and leather footwear were less, but furs advanced moderately. The wood, wood products and paper group rose 10.9% to \$9.2 million, arrivals of books and paper products both increasing substantially.

Trade with Other Leading Countries¹

Federal Republic of Germany

Economic conditions were buoyant during 1960 in the German Federal Republic. Industrial production was approximately 11% higher than a year earlier and agricultural output increased by around 10%. The steady expansion in demand led to a shortage of labour and the full utilization of productive capacity in many industries. The gross national product rose by 8.8% in 1960 as compared with 6.9% in 1959. Wage and salary incomes increased by approximately 12%. Good harvests confined the rise in food costs to reasonable levels and general living conditions improved. Imports rose by approximately 19% and exports advanced by around 16%. There was, however, an increasing imbalance between supply and demand in spite of larger imports and output. Canadian exports to the Federal Republic were valued at \$165.6 million, an increase of 28.0% over those in 1959, and imports advanced by 2.5% to \$127.0 million; and as a result of these changes the Canadian export surplus rose from \$6.4 million to \$40.6 million in 1960.

The increase in exports to Western Germany was mainly due to larger shipments of raw materials required by the growing manufacturing industry. In 1960, Canadian exports of aluminum increased by nearly \$20 million to \$34.0 million, copper by \$4.5 million to \$10.6 million and nickel by over \$5 million to \$9.4 million. Asbestos and iron ore shipments advanced considerably. Synthetic rubber and plastics materials were valued at nearly \$6 million and basic iron products rose from negligible amounts to approximately \$4 million. Wheat still remained the principal export but, due to good crop yields in Germany, purchases from Canada declined by \$12 million to \$39.7 million in 1960. Barley exports were more than four times greater than those in 1959, oats advanced somewhat, and flaxseed declined. Non-farm machinery more than doubled and there were considerable increases in engines and wood pulp.

Passenger cars, at \$33.0 million, remained the chief import, followed by non-farm machinery, at

\$15.0 million, both increasing somewhat over 1959 totals. Electrical apparatus, at \$7.3 million, and rolling mill products, at \$4.0 million, declined by 10% and 18% respectively. Automobile parts, at \$3.4 million, increased by over a half, while pipes and tubes, at \$2.6 million, declined by one-fifth and trucks, at \$2.3 million, dropped one-fourth. These were followed in descending order of value by ball bearings, clocks, tools, glass and wire products. Cotton fabrics, synthetic plastics, jewellery, tanning materials, engines and cameras were also important items.

Japan

The rate of industrial growth in Japan in 1960 continued high and there was a considerable expansion in investment in machinery and equipment. Output increased in practically every major branch of industry and the gross national product rose by 11%. Both internal consumption and foreign trade advanced, and in 1960, Japan's exports and imports were at post-war peaks. The foreign exchange position showed marked improvement and reserves were high. Internally, the rise in the cost of living was followed by wage increases. Canadian exports to Japan advanced 27.4% to \$178.0 million; imports increased by 7.5% to \$110.4 million; and our export balance amounted to \$68.3 million in 1960.

Japan followed the United Kingdom as the second most important purchaser of Canadian wheat in 1960, shipments being valued at \$82.1 million, an increase of 18.6% over the 1959 total and accounting for nearly half of our trade with that country. There were also important sales of flaxseed, chiefly for crushing, at \$9.4 million, of rapeseed, at \$4.9 million, of wheat flour, at \$1.9 million, and of powdered milk at \$1.2 million. Primary materials for industry went forward in large amounts, among the main ones being iron ore at \$9.4 million, copper, at \$8.6, asbestos, at \$8.5, aluminum, at \$8.5, and scrap iron, at \$5.3 million. Coal, brass, zinc and lead shipments rose sharply in 1960. Hides and skins advanced while wood pulp deliveries were less. Synthetic rubber and plastics materials became an important item

¹ For relevant statistics, see Part II, especially Table XIX.

and machinery exports, mainly of office machines, more than tripled. Imports from Japan were chiefly fully processed goods, the leading items being apparel, at \$17.6 million, electrical apparatus, at \$8.8 million, cotton fabrics, at \$7.6 million, toys,

at \$4.7 million and rolling mill products, at \$4.4 million. These were followed by rubber footwear, plywood, pipes and tubes, machinery, containers and cameras. Japan exercises a system of voluntary quotas on certain of its shipments to Canada.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Ten Other Leading Countries, by Half-Years

Note: For trade with United States and United Kingdom see Ch. II, Tables 7-10. Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1960.

	1958		1959		1960		Change from 1st half '59 to 1st half '60	Change from 2nd half '59 to 2nd half '60
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Germany, Federal Rep.:								
Total exports	97.6	104.3	59.2	71.1	64.3	103.3	+ 8.7	+ 45.1
Imports	44.7	57.9	56.2	67.7	63.6	63.4	+13.1	- 6.3
Trade balance	+52.8	+ 46.5	+ 2.9	+ 3.4	+ 0.7	+ 39.9	-	-
Japan:								
Total exports	49.1	56.3	61.1	78.9	78.6	100.1	+28.7	+ 26.9
Imports	29.8	40.3	48.0	54.7	52.8	57.6	+10.0	+ 5.3
Trade balance	+19.4	+ 15.9	+ 13.1	+ 24.2	+25.9	+ 42.4	-	-
Venezuela:								
Total exports	21.6	22.1	22.6	23.6	18.5	17.0	-18.3	- 27.7
Imports	96.6	112.9	101.7	102.9	94.1	101.1	- 7.4	- 1.8
Trade balance	-75.1	- 90.8	- 79.0	- 79.3	-75.6	- 84.0	-	-
Australia:								
Total exports	26.5	26.3	23.2	31.1	45.4	54.4	+95.7	+ 74.9
Imports	12.5	20.3	19.8	21.3	13.1	22.4	-33.6	+ 5.1
Trade balance	+14.0	+ 6.1	+ 3.4	+ 9.8	+32.2	+ 32.0	-	-
France:								
Total exports	26.4	19.1	19.1	24.6	36.3	37.3	+89.9	+ 51.8
Imports	14.4	25.6	25.6	31.3	23.3	26.8	- 9.1	- 14.3
Trade balance	+12.0	- 6.5	- 6.5	- 6.8	+13.0	+ 10.5	-	-
Italy:								
Total exports	14.7	15.2	13.1	18.9	19.4	49.5	+47.3	+163.0
Imports	12.5	20.0	16.3	21.4	18.0	24.8	+11.2	+ 15.8
Trade balance	+ 2.2	- 4.8	- 3.1	- 2.6	- 1.3	+ 24.8	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total exports	38.5	31.4	22.9	33.9	26.2	43.3	+14.1	+ 27.9
Imports	13.4	22.4	18.6	26.2	19.5	21.9	+ 4.6	- 16.2
Trade balance	+25.1	+ 9.1	+ 4.3	+ 7.7	+ 6.7	+ 21.4	-	-
West Indies Federation:								
Total exports	17.3	18.4	19.0	21.2	19.3	20.5	+ 1.5	- 3.2
Imports	27.0	15.8	26.4	24.1	25.6	30.5	- 3.0	+ 26.9
Trade balance	- 9.7	+ 2.7	- 7.3	- 2.9	- 6.2	- 10.0	-	-
Netherlands:								
Total exports	39.3	35.7	22.5	31.8	28.5	34.6	+26.7	+ 8.7
Imports	11.2	15.7	13.3	15.9	14.9	16.6	+11.6	+ 4.8
Trade balance	+28.0	+ 20.1	+ 9.1	+ 16.0	+13.6	+ 18.0	-	-
Norway:								
Total exports	29.3	26.6	30.6	31.8	35.4	34.7	+15.6	+ 9.4
Imports	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9	+22.0	- 10.1
Trade balance	+28.2	+ 24.6	+ 28.8	+ 29.6	+33.1	+ 32.7	-	-

Venezuela

The recession which commenced in the preceding year continued through 1960. Revenues from the oil industry declined, owing chiefly to lower world petroleum prices. Business activity decreased and financial difficulties mounted. Considerable capital left the country, bank deposits and loans declined and credit was tightened. Exchange control measures were instituted, import restrictions imposed and imports dropped by about one-fifth. Canadian exports to Venezuela in 1960 decreased 22.9% to \$35.3 million; imports at \$195.2 million, consisting predominantly of petroleum, were 4.6% less than in 1959; and the import balance was slightly more, at \$160.0 million.

Exports of canned milk, at \$8.3 million, increased slightly, as did machinery, at \$2.3 million, while synthetic rubber and plastics were valued at \$1.8 million. Wheat, at \$5.0 million, dropped somewhat, newsprint was almost unchanged, at \$2.3 million, and eggs, at \$1.9 million, declined by more than a half. Shipments of electrical apparatus, cars, pulp, copper manufactures, lumber and rolling mill products decreased. Imports into Canada of Venezuelan petroleum dropped 6.7% to \$175.0 million while petroleum products rose by one-fifth to \$19.6 million.

Australia

Australia enjoyed boom conditions during most of 1960. Economic activity slowed down somewhat in the last three months although still keeping at a high level. The almost total removal of import restrictions in February 1960 stimulated a flow of goods to the Australian market and helped to counteract the upward trend in domestic industrial costs. Retail and wholesale prices rose, wages increased approximately 6%, employment was higher and industrial production made substantial advances. As imports continued to rise but exports faltered, fiscal measures were introduced in November aimed at slowing demand and reversing the adverse balance of payments trend, and were coupled with credit restrictions to hold imports to a more stable level. Canadian exports to Australia increased by over four-fifths to \$98.9 million; imports from Australia dropped 13.6% to \$35.5 million, and our export balance in 1960 rose to \$64.3 million.

Exports of most Canadian products showed increases over 1959 totals; newsprint, at \$19.6 million, and lumber, at \$10.2 million, each rose more than a half; automobile parts, at \$16.1 million, nearly tripled; and aluminum, at \$11.3 million, was two-thirds greater. Automobiles, rolling mill products, non-farm machinery, engines and trucks, all advanced considerably as did wood pulp, nickel, copper and canned fish. Imports from Australia generally declined, with the exception of raw wool which advanced almost 30% to \$4.4 million. Sugar, the main commodity, dropped 9.3% to \$12.7 million and dried fruits by over 20% to \$6.5 million. Meat

deliveries declined, fresh beef quite sharply, fresh lamb slightly and canned meats by approximately 60%.

France

Economic conditions in France were generally favourable in 1960. Industrial production rose by an estimated 11%, foreign exchange reserves increased and the gross national product advanced by 6%. The indexes of wholesale and retail prices made moderate advances and real wages went up 5%. Exports were greater than in 1959 and exceeded imports by approximately 12%, there being a substantial rise in foreign exchange reserves. Canadian exports to France increased by two-thirds and were valued at \$72.9 million; imports, however, dropped an eighth to \$50.1 million; and Canada's export balance rose to \$23.5 million.

Synthetic rubber and plastics materials, at \$16.9 million, became the chief Canadian export to France in 1960. Wheat was second, at \$13.4 million, and was valued at more than three times 1959 shipments. Materials for industry took a large share, as copper went up 30% to \$7.6 million, nickel deliveries, at \$6.7 million, were nine times as great, and asbestos, at \$5.2 million, rose slightly. However, aluminum shipments, at \$4.1 million decreased by one-half and flaxseed, at \$2.9 million, was slightly less. There were substantial gains in newsprint, rapeseed, scrap iron, lumber and engines. The main decline in imports was caused by less demand for French passenger cars, arrivals of which decreased by over 40% to \$9.3 million. Books increased by a third to \$4.1 million. Rolling mill products dropped by a third and bauxite by four-fifths. Other main imports such as wines, brandy, machinery, glass, wool fabrics and rubber tires were at approximately the same levels as in the preceding year.

Italy

Italy achieved the highest rate of expansion of industrial output in Western Europe for 1960 without excessive financial or economic strain. The labour supply was sufficient and additional plant capacity remained available, both of which factors had a stabilizing effect. Consumer demand was strong and industrial production rose by about 14%. Imports rose by 40% and exports remained high but levelled off somewhat in the last half of the year. Canadian exports to Italy more than doubled in 1960, advancing to \$68.4 million; imports increased by 13.8% to \$42.8 million; and our export balance amounted to \$26.1 million.

Wheat was Canada's main export, 1960 shipments being valued at \$21.1 million. To meet the growing demands of Italian manufacturers, greatly increased amounts of aluminum, at \$8.8 million, of basic iron products, at \$5.9 million, and of nickel, at \$5.0 million were shipped. There were also larger sales of synthetic rubber and plastics, wood pulp, asbestos and copper. Synthetic thread

and yarn valued at \$1.5 million and sizable quantities of pulpwood, rolling mill products and scrap steel were exported. Among imports from Italy, non-farm machinery, at \$4.0 million, and wool fabrics, at \$3.4 million were the chief items. These were followed by apparel, at \$2.6 million, leather footwear, at \$2.2 million, and canned vegetables, at \$2.1 million. Imports of cheese, musical instruments, wines, canned fruits and pre-fabricated buildings were each valued at between \$1 million and \$2 million. Passenger automobiles, at slightly under \$1 million fell to approximately one-half of the 1959 figure.

Belgium and Luxembourg

These countries enjoyed prosperous conditions in 1960 in spite of the effects of the Congo crisis and the general strike in Belgium in December. Production was at a high level although the rate of growth moderated at the end of the year. Prices remained relatively steady. Both exports from and imports into the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union were around 15% above those in the preceding year and reached record totals. Foreign exchange reserves were under strain at the time of the Congolese independence but stabilized by early October. Canadian exports to Belgium and Luxembourg in 1960 rose 23.2% to \$69.1 million; imports dropped 7.6% to \$41.4 million; and Canada's export balance increased to \$28.1 million.

Wheat, the leading Canadian export, increased slightly to \$19.3 million. Industrial raw materials made up over half of our 1960 exports to Belgium. Nickel, at \$11.6 million, rose by four-fifths; asbestos, at \$5.7 million and aluminum, at \$5.6 million, each increased by a third; copper, at \$3.1 million advanced a fourth and lead, at \$2.0 million rose one-sixth. Basic iron products increased nearly fivefold, iron ore doubled and rolling mill products rose sharply. Lumber increased substantially and large amounts of synthetic rubber and plastics materials were shipped. Declines were noticeable in flaxseed, condensed milk, aircraft and electrical apparatus. The principal import from Belgium was rolling mill products; these decreased by one-fourth to \$11.7 million. Glass, at \$5.0 million, uncut diamonds, at \$5.0 million, and wool carpets, at \$2.8 million, were each below comparative imports in 1959. Imports of tin rose slightly while those of glass products were less.

West Indies Federation

In 1960 Canada had more trade with this group of countries than with any other part of the Commonwealth, except the United Kingdom, and Australia. Domestic exports amounted to \$39.5 million, practically unchanged from 1959; imports, however, rose 11.2% to \$56.1 million; and there was, therefore, an import balance of \$16.3 million. Chief exports were wheat flour, at \$7.3 million, cured fish, at \$4.9 million, canned fish, at \$2.1 million and automobiles, at \$2.1 million. Tobacco, lumber and newsprint

followed in descending order of value. Imports were mainly bauxite, at \$26.5 million, an increase of nearly 40%, and unrefined sugar, at \$15.1 million, which was slightly below the 1959 figure. Also important were petroleum, at \$6.5 million, fuel oils, at \$2.7 million, molasses, at \$1.6 million, and rum, at \$1.2 million.

Netherlands

The Netherlands experienced a prosperous 1960 which continued the economic expansion of the previous year. The gross national product advanced by 8% and the volume of industrial production rose by about 11%. Labour shortages developed in some industries, wages increased and the rate of consumer spending was high. Trade policies continued liberal and the ratification of the economic union between the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg effective November 1, 1960 removed practically all restrictions on trade between them. Imports increased by 15% in 1960 and exports by 12%, the latter slackening somewhat in the last part of the year. Canadian exports to the Netherlands rose 16.2% to \$62.6 million; imports advanced 7.9% to \$31.5 million; and Canada's export trade balance increased to \$31.6 million.

Wheat, at \$17.4 million, was the leading Canadian export, followed by iron ore, at \$7.8 million, flaxseed, at \$5.0 million, and synthetic rubber and plastics materials, at \$4.9 million, all of which showed significant increases over 1959 totals. Copper exports, at \$3.6 million, were almost double, hides and skins, at \$3.2 million, rose by a quarter and asbestos, at \$2.8 million, advanced considerably. Electrical apparatus, at \$1.5 million, dropped by a fifth, while rolling mill products, at \$1.5 million, increased almost sixfold. Imports of electrical apparatus, the main item from the Netherlands, were valued at \$4.4 million, an increase of one-fourth. Florist and nursery stock, at \$2.5 million, cotton fabrics, at \$1.8 million, and machinery, at \$1.0 million, were almost the same as in 1959. Ships, at \$1.6 million, were more than two and a half times greater.

Norway

The demand for Norwegian goods and services in 1960 continued strong. The gross national product advanced about 6.5% and imports and exports each rose by a fifth. Production and investment in industry, especially in the export branch, increased and was accompanied by an active demand for basic industrial materials and capital goods. Canadian exports to Norway were valued at \$70.1 million, of which nickel accounted for \$44.9 million and copper for \$10.2 million. Wheat was valued at \$6.2 million and wheat flour at \$1.2 million. Chemicals declined sharply while flaxseed, zinc and platinum shipments advanced. Imports were valued at \$4.2 million, of which canned fish and machinery were the chief items. Canada's export balance of trade with Norway amounted to \$65.9 million.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Canadian trade with Europe and the Commonwealth was considerably greater in 1960 than in the preceding year. The total for Latin America was less, for although exports rose, imports declined more in value. Of Canada's total trade in 1960, 9.4% was with European countries, 5.7% with the Commonwealth (excepting the United Kingdom) and Ireland, and 4.5% with Latin America.

The largest advance, both relatively and absolutely, was in domestic exports to Europe which increased by 30.0% and were valued at \$631.1 million. Imports therefrom amounted to \$384.0 million, a gain of 2.1% over the 1959 total, and Canada's export trade balance with Europe, at \$253.7

million, more than doubled. Domestic exports to the Commonwealth rose by 18.9% to \$334.7 million and imports, at \$281.2 million, advanced by 16.6%. Our export trade surplus with the Commonwealth and Ireland in 1960 increased to \$57.6 million. Canadian shipments to Latin America moved up 7.4% to \$184.9 million but imports therefrom fell by 10.8% to \$302.3 million. The 1960 import balance with Latin America, amounting to \$114.5 million, was, however, approximately 30% less than in the preceding year. Total trade with other areas also advanced, principally with Asia and Africa, and a slightly more diversified pattern of distribution of Canadian commerce in the year under review was noticeable.

Trade with Europe¹

The year 1960 was in general a busy and prosperous one for Europe, especially among the more industrialized nations of Western Europe. The rate of expansion continued upward throughout the year and the increase in total output was estimated at 6.5%, as compared with an advance of around 4% in 1959. Total exports, in spite of a softening in the United States market, were higher than in 1959, while imports advanced substantially to meet strong domestic demands for a wide range of durable consumer products. Larger amounts of raw materials were required both for the growing consumption of the manufacturing industry and for extensive stock replacement. Internal prices remained relatively stable and while labour shortages brought about wage increases in certain fields, the effects of the majority of these were counterbalanced by more efficient employment of manpower. By the close of the year the pace of industrial growth, although still rapid, showed some signs of slackening.

Canadian trade with Europe in 1960 was characterized by advances in commerce with most of the countries and distinguished by a marked increase in exports of basic industrial materials, particularly of non-ferrous metals and products and of iron and its products. Shipments of non-ferrous metals, the largest of the commodity groups, were valued at \$234.0 million and were over 50% above the 1959 figure. Nickel at \$96.3 million, aluminum, at \$68.5 million, and copper, at \$44.3 million, were the main components and followed wheat as the leading Canadian commodities shipped to Europe. Nickel went mainly to Norway with important quantities to Western Germany and Belgium, aluminum chiefly to Western Germany, and copper to Western Germany and Norway. Exports of Canadian electrical apparatus, at \$9.2 million, more than doubled and shipments of lead, zinc, brass and silver all rose considerably.

Exports of Canadian agricultural and vegetable products advanced by 2.7% to \$184.8 million, of which wheat accounted for \$139.0 million. Western Germany was the principal market but good harvests reduced import requirements and Canadian shipments fell to \$39.7 million, nearly a quarter less than in 1959. Our wheat sales to Belgium went up slightly to \$19.3 million, Italy purchased \$18.8 million, almost three times as much as in 1959, and the Netherlands increased her share to \$17.4 million. France took \$13.4 million, over a threefold advance and shipments to Norway increased by one-fourth. Lesser amounts of wheat were sent in 1960 to Switzerland, Poland and the U.S.S.R. than in the preceding year. Flaxseed shipments to Europe, at \$17.1 million, increased by a fifth and barley, at \$10.7 million, rose 28.0%. Rapeseed and oats declined moderately, whisky fractionally and tobacco considerably, but wheat flour shipments tripled.

Exports of iron and its products practically doubled, rising to \$65.5 million. Iron ore, valued at \$16.4 million, went mainly to the Netherlands and Western Germany, and pigs, ingots and billets, worth \$11.1 million, were shipped chiefly to Italy, Western Germany and Belgium. There were also substantial gains in exports of non-farm machinery, rolling mill products, engines and scrap iron. The group of chemicals and allied products advanced 28.4% to an export value of \$47.7 million, of which \$40.0 million was accounted for by synthetic rubber and plastics material. Exports of non-metallic minerals and products rose nearly 30% to \$38.5 million, asbestos, at \$31.7 million, being the leading item and going mainly to Western Germany, Belgium and France.

Exports of forestry products advanced over 70% and were valued at \$24.4 million, the 1960 increase being chiefly due to larger wood pulp shipments. Lumber, pulpwood and newsprint also advanced considerably. Among animal products, exports of which declined 7.3% to \$24.0 million, hides and

¹ Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XIII, XIV and XIX.

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) by Half-Years

	1958		1959		1960		Change from 1st half '59 to 1st half '60	Change from 2nd half '59 to 2nd half '60
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports	299.3	267.8	220.4	264.9	272.5	358.6	+23.7	+35.3
Re-exports	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	4.0	—	—
Imports	130.5	183.3	167.7	208.4	179.1	204.9	+ 6.8	- 1.7
Total trade	431.3	453.4	390.4	475.8	454.2	567.5	+16.4	+19.3
Trade balance	+170.4	+ 86.8	+ 59.0	+ 59.0	+ 96.0	+157.7	—	—

skins was the main item and rose nearly 40% to \$8.0 million. Fresh and cured fish gained but canned fish shipments dropped. Condensed milk declined while canned meats rose from practically zero to an appreciable amount.

Imports into Canada from Europe maintained a slight gain in 1960 over the preceding year. A variety of small advances among a diversified list of imports was thus sufficient to offset the larger declines noticeable in passenger cars and rolling mill products. Among groups of commodities, the greatest gains took place in imports of textiles and chemicals, and the largest decline in iron and products. Arrivals of iron and its products, the main commodity group, dropped almost \$10 million to \$141.9 million, passenger cars falling 13.1% to \$45.7 million and rolling mill products declining 23.4% to \$19.8 million. Western Germany was able to maintain and even raise her deliveries of cars to Canada but shipments from France declined 43.3% in 1960. In rolling mill products there was a drop of over one-fourth in arrivals from Belgium and of nearly one-fifth from Germany. Non-farm machinery, at \$33.6 million, rose 5.5%, imports from Germany and Sweden increasing substantially. Pipes and tubes and wire and wire products declined slightly, tools and trucks considerably, while automobile parts, ball bearings and engines gained substantially.

Fibres, textiles and products was the second most important group and imports were valued at \$46.0 million, an increase of 17.9%. Apparel and fabrics of cotton, wool and synthetics all showed gains. Non-ferrous metals and products, at \$36.7 million, declined 4.9%, electrical apparatus, at \$16.6 million, gaining slightly. Imports of the latter increased from the Netherlands but dropped from Western Germany and Switzerland. The remaining commodity groups all showed advances as did the majority of the chief products in these groups.

Reference is made in Chapter I to the progress of economic integration of Western Europe and the formation of two principal trading blocs, the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) or Common Market and the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.). The role played by these groups of European nations in Canada's foreign trade relations

is illustrated in Table 13, which shows Canadian domestic exports to, and imports from, the members of each bloc and the two groups, together with their corresponding shares of Canadian trade totals from 1958 to 1960. It will be noted that although trade with individual members was of fairly high value, it was also at a relatively low proportion of the global totals of exports and imports. The importance of the two groups is more apparent when they are considered as integrated markets. The E.E.C. countries together absorbed 8.3% of our exports in 1960 and the E.F.T.A. nations took 19.9%, for a total of 28.2% for the two groups. As sources of goods, the E.E.C. countries provided 5.3% of all imports and E.F.T.A. nations 12.0%, making a total of 17.3% for the two blocs. However, 87.3% of Canada's domestic exports to and 89.5% of imports from E.F.T.A. countries was accounted for by trade with the United Kingdom. Exports to practically all of the member countries of the two groups showed gains in 1960. Shipments to Italy were more than double the 1959 figure, and there was a two-thirds increase to France. After the United Kingdom, the German Federal Republic took the largest share followed by France, Norway, Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy and the Netherlands. In imports from the group countries, there were slight advances in arrivals from the United Kingdom and West Germany, and proportionally higher rises from Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden; imports from Belgium and France declined.

Canadian trade with Eastern Europe did not vary much in total from the previous year, exports in 1960 rising very slightly to \$38.7 million and imports increasing by \$1.7 million to \$13.8 million. Poland was the chief destination, total shipments being valued at \$16.7 million, of which wheat accounted for \$7.3 million and barley \$5.0 million with lesser amounts of flaxseed and aluminum. Exports to the U.S.S.R. totalled \$8.2 million, consisting mainly of nickel, synthetic rubber and plastics and steel. Czechoslovakia took \$6.8 million of Canadian goods, chiefly nickel, synthetic rubber and plastics and aluminum. Imports were spread over a more diversified range of products and were mainly from Czechoslovakia, at \$6.7 million, followed by U.S.S.R., at \$3.2 million, and Poland, at \$1.9 million.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with E.E.C. and E.F.T.A. Countries, 1958 to 1960

Country	Calendar year					
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
	Values in \$'000			% of total domestic exports		
Domestic exports						
European Economic Community (E.E.C.):						
Belgium and Luxembourg	69,531	56,127	69,131	1.5	1.1	1.3
France	44,688	43,157	72,907	0.9	0.9	1.4
Germany, Federal Republic	201,134	129,345	165,597	4.2	2.6	3.1
Italy	29,718	31,717	68,393	0.6	0.6	1.3
Netherlands	74,721	53,849	62,554	1.6	1.1	1.2
Total, E.E.C. Countries	419,792	314,195	438,582	8.8	6.3	8.3
European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.):						
Austria	7,457	8,260	7,745	0.2	0.2	0.1
Denmark	4,859	5,449	4,978	0.1	0.1	0.1
Norway	55,849	62,308	70,072	1.2	1.2	1.3
Portugal	2,553	3,251	3,336	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	10,866	14,879	20,906	0.2	0.3	0.4
Switzerland	29,243	25,728	26,404	0.6	0.5	0.5
United Kingdom	771,576	785,802	915,290	16.1	15.6	17.4
Total, E.F.T.A. Countries	882,403	905,677	1,048,731	18.4	18.0	19.9
Total, Both Groups	1,302,195	1,219,872	1,487,313	27.2	24.3	28.2
Imports						
				% of total imports		
European Economic Community (E.E.C.):						
Belgium and Luxembourg	35,759	44,786	41,401	0.7	0.8	0.8
France	40,007	56,940	50,121	0.8	1.0	0.9
Germany, Federal Republic	102,644	123,905	126,988	2.0	2.2	2.3
Italy	32,150	37,656	42,843	0.6	0.7	0.8
Netherlands	26,905	29,154	31,456	0.5	0.5	0.6
Total, E.E.C. Countries	237,465	292,441	292,809	4.7	5.3	5.3
European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.):						
Austria	4,640	5,707	6,605	0.1	0.1	0.1
Denmark	7,401	9,227	9,962	0.1	0.2	0.2
Norway	3,106	4,063	4,248	0.1	0.1	0.1
Portugal	3,045	3,116	3,208	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	13,939	18,077	20,399	0.3	0.3	0.4
Switzerland	26,491	24,514	24,343	0.5	0.4	0.4
United Kingdom	518,505	588,573	588,930	10.3	10.7	10.7
Total, E.F.T.A. Countries	577,127	653,277	657,695	11.4	11.9	12.0
Total, Both Groups	814,592	945,718	950,504	16.1	17.1	17.3

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

The strengthening of economic conditions in the majority of Commonwealth countries in 1959 and in early 1960 due to increased international trade did not continue at the same high rate throughout the year. Most of these nations are considerable exporters of primary products and commodity prices showed a downward trend during 1960, mainly due to the surplus of supplies. Sharp declines occurred in petroleum, cocoa and rubber quotations. The principal base metals—lead, copper and zinc—finished the year at lower levels than at the beginning. Wool prices were influenced adversely by uncertainties in the world textile industry and the increasing use of synthetics. In spite of these factors, however, the strong demand for many raw materials tended to bring about slight gains for the year in overall proceeds from exports.

Most Commonwealth countries experienced an expansion in trade during 1960 but with some slackening towards its close. Canadian trade with this group, exclusive of the United Kingdom, expanded considerably in 1960, exports rising nearly a fifth and imports by a sixth. Australia was our principal trading partner, followed by the West Indies Federation, India and the Union of South Africa, with lesser totals for Hong Kong, New Zealand, Malaya, British Guiana and Kuwait. When compared with the corresponding totals for the preceding year, exports to Australia, at \$98.9 million, increased more than 80% but imports, valued at \$35.5 million, fell over 13%. Shipments to the West Indies Federation in 1960 amounted to \$39.5 million, a fractional decline, but imports therefrom rose 11.2% to \$56.1 million. Exports to India dropped almost a third to \$36.8 million, due mainly to smaller wheat deliveries and imports amounted to \$29.4 million, a fractional advance. Sales to the Union of South Africa rose slightly to \$52.7 million, while imports increased by three-quarters to \$11.5 million. Shipments to Hong Kong more than doubled and to New Zealand advanced by four-fifths, imports from each rising by almost a fifth.

¹ Except the United Kingdom. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XV, XVI and XIX.

Aluminum became the principal export to the Commonwealth countries, rising nearly 60% to \$37.6 million, and going chiefly to Australia, India, Hong Kong and South Africa. Newsprint was second, shipments advancing a third to \$35.1 million. Australia, South Africa and New Zealand being the principal destinations. Lumber followed, at \$23.0 million, Australia taking a large part. Automobile parts, at \$19.4 million, more than doubled, approximately 80% of these going to Australia. Wheat was valued at \$18.8 million, the Union of South Africa being the main destination, followed by Pakistan, India, Malta, Ireland and Hong Kong. Exports of passenger cars increased over 80% to \$18.7 million, going mainly to South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Jamaica. Synthetic rubber and plastics materials amounted to \$18.4 million, Australia, Hong Kong and South Africa taking large shares. Wheat flour exports, at \$16.9 million, were destined chiefly to Ghana, Trinidad and Jamaica. Most commodity groups showed increases for 1960, iron and its products and wood, wood products and paper being the leaders.

Nearly half, or \$136.2 million, of imports from Commonwealth sources in 1960 were agricultural and vegetable products. Unrefined sugar, at \$46.5 million, was the principal commodity in this group and among all imports, followed by rubber, at \$23.7 million, and tea, at \$19.2 million. Non-ferrous metals and products, at \$43.6 million, was the second commodity group, due chiefly to bauxite for aluminum, at \$35.0 million. Non-metallic minerals and products followed, at \$42.3 million, of which crude petroleum, at \$37.1 million, was the chief component. The next group was fibres and textiles, at \$32.7 million, in which the principal item was flax, hemp and jute fabrics, valued at \$10.3 million. The products mentioned are the only imports into Canada from the Commonwealth whose value exceeded \$10 million. Arrivals of the following commodities, in descending order of importance, were valued at between \$10 million and \$5 million—apparel, raw wool, dried fruits, vegetable oils, cocoa beans and nuts.

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Half-Years

	1958		1959		1960		Change from 1st half '59 to 1st half '60	Change from 2nd half '59 to 2nd half '60
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports.....	157.4	132.7	136.5	145.0	156.0	178.7	+14.3	+23.2
Re-exports	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.6	—	—
Imports	99.2	110.8	110.8	130.4	126.5	154.7	+14.1	+18.7
Total trade	257.6	245.3	248.3	276.9	283.9	336.1	+14.3	+21.4
Trade balance	+ 59.2	+ 23.6	+ 26.6	+ 16.1	+ 31.0	+ 26.6	—	—

The statement opposite illustrates the trend in Canada's ten leading prime material imports from the Commonwealth in 1959 and 1960, the value of trade recorded in 1959, the quantity of goods imported in 1960 and valued at 1959 prices, and the value recorded in 1960. Changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes in imports, those from column 2 to column 3, equivalent percentage price changes. The ten commodities included in the sample cover 68.9% of imports from the Commonwealth in 1959 and 70.5% in 1960. As a group, imports of the ten commodities increased by 19.3% in value and 22.6% in quantity, a fall of 2.7% in prices accounting for the difference in the averages. Increases in volume were particularly noticeable in petroleum which rose sixfold and also in cocoa and bauxite, but the price of the first two fell considerably.

Price and Volume Changes for Leading Imports from the Commonwealth 1959-1960

Commodity	'59 Quantity at '59 Prices	'60 Quantity at '59 Prices	'60 Quantity at '60 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	50.6	46.9	46.5
Petroleum, crude, etc.	7.5	46.5	37.1
Bauxite, alumina for aluminum	26.0	35.4	35.0
Rubber, crude, etc.	25.4	19.9	23.7
Tea, black	17.9	18.0	19.2
Jute fabrics, etc....	10.7	9.3	10.3
Wool, raw	5.9	6.5	7.4
Fruits, dried	8.5	6.4	6.6
Vegetable oils	8.7	7.1	6.3
Cocoa beans	5.0	7.7	6.0
Totals	166.2	203.7	198.3

Trade with Latin America¹

The trend of Canadian trade with Latin America showed considerable variation between the principal countries. In general, there was a moderate increase in exports in 1960 over those in the preceding year and a 10% decline in imports, the latter partially due to lower primary commodity prices. Improved economic conditions led to a greater demand for Canadian products in some of the nations. Domestic exports to Argentina were almost three times greater and shipments to Mexico and Brazil each rose by nearly 40%. These gains in turn were more than sufficient to offset sizable decreases in exports to Venezuela, Colombia, Cuba and Peru. The fall in the value of goods brought into Canada in 1960 from Latin America was divided fairly widely among the main suppliers, but in particular was experienced in shipments from Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, Brazil and Colombia.

Canadian exports to Latin America in 1960 rose 7.4% to \$184.9 million. Mexico was the chief destination, followed by Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia and Cuba. Newsprint, valued at \$25.8 million, was the main Canadian product sent to the area, and synthetic rubber and plastics materials was next, at \$14.8 million. Aluminum exports which amounted to \$14.3 million, rose by 66.9%. There was a substantial advance in rolling mill products which, at \$12.4 million, were nearly three and a half times greater than in 1959. Condensed milk, at \$10.8 million, was a fifth more, while wheat exports fell by over a quarter to \$10.8 million. Machinery rose moderately to \$9.5 million while asbestos, at \$7.9 million, and wood pulp, at \$7.5 million, were each a fifth higher. Sales of wheat

flour declined an eighth to \$5.3 million. Among commodity groups, wood, wood products and paper and iron and its products were the principal ones, followed by agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals and products, and chemicals and allied products.

Imports into Canada from Latin America were valued at \$302.3 million in 1960. By far the largest item was crude petroleum from Venezuela, at \$175.0 million. Coffee at \$38.6 million, was next and was followed by bananas, at \$24.4 million. Fuel oils, principally from Venezuela, accounted for \$18.5 million and fresh vegetables, mainly from Mexico, were valued at \$5.6 million. All other imports were under \$5 million apiece. The two principal commodity groups were non-metallic minerals and agricultural and vegetable products.

Venezuela was Canada's chief trading partner in Latin America, being the second most important market for Canadian goods and the leading source of imports. The latter, valued at \$195.2 million in 1960, were almost entirely composed of petroleum and products. Canadian exports were principally condensed milk, wheat, machinery and newsprint, followed by eggs in the shell, synthetic rubber and plastics and electrical apparatus, which together made up approximately two-thirds of the \$35.3 million total. Mexico was Canada's second most important trading associate in Latin America. By a small margin, Mexico has displaced Venezuela as the leading market for Canadian goods, 1960 exports being valued at \$38.0 million and representing an increase of 37.6%. Newsprint, at \$8.7 million, was the chief product, followed by synthetic rubber and plastics materials, at \$7.0 million, rolling mill products, at \$4.9 million, and aluminum, at \$3.7 million. Asbestos, non-farm machinery, railway

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XVII, XVIII and XIX.

TABLE 15. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Half-Years

	1958		1959		1960		Change from 1st half '59 to 1st half '60	Change from 2nd half '59 to 2nd half '60
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports	91.8	87.3	81.9	90.2	74.2	110.7	- 9.4	+22.6
Re-exports	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	-	-
Imports	163.8	185.9	172.4	166.3	148.1	154.2	-14.1	- 7.3
Total trade	256.4	274.5	255.7	258.2	223.7	266.4	-12.5	+ 3.2
Trade balance	- 71.1	- 97.4	- 89.0	- 74.6	- 72.5	- 42.0	-	-

track material and wood pulp were forwarded in important quantities as industry continued to expand, particularly in the first half of the year. Imports from Mexico dropped 38.6% to \$21.0 million, mainly due to a 90% decrease in raw cotton shipments, from \$19 million in 1959 to \$2 million in 1960. Encouragement is being given officially to more diversification of agricultural exports and to Canada there were increases in fresh vegetables, coffee, nuts and fruits. Mexico is also Canada's chief supplier of fluorspar, imports therefrom almost doubling.

There was a 39.6% increase in exports to Brazil, which were valued at \$19.8 million but imports dropped by an eighth to \$24.9 million. The main advances were in aluminum, newsprint, asbestos, wood pulp and canned milk. Iron ore shipments from Brazil to Canada increased. Coffee, which accounted for three-quarters of imports, was slightly less in value and cocoa products were much lower. Columbia also sent less coffee, imports therefrom, almost entirely of coffee, dropping a fifth to \$12.8 million. Canadian exports to Columbia, at \$16.6 million, were somewhat below those of the previous year, synthetic rubber and plastics, newsprint, wood pulp and asbestos being the main items. Argentina, to which exports almost tripled in 1960, reaching \$19.4 million, took greatly increased amounts of rolling mill products, newsprint, aluminum and basic iron products, as expansion was undertaken in many lines of industry. Imports from Argentina were valued at \$3.6 million, over 40% of which were canned meats.

Canadian exports to Cuba, at \$13.0 million, fell by 14.3%, the principal declines being in cured fish and newsprint. Malt shipments were somewhat less but fresh vegetables became an important item. Wheat flour, potatoes, wood pulp and medicines followed. Imports from Cuba were valued at \$7.2 million, a decrease of nearly 40%, mostly due to a drop of one third in sugar and to a sharp fall in synthetic fibre shipments. Exports to Peru declined 23.6% to \$8.9 million, lessened wheat sales being mainly responsible and imports therefrom were a quarter less, at \$3.0 million. Trade with Ecuador was well maintained, exports amounting to \$3.9

million, approximately 60% being wheat, and imports, almost entirely of bananas, rising 44.5% to \$11.0 million.

Primary products make up the main proportion of imports into Canada from Latin America and changes in their price levels have considerable effect on the volume of trade. From the following statement, it is possible to determine the price, volume and value changes between 1959 and 1960 for the majority of primary imports from the area. Comparison of columns 1 and 2 indicate the quantity changes between the two years, and comparisons of columns 2 and 3 the corresponding price changes. The commodities listed in the statement account for 91.5% of the value of total imports from Latin America in 1959 and for 91.3% in 1960. As a group, imports of the ten commodities declined 11.0% in value, due to a decrease in both the average volume and price. The influences of the sharp fall in the volume of cotton deliveries and of lessened coffee shipments were noticeable as also the price declines in petroleum and bananas.

Price and Volume Changes for Leading Imports from Latin America 1959 - 1960

Commodity	'59 Quantity at '59 Prices	'60 Quantity at '59 Prices	'60 Quantity at '60 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude etc.	187.6	186.3	175.0
Fuel oils	16.3	19.3	18.5
Sub-totals	203.9	205.6	193.5
Coffee, green	43.1	39.4	38.6
Bananas, fresh	24.4	27.2	24.4
Vegetables, fresh ..	3.9	4.6	5.6
Sugar, unrefined	6.2	4.2	4.2
Nuts	1.7	2.8	2.9
Manila, sisal fibres	2.6	2.0	2.4
Cotton, raw	22.1	2.3	2.3
Meats, canned	2.2	2.0	2.0
Sub-totals	106.2	84.5	82.4
Totals	310.1	290.0	276.0

CHAPTER IV

STATISTICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics—Methods and Concepts

1. Sources

Canadian foreign trade statistics are compiled from information recorded on customs documents received in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the various customs ports in Canada (except for exports of electrical energy which are based on data received from the National Energy Board). Record is kept of value and whenever possible of quantity, but the statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions relating to the movement of goods since the method and time of payment are affected by a variety of factors.

2. Coverage

Domestic Exports or Exports of Canadian Produce include both exports of goods wholly produced in Canada and exports of previously imported goods which have been changed in form by further processing in Canada.

Re-Exports or Exports of Foreign Produce include previously imported goods which are exported from Canada in the same condition as when imported.

Imports or Imports Entered for Consumption include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared through customs for domestic sale or use; that is imports on which all duties are paid and which have passed from customs control into the possession of the importer.

Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption; if the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption they are not included in either the import or the re-export statistics. It should be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not necessarily imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada, but only that consumption can take place without further customs formalities.

The most important exclusions from export totals in the past were; gold, goods shipped to Canadian Armed Forces or diplomats stationed abroad, goods financed under the Defence Appropriation Act and shipped to other NATO countries, temporary exports for exhibition or competition, and fuel and stores sold to foreign vessels and aircraft in Canada. These exclusions continue but, effective January 1, 1960, additional exclusions have been made as follows: settlers' effects, private donations and gifts, and identifiable tourist purchases. These revisions have been made to all tables in this *Review*.

The most important exclusions from import totals in the past were; gold, goods for use of the United States Armed Forces stationed at treaty bases in Canada, Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada, ships imported for use in foreign trade and ships of British construction and registry imported for use in the coasting trade, temporary imports for exhibition or competition, and fuel and stores purchased by Canadian vessels and aircraft abroad. These exclusions continue but, effective January 1, 1960, further exclusions from the total have been made as follows: settlers' effects, private donations and gifts, tourist purchases exempt from duty, and goods imported for foreign armed forces or diplomats stationed in Canada. These revisions have been made to all tables in this *Review*.

Effective with statistics for January 1960, certain changes have been made in the types of transaction included in published totals of Canadian exports and imports. Previously, most of the transactions included in these totals were commercial trade with the addition of various non-commercial and special transactions, and some types of the non-commercial and special transactions did not receive uniform treatment in both records. Especially in the past ten years, there were sizable differences between the balance of trade calculated from unadjusted export and import totals and that calculated from data adjusted to exclude non-commercial and special transactions.

From January 1, 1960, a new category has been established in both export and import statistics entitled "Special Transactions—Non-Trade" mainly in relation to the new exclusions from trade totals referred to above. This category includes certain commodity movements which either have no international financial implications or, for various reasons, are better considered separately from merchandise trade in economic analysis. The value of transactions of these types is now excluded entirely from published totals of Canadian merchandise trade, but statistics for the classes of this category are published in the regular monthly export and import reports. Because of these changes, the export and import totals will have substantially the same coverage and will provide a much truer picture of the merchandise trade component of the balance of payments. As the deductions from import totals have considerably exceeded those from export totals, the effect of these changes has been to reduce significantly the size of the import balances published in earlier issues of the *Review*.

A fuller explanation of the changes in coverage of commodity statistics was contained in Chapter IV of the *Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1959*.

3. Valuation

Exports are normally valued f.o.b. point of consignment from Canada, that is at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of inland freight from the point of consignment to the Canadian border port of exit, ocean freight, insurance, handling and other charges.

Imports are normally valued f.o.b. point of consignment to Canada, that is excluding inland freight from the point of consignment abroad to the foreign border port of exit, ocean freight, insurance, handling and export or import duties, and the statistical value of imports is usually the value as determined for customs duty purposes.

The value for duty is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the imports were received, and in most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. From January 1, 1959, the statistical value of imports on which dumping duty has been collected is considered to be the value of the goods as declared by the importer (i.e. the value for duty less the amount of the dumping duty). This change in procedure was introduced to conform with the principle that trade statistics should show whenever possible the actual amount paid for imports; previously the statistical value of such imports was considered to be the value for duty.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a foreign currency, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date the goods were shipped to Canada.

4. Country Classification

Trade is credited to countries on the basis of consignment. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned whether or not that country has a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the country whence they were consigned to Canada. The country of consignment is the country from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to

another. This country is not necessarily the country of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule in the case of imports, where an attempt is made to classify by country of origin goods produced in South and Central America and the Antilles and consigned to Canada from the United States. The effect of this procedure is discussed later in this chapter.

Effective on January 1, 1960, a new country classification was introduced for export and import statistics in the regular monthly Trade of Canada reports. This classification is basically geographical; the world is divided into nine geographic regions and within each region the countries are listed alphabetically in two groups—the first for Commonwealth countries and the second for other countries. The regions and the order in which they are listed are: Western Europe; Eastern Europe, Middle East; Other Africa; Other Asia; Oceania; South America; Central America and Antilles; and North America. Henceforth, all basic statistics on trade by country will be presented according to this classification.

The adoption of the new classification facilitated extensive changes in the country detail. Two criteria guided the drafting of such changes and will be used to guide future revisions: (1) total trade between Canada and each country specified should exceed \$100,000 per year; and (2) available documentation must be adequate to compile accurate statistics of trade between Canada and each country specified.

A fuller explanation of this classification was published in Chapter IV of the *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year 1959.

5. Time Periods

The time periods "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements usually lead the receipt of the customs forms by a few days. However, as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of the movement of goods in given calendar periods.

Value Adjustments and Canadian Trade Statistics

Methods of computing trade statistics vary in different countries and in order to facilitate the comparison of Canadian trade statistics with those of many other countries estimates of trade totals, calculated on a different basis from that normally

used, are published annually in this *Review*. These estimates differ from the trade statistics usually published in the substitution of "General" for "Special" trade coverage and in the use of an f.o.b. (port of exit)—c.i.f. basis of valuation.

The "General" and "Special" systems are the main methods of recording international commodity trade at present in use by important trading countries. Under the General Trade system all commodities that enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports) are recorded in statistics at the time when they cross the frontier (except for goods in transit to a third country on through bills of lading). Under the Special Trade system only those imports are recorded which pass through the hands of national customs officials and on which all duties are paid so that the goods are free to circulate within the country, and only those exports which were either produced within the country or were previously imported, and cleared through customs for domestic use. Both exports and imports are recorded when the goods are cleared through customs. The two types of record differ in coverage and in timing.

The difference in timing affects imports, and arises from the fact that commodities may be landed and remain for some time under customs supervision without payment of customs duties. These goods are not free to enter the domestic economy of the country until customs requirements are met, and for some purposes may best be considered as not in the country at all. Under the General Trade system these goods would be included as imports at the time they were landed, under the Special Trade system only when duties were paid. This trade might enter General Trade records several months before it would enter Special Trade records.

The difference in coverage affects both exports and imports, and arises from the same type of transaction. Some of the goods which are landed under customs supervision may never be cleared for domestic consumption but may be re-exported instead, or occasionally may suffer destruction while in bond. All landed goods enter General Trade import statistics, but only those later cleared for domestic use enter Special Trade records. Goods

re-exported without having been cleared for domestic consumption enter General Trade export statistics but not Special Trade statistics. General Trade records thus give a more complete picture of the movement of goods into or out of a country; Special Trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

Canadian statistics are compiled on the Special Trade system, but since this country's entrepôt trade is small they differ only slightly in total from what General Trade records would show. To obtain a General Trade export total the value of goods exported from customs warehouses must be added to the recorded total. To obtain a General Trade import total the value of goods previously warehoused under customs supervision and later cleared through customs must be deducted from the recorded total, and the full value of all goods warehoused under customs supervision added. These adjustments have been estimated since 1952 from the External Trade Section's office records, and those pertaining to the last five years are shown in Table 16. While the difference between General Trade and Special Trade statistics is negligible for Canada, for countries with a sizable entrepôt trade such as the United Kingdom or Belgium it could be quite substantial.

The f.o.b.-c.i.f. estimates are published since valuation on this basis is the most common among the many methods in use. These estimates are calculated by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment values recorded for exports and imports the freight and other costs incurred in transporting these goods to the Canadian border. The information on freight and other costs is compiled from returns received by the Balance of Payments Section of the Bureau.

Values adjusted to the f.o.b.-c.i.f. basis are used in the statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. However in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis whenever these data are available.

TABLE 16. Estimated General Trade F.O.B. - C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Average 1956-60
	\$'000,000					
Total exports:						
Recorded values of total exports	\$ 4,834	\$ 4,884	\$ 4,894	\$ 5,140	\$ 5,395	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 3	—
Transport charges to Canadian border ²	\$ 240	\$ 235	\$ 218	\$ 240	\$ 254	—
Estimated general trade values, f.o.b. port of exit	\$ 5,079	\$ 5,124	\$ 5,116	\$ 5,384	\$ 5,652	—
Increase added by goods from customs warehouses	% 0.1	% 0.1	% 0.1	% 0.1	% 0.1	0.1
Increase added by freight charges	% 5.0	% 4.8	% 4.5	% 4.7	% 4.7	4.7
Total increase over recorded values	% 5.1	% 4.9	% 4.5	% 4.7	% 4.8	4.8
Imports:						
Recorded values of imports	\$ 5,547	\$ 5,473	\$ 5,050	\$ 5,509	\$ 5,492	—
Goods entered into customs warehouses ¹	\$ 153	\$ 145	\$ 122	\$ 131	\$ 136	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	\$ (-) 135	\$ (-) 130	\$ (-) 113	\$ (-) 111	\$ (-) 124	—
Transport and insurance charges to Canadian border ² ..	\$ 466	\$ 460	\$ 420	\$ 476	\$ 483	—
Estimated general trade values, c.i.f. port of entry	\$ 6,031	\$ 5,948	\$ 5,479	\$ 6,005	\$ 5,987	—
Increase added by net amount of goods into customs warehouses	% 0.3	% 0.3	% 0.2	% 0.4	% 0.2	0.3
Increase added by freight and insurance charges	% 8.4	% 8.4	% 8.3	% 8.6	% 8.8	8.5
Total increase over recorded values	% 8.7	% 8.7	% 8.5	% 9.0	% 9.0	8.8

¹ Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

² Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

Until the end of 1960, Canadian trade statistics were compiled and were usually published on the basis of a component material classification. Four subsidiary classifications of trade were also obtained by re-grouping the individual classes of the component material classification. While less accurate than original compilations because of numerous large and heterogeneous "basket" classes of the component material data, these subsidiary classifications are useful for specific analytical purposes.

The alternative classifications of Canadian trade are: industrial origin; degree of manufacture; purpose; and the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.). The first three of these have been available for about thirty years, while the fourth has been developed in recent years by the United Nations Statistical Commission to facilitate international comparisons of trade statistics. Under the component material classification, goods entering into foreign trade are classified according to the material of which they are chiefly composed and arranged in nine main commodity groups. Classification by origin relates commodities to the primary activity which provides the material for them; degree of manufacture sub-divides into completely unprocessed, partially processed but requiring further treatment, and fully manufactured and ready for use; and the purpose classification arranges commodities according to the use to which they are most likely to be put in the form in which they are traded. The S.I.T.C. combines purpose, degree of manufacture and component material principles. Table 17 contains particulars of the

first three classifications and Section F of Part II of this Review gives figures of Canadian trade compiled on the basis of the S.I.T.C.

Particular care should be taken in the use of classification based on degree of manufacture. Of the three categories used in this classification only that covering raw materials is generally homogeneous. The partially processed group includes simply processed items (asbestos fibres, for example) and highly processed items (wood pulp, for example); and the fully manufactured category groups simple commodities like dried apples with manufactured materials like wheat flour and newsprint and manufactured end products like automobiles and refrigerators.

Statistical classification is, in fact, largely a matter of convenience, influenced by custom, and the merits of a particular method of classification will be relative to the uses to which it is put. Thus, a comparison of Canadian exports and imports, classified on the basis of component material or origin, well illustrates the influence of climate and geophysics, and the consequent pattern of industrial specialization, on Canadian trade. For other purposes, however, the component material classification raises problems of homogeneity, while classification by origin is no index to the degree of manufacture. Similarly, classification by purpose delimits the comparative importance of production and consumption in both imports and exports, but does not, of itself, show the relative importance of the various sectors of the economy in Canadian trade.

TABLE 17. Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade¹

Classification and group	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
By origin²:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Farm origin	1,063.7		21.2		1,125.2		20.4	
Wild life origin	26.2		0.5		15.5		0.3	
Marine origin	147.2		2.9		17.8		0.3	
Forest origin	1,516.0		30.2		277.1		5.0	
Mineral origin	2,023.9		40.3		3,347.9		60.8	
Mixed origin	244.4		4.9		725.3		13.2	
By degree of manufacture:								
Raw materials	1,707.1	1,653.8	34.0	31.4	935.2	987.2	17.0	18.0
Partially manufactured	1,453.9	1,640.6	29.0	31.2	311.7	276.9	5.6	5.0
Fully or chiefly manufactured	1,860.6	1,969.7	37.0	37.4	4,261.9	4,228.2	77.4	77.0
By purpose²:								
Producers' materials	3,897.1		77.6		1,708.9		31.0	
Producers' equipment	305.8		6.1		1,235.5		22.4	
Fuel, electricity and lubricants	49.2		1.0		221.3		4.0	
Transport	87.6		1.7		724.9		13.2	
Auxilliary materials for commerce and industry	13.5		0.3		69.0		1.3	
Consumers' goods	468.0		9.3		1,124.9		20.4	
Live animals for food	42.2		0.8		8.2		0.1	
Miscellaneous and unclassified	158.1		3.2		416.0		7.6	

¹ For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada*, 1960, Volume I, Tables 27-33 and 45.

² Not available for 1960.

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it special attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors and therefore may fluctuate widely from period to period owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. Also gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often occur without its moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state are excluded from the totals of Canada's commodity trade. Since January 1, 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office. All gold and gold products in which the value of the gold is 80% or more of the total value are excluded. The only exception to this rule is in the items of jewellers' sweepings, where the gold content can not readily be separated from the other metals.

Since gold is produced in Canada primarily as an export commodity, a series showing new gold production available for export is published regularly as a supplement to the trade statistics. This series is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production (normally a minor part of the total). Since November 1, 1951, the series has also excluded increases in commercial gold stocks held in safe-keeping by the Mint for the account of the mines.

Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safekeeping in Canada. Commencing in April 1956, such sales are now included in the figures for new gold production available for export, see Part II, Table XXIX.

Because the value of new gold production available for export is a production series, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Much of this gold is offset in the balance of payments accounts by an increase in Canada's official reserves, rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. The United States has been the chief market for Canada's gold production for many years.

Imports from Central and South America

Beginning in July 1946, goods consigned to Canada from the United States but originating in Central and South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies) have been credited to the country in which they were produced rather than, as previously, the United States. This has substituted the country of origin for country of consignment, although for goods consigned directly to Canada (even when shipped via the USA) from any Central and South American country classification is still by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay. If, however, the same goods were consigned from the United States they would be credited to Paraguay.

The immediate significance of this change was not great since, in the early post-war years, most Canadian imports from Central and South America were consigned directly. Subsequently, however, a much larger proportion came from entrepôt markets in the United States and in 1953 a continuing study was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South America, was

actually consigned to Canada from the United States. From 1954, the results of this study have been published on a regular basis.

Part A of Table 18 shows imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \$1 million in 1959 or 1960 and these are further classified as coming from the United States or the country credited; and it is evident that the effect of the departure from recording imports according to the country of consignment is uneven. Imports from the Commonwealth countries are but slightly affected; those from the oil-exporting countries of the Netherlands Antilles and Venezuela little more so; and those from the Latin American countries other than Venezuela substantially. These differences may be partly explained by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to imports from the Commonwealth which arrive in Canada via a non-Commonwealth country; by the fact that shipping facilities are better between Canada and the West Indies than between Canada and other countries in the area, and by the fact that petroleum purchases are normally made in bulk

**TABLE 18. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Calendar Years, 1959 and 1960**

Country and commodity	1959				1960				
	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country credited			United States	Country credited		
	\$'000			%	\$'000			%	
A. By Principal Countries									
Total, Commonwealth countries	69,886	99	69,787	0.1	78,447	99	78,348	0.1	
Barbados	4,709	0	4,709	0.0	2,854	0	2,854	0.0	
Bermuda	1,291	0	1,291	0.0	701	1	701	0.0	
British Guiana	18,033	55	17,978	0.3	18,921	0	18,921	0.0	
Jamaica	31,012	6	31,006	2	37,688	34	37,654	0.1	
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,989	1	1,988	0.1	1,059	0	1,059	0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	12,731	4	12,727	2	14,512	24	14,488	0.2	
Total, other oil-exporting countries	251,702	3,661	248,041	1.5	227,710	1,087	226,623	0.5	
Netherlands Antilles	47,120	404	46,716	0.9	32,521	82	32,439	0.3	
Venezuela	204,582	3,257	201,325	1.6	195,189	1,005	194,184	0.5	
Total, other countries	138,843	53,419	85,424	38.5	114,226	33,572	80,654	29.4	
Argentina	3,380	816	2,564	24.1	3,611	463	3,148	12.8	
Brazil	28,479	9,876	18,603	34.7	24,883	3,264	21,619	13.1	
Colombia	15,827	7,721	8,106	48.8	12,784	7,021	5,763	54.9	
Costa Rica	4,810	313	4,497	6.5	4,345	591	3,754	13.6	
Cuba	12,011	1,888	10,123	15.7	7,243	980	6,263	13.5	
Dominican Republic	1,634	435	1,199	26.6	1,586	506	1,080	31.9	
Ecuador	7,623	5,143	2,480	67.5	11,018	4,798	6,220	43.5	
El Salvador	3,899	1,344	2,555	34.5	829	523	306	63.1	
Guatemala	2,718	1,131	1,587	41.6	3,256	1,459	1,797	44.8	
Haiti	1,053	865	188	82.1	982	770	212	78.4	
Honduras	2,905	725	2,180	25.0	3,352	1,455	1,897	43.4	
Mexico	34,201	21,024	13,177	61.5	21,007	6,501	14,506	30.9	
Panama	8,889	532	8,357	6.0	6,066	673	5,393	11.1	
Peru	3,978	298	3,680	7.5	3,037	164	2,873	5.4	
Puerto Rico	1,780	104	1,676	5.8	2,904	172	2,732	5.9	
Surinam	2,872	232	2,640	8.1	4,156	77	4,079	1.9	
B. By Principal Commodities									
	Class								
Crude petroleum for refining	7153	195,055	2,033	193,022	1.0	181,536	358	181,178	0.2
Bauxite and alumina	6001-2	30,664	286	30,378	0.9	40,265	76	40,189	0.2
Coffee, green	283	43,340	17,942	25,398	41.4	38,871	16,583	22,288	42.7
Light fuel oils, Nos. 1-3	7171-2	36,100	1,105	34,995	3.1	27,588	0	27,588	0.0
Sugar, for refining	262	28,818	0	28,818	0.0	26,638	0	26,638	0.0
Bananas, fresh	3	24,379	6,123	18,256	25.1	24,442	6,429	18,013	26.3
Diesel fuel	7174	2,892	10	2,882	0.3	6,448	302	6,146	4.7
Tomatoes, fresh	127	3,574	27	3,547	0.8	5,198	332	4,866	6.4
Molasses	252, 255	3,577	195	3,362	5.5	2,967	59	2,908	2.0
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	6217	2,393	0	2,393	0.0	2,669	0	2,669	0.0
Cotton, raw	3001	22,125	17,288	4,837	78.1	2,313	2,167	146	93.7
Peanuts, green	94	1,062	22	1,040	2.1	2,191	30	2,161	1.4
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	2,506	2,277	229	90.9	2,142	1,756	386	82.0
Gasoline	7164	9,688	0	9,688	0.0	2,014	0	2,014	0.0
Iron ore	5001	1,113	154	959	13.8	1,744	244	1,500	14.0
Cocoa beans, not roasted	271	1,608	631	977	39.2	1,507	437	1,070	29.0
Cocoa butter	273	2,852	1,230	1,622	43.1	1,371	16	1,355	1.2
Fluorspar	7258	633	8	625	1.3	1,242	35	1,207	2.8
Wool, washed and scoured	3262	1,208	714	494	59.1	513	206	307	40.2
Yarns, synthetic, for tire fabric	3369	1,439	0	1,439	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Total imports from Central and South America		460,431	57,179	403,252	12.4	420,383	34,758	385,625	8.3

¹ Less than \$500.² Less than 0.1%.

and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or by tanker and pipeline. Part B of Table 18 lists all commodities imported from Central or South America which were valued at more than \$1 million in 1959 or 1960 and shows the value of these consigned from the United States and from the country credited respectively. There is again considerable variation among commodities and, in some cases, in indi-

vidual commodities between the two years. Although this modification to the system of recording imports on a country of consignment basis has resulted in significantly higher figures for a number of the Latin American countries, the import total for the United States has not been greatly affected; the effect on some individual commodities coming from the United States has been more considerable.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume¹

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average period-to-period price change affecting commodities in trade in order to isolate the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. The price indexes are based on unit values calculated from the trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting in the trade statistics or non-homogeneous trade statistics items prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected wholesale or other prices are substituted. The price indexes are divided into the indexes of the declared values of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes. Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months, quarters and calendar years.

The export and import price indexes are of the fixed-weight aggregative (Laspeyres) type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index is $\frac{\sum P_1 Q_0}{\sum P_0 Q_0}$ where P_1 and P_0 represent the prices

of an individual commodity in the current period and the base period respectively, and Q_0 represents the quantity of that commodity in the base period. The Σ sign indicates summation over the whole range of the individual commodities entering the total export or import index. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore of the currently weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to $\frac{\sum Q_1 P_1}{\sum Q_0 P_1}$.

The export and import price indexes are calculated within the framework of the component material commodity classification, although some adjustments are made to this classification to simplify the pricing problem. Within each main group of the adjusted classification a sample of commodities is priced, and these prices are expressed as relative numbers and averaged with fixed weights. The sample average for each main group is used to represent all commodities in that main group, the fixed-weight average of the sample averages for the eight adjusted main groups to represent the total of exports or imports. The volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups.

The differences between the normal component classification and the adjusted classification are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products are combined into one group of agricultural and animal products. From this group the subgroup of rubber and its products is transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group. Ships are transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and there are a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material. Otherwise the totals do not differ from those usually presented for Canadian trade.

To prevent the indexes from becoming unrepresentative both the commodities included in the sample and the weights used to combine them must be checked regularly. The sample must be checked to ensure that it does not overlook commodities which have greatly increased in importance since it was established, or contain too many commodities which have declined sharply in importance since that time. Should either of these conditions apply, adjustments in the sample must be made. Similarly, the fixed weights used in averaging the sample prices must be checked to ensure that they do not vary persistently from weights calculated from the current trade pattern.

Currently-weighted indexes of export and import prices are computed annually to check the validity of the weights used in the fixed-weight index. These calculations employ the same price relatives and the same method of imputation for items not covered directly in the sample as are used in the fixed-weight indexes. The only cause of divergence between the two series therefore lies in the weighting system, and differences between the series can be used to assess the continued representativeness of the fixed weights.

It should be noted that not all differences between current weights and fixed weights are significant. They become significant only when there is a considerable degree of dispersion among the levels of the various item price relatives included in the index. If all individual price relatives included in the index were the same in any year it would

¹ For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: *Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945—June 1950 (1948=100)*, D.B.S. 1950.

not matter whether fixed weights, current weights, or no weights at all were used: the average of all items would necessarily be the same as the relative for each individual item. Because in fact the price relatives do differ, the extent to which each is allowed to influence the average of all becomes important, and this is governed by the weight assigned to each relative.

The fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of exports and imports, in main

groups, are given for the years 1957-1960 in Table 19. In general the fixed and current weight indexes have been fairly close in these years for both export and import totals, although the divergence between the two indexes has been somewhat greater for some of the individual groups. These greater changes are a result of the changing composition of the major groups between the base year and one or more subsequent years.

TABLE 19. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices
(1948 = 100)

Index and group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
Agricultural and animal products:								
Fixed weights	95.7	96.6	99.8	99.6	104.0	100.3	91.3	91.1
Current weights	(88.9)	(90.4)	(92.9)	(93.7)	(100.6)	(96.0)	(89.1)	(88.4)
Fibres and textiles:								
Fixed weights	112.4	108.0	107.8	110.5	90.2	86.6	82.3	88.0
Current weights	(112.0)	(108.9)	(115.0)	(118.5)	(86.6)	(84.3)	(81.7)	(86.9)
Wood products and paper:								
Fixed weights	119.9	119.3	120.2	118.5	126.0	138.7	139.7	142.2
Current weights	(118.0)	(116.8)	(116.8)	(114.9)	(122.4)	(129.4)	(139.7)	(143.1)
Iron and steel and products:								
Fixed weights	151.5	157.1	161.7	162.8	138.1	143.1	144.2	146.5
Current weights	(148.6)	(152.1)	(154.3)	(158.3)	(139.0)	(142.8)	(142.9)	(145.3)
Non-ferrous metals and products:								
Fixed weights	153.9	143.6	145.6	150.6	131.3	132.8	135.1	138.3
Current weights	(153.8)	(140.0)	(144.4)	(149.6)	(132.5)	(136.1)	(137.3)	(138.7)
Non-metallic minerals and products:								
Fixed weights	159.6	165.3	165.0	165.3	108.5	106.5	101.8	99.1
Current weights	(166.0)	(170.6)	(171.1)	(169.6)	(106.3)	(104.3)	(96.8)	(91.8)
Chemicals and allied products:								
Fixed weights	113.3	114.5	114.8	115.3	110.9	112.7	110.9	111.9
Current weights	(114.0)	(115.3)	(116.0)	(116.5)	(111.5)	(113.9)	(112.5)	(113.7)
Miscellaneous:								
Fixed weights	128.9	128.8	128.9	133.9	113.2	106.9	116.3	125.7
Current weights	(127.2)	(122.6)	(125.6)	(123.1)	(105.8)	(103.4)	(106.1)	(110.0)
Total:								
Fixed weights	121.0	120.6	122.8	123.2	116.4	116.5	114.4	116.1
Current weights	(119.9)	(116.2)	(120.1)	(122.0)	(117.1)	(116.1)	(114.3)	(115.0)

Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues

Changes in Trade Statistics Coverage and New Country Classification (Calendar Year, 1959, p. 30)
 Change in Classification of Exports of Platinum Metals (Calendar Year, 1958, p. 45)
 The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (First Half Year, 1958, p. 28)
 Change in Classification of Exports of Uranium Ores and Concentrates (First Half Year, 1957, p. 27)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Imports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1956, p. 31)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1955, p. 27)
 Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half Year, 1954, p. 23)
 Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1954, p. 33)
 Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half Year, 1953, p. 32)
 Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year, 1952, p. 36)
 Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1952, p. 34)
 Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year, 1949, p. 54)

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:

Domestic Exports, Cat. No. 65-002
Imports for Consumption, Cat. No. 65-005
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, Cat. No. 65-001

Monthly Reports:

Exports, Cat. No. 65-004
Imports, Cat. No. 65-007

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The Canadian Balance of International Payments, Post-War Years, 1946 to 1952, Cat. No. 67-502
Canada's International Investment Position, 1926 to 1954, Cat. No. 67-503

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

**TABLE 1. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom
Calendar Years, 1926 - 60**

Calendar year	Total exports			Imports			Trade balance		
	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom
	\$'000			\$'000			\$'000		
1926 ²	1, 269, 453	464, 481	460, 074	1, 000, 645	663, 024	163, 434	+ 268, 807	- 199, 543	+ 296, 640
1927	1, 225, 188	479, 051	411, 129	1, 077, 525	699, 363	181, 235	+ 147, 664	- 220, 312	+ 229, 894
1928	1, 357, 847	497, 992	447, 438	1, 211, 483	816, 779	189, 687	+ 146, 364	- 318, 786	+ 257, 751
1929	1, 172, 001	510, 307	291, 353	1, 287, 529	883, 901	193, 773	- 115, 528	- 373, 594	+ 97, 580
1930	877, 389	385, 397	236, 151	996, 221	643, 073	161, 673	- 118, 831	- 257, 676	+ 74, 478
1931	595, 328	246, 808	171, 239	619, 153	386, 055	108, 812	- 23, 825	- 139, 247	+ 62, 428
1932	494, 779	163, 041	178, 693	445, 165	256, 816	93, 124	+ 49, 613	- 93, 774	+ 85, 569
1933	532, 371	171, 175	210, 864	396, 530	213, 296	97, 471	+ 135, 841	- 42, 121	+ 113, 393
1934	653, 023	222, 256	270, 876	509, 826	290, 958	112, 996	+ 143, 197	- 68, 702	+ 187, 880
1935	735, 059	271, 726	303, 874	547, 020	309, 951	116, 251	+ 188, 039	- 38, 226	+ 187, 623
1936	947, 445	344, 028	395, 749	628, 398	363, 908	121, 993	+ 319, 047	- 19, 879	+ 273, 756
1937	1, 008, 773	371, 078	402, 876	798, 061	481, 614	146, 123	+ 210, 711	- 110, 536	+ 256, 754
1938	846, 165	278, 325	341, 075	664, 936	414, 010	118, 218	+ 181, 229	- 135, 685	+ 222, 857
1939	933, 495	389, 543	328, 686	726, 138	485, 261	112, 305	+ 197, 357	- 95, 718	+ 216, 381
1940	1, 185, 349	451, 232	506, 842	1, 022, 908	710, 548	136, 986	+ 162, 441	- 259, 316	+ 369, 857
1941	1, 588, 294	608, 949	624, 796	1, 274, 323	912, 204	137, 985	+ 313, 971	- 303, 255	+ 486, 811
1942	2, 311, 754	892, 357	701, 222	1, 505, 175	1, 209, 391	118, 406	+ 806, 579	- 317, 034	+ 582, 816
1943	2, 922, 508	1, 161, 835	990, 934	1, 685, 928	1, 410, 090	100, 588	+1, 236, 581	- 248, 255	+ 890, 347
1944	3, 398, 284	1, 327, 888	1, 196, 498	1, 729, 543	1, 435, 384	94, 306	+1, 668, 740	- 107, 496	+1, 102, 192
1945	3, 214, 261	1, 222, 807	956, 358	1, 514, 329	1, 183, 212	100, 166	+1, 699, 933	- 39, 596	+ 856, 192
1946	2, 298, 848	904, 721	595, 377	1, 841, 267	1, 387, 386	137, 423	+ 457, 582	- 482, 665	+ 457, 955
1947	2, 789, 628	1, 052, 560	749, 170	2, 542, 659	1, 951, 606	184, 207	+ 246, 969	- 899, 046	+ 564, 963
1948	3, 086, 531	1, 519, 713	685, 015	2, 618, 276	1, 798, 507	293, 535	+ 468, 254	- 278, 794	+ 391, 480
1949	3, 004, 397	1, 525, 327	706, 364	2, 714, 025	1, 915, 227	302, 420	+ 290, 372	- 389, 900	+ 403, 943
1950	3, 142, 636	2, 050, 178	470, 512	3, 125, 231	2, 089, 531	400, 811	+ 17, 406	- 39, 353	+ 69, 701
1951	3, 945, 929	2, 332, 479	634, 353	4, 004, 939	2, 752, 087	415, 194	- 59, 011	- 419, 608	+ 219, 159
1952	4, 337, 175	2, 344, 806	749, 653	3, 916, 418	2, 887, 628	351, 541	+ 420, 757	- 542, 821	+ 398, 113
1953	4, 152, 269	2, 457, 482	666, 423	4, 247, 808	3, 115, 301	445, 441	- 95, 539	- 657, 819	+ 220, 981
1954	3, 925, 821	2, 359, 079	655, 935	3, 967, 401	2, 871, 279	382, 229	- 41, 580	- 512, 200	+ 273, 707
1955	4, 327, 776	2, 600, 539	772, 314	4, 567, 754	3, 331, 143	393, 117	- 239, 978	- 730, 604	+ 379, 196
1956	4, 833, 777	2, 863, 571	816, 834	5, 546, 951	4, 031, 394	476, 371	- 713, 175	-1, 167, 823	+ 340, 463
1957	4, 884, 141	2, 920, 834	726, 049	5, 473, 346	3, 887, 391	507, 319	- 589, 205	- 966, 557	+ 218, 730
1958	4, 894, 343	2, 895, 795	776, 668	5, 050, 492	3, 460, 147	518, 505	- 156, 150	- 564, 353	+ 258, 163
1959	5, 140, 300	3, 181, 903	794, 271	5, 508, 921	3, 709, 065	588, 573	- 368, 621	- 527, 162	+ 205, 698
1960	5, 395, 269	3, 036, 416	924, 941	5, 492, 348	3, 693, 189	588, 930	- 97, 079	- 656, 773	+ 336, 011

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

² All figures for the years 1926 to 1960 have been revised to cover the adjustment for "Special Transactions—Non-Trade", see Ch. IV, p. 33.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1956 - 60

Year and quarter	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Other Common-wealth ² and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
Domestic exports							
1956	4,760,442	2,803,085	811,113	252,117	525,650	175,748	192,729
1957	4,788,880	2,846,646	720,898	240,016	546,835	223,843	210,641
1958	4,791,436	2,808,067	771,576	290,125	567,079	179,056	175,533
1959	5,021,672	3,083,151	785,802	281,462	485,310	172,089	213,858
1960	5,264,052	2,932,171	915,290	334,665	631,066	184,866	265,994
1956 1Q	1,029,891	626,023	179,505	59,062	93,143	35,562	36,597
2Q	1,228,256	714,584	188,775	72,802	156,854	44,765	50,475
3Q	1,239,053	719,999	218,592	60,308	142,102	42,872	55,179
4Q	1,263,242	742,479	224,242	59,945	133,550	52,549	50,478
1957 1Q	1,087,303	640,132	157,323	55,172	125,844	55,057	53,775
2Q	1,180,189	708,040	175,456	61,463	130,706	56,353	48,170
3Q	1,266,481	760,372	200,443	54,883	131,218	56,795	62,771
4Q	1,254,908	738,103	187,676	68,497	159,068	55,638	45,926
1958 1Q	1,059,104	631,425	152,911	75,133	113,526	45,345	40,764
2Q	1,257,674	689,575	209,183	82,302	185,756	46,450	44,406
3Q	1,199,810	730,097	192,737	63,106	133,317	38,883	41,669
4Q	1,274,848	756,968	216,745	69,583	134,480	48,377	48,693
1959 1Q	1,025,682	627,191	160,758	65,610	92,177	37,218	42,727
2Q	1,318,905	824,288	198,249	70,905	128,218	44,634	52,612
3Q	1,264,207	779,417	199,233	67,289	119,373	43,571	55,325
4Q	1,412,878	852,255	227,563	77,658	145,542	46,666	63,193
1960 1Q	1,260,378	741,492	207,881	70,115	142,963	35,504	62,423
2Q	1,279,648	740,030	225,145	85,909	129,582	38,688	60,294
3Q	1,357,569	741,428	237,906	86,754	167,354	50,014	74,113
4Q	1,366,457	709,221	244,358	91,888	191,167	60,660	69,164
Total exports							
1956	4,833,777	2,863,571	816,834	254,073	528,669	176,683	193,947
1957	4,884,141	2,920,834	726,049	243,554	552,730	226,029	214,945
1958	4,894,343	2,895,795	776,669	292,836	570,906	181,175	176,963
1959	5,140,300	3,181,903	794,271	283,921	490,097	175,157	214,950
1960	5,395,269	3,036,416	924,941	338,798	637,698	187,769	269,647
1956 1Q	1,046,219	639,315	180,643	59,753	93,735	35,725	37,046
2Q	1,245,994	729,536	190,084	73,190	157,395	44,990	50,799
3Q	1,257,552	735,228	220,292	60,587	142,945	43,067	55,433
4Q	1,284,012	759,491	225,815	60,543	134,594	52,900	50,669
1957 1Q	1,108,562	657,871	158,419	55,938	126,810	55,440	54,083
2Q	1,202,292	725,884	176,864	62,148	131,749	57,003	48,643
3Q	1,294,418	781,488	201,709	55,950	131,973	57,279	66,019
4Q	1,278,869	755,591	189,056	69,518	162,197	56,308	46,199
1958 1Q	1,082,049	651,463	154,264	75,539	114,111	45,627	41,046
2Q	1,281,403	709,225	210,641	82,857	186,732	47,024	44,924
3Q	1,226,443	753,189	193,881	63,555	134,194	39,639	41,984
4Q	1,304,448	781,918	217,883	70,885	135,869	48,884	49,009
1959 1Q	1,051,271	647,532	163,758	66,064	92,948	38,002	42,966
2Q	1,350,016	850,175	200,494	71,406	129,726	45,375	52,839
3Q	1,291,826	803,639	200,621	67,753	120,266	44,045	55,502
4Q	1,447,187	880,557	229,397	78,698	147,157	47,735	63,643
1960 1Q	1,326,198	768,251	209,326	70,752	144,049	36,207	62,879
2Q	1,479,442	765,808	226,986	86,735	131,085	39,357	60,772
3Q	1,295,776	769,052	239,691	87,954	169,533	50,720	76,270
4Q	1,390,932	733,304	248,938	93,357	193,031	61,486	69,726

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas by Years and Quarters — Concluded

Year and quarter	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ² and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
Imports							
1956	5,546,951	4,031,394	476,371	220,808	286,520	361,477	170,382
1957	5,473,346	3,887,391	507,319	239,054	299,398	379,513	160,671
1958	5,050,492	3,460,147	518,505	210,016	313,750	349,691	198,383
1959	5,508,921	3,709,065	588,573	241,241	376,086	338,734	255,222
1960	5,492,348	3,693,189	588,930	281,167	383,972	302,296	242,796
1956 1Q	1,251,042	944,328	96,693	38,991	45,357	91,244	34,428
..... 2Q	1,530,587	1,120,499	139,247	58,539	79,104	90,988	42,210
..... 3Q	1,338,879	935,266	122,036	64,553	77,485	93,066	46,474
..... 4Q	1,426,443	1,031,301	118,395	58,725	84,574	86,179	47,270
1957 1Q	1,336,178	1,011,818	111,661	41,659	55,200	87,923	27,915
..... 2Q	1,507,282	1,080,443	141,831	68,847	84,195	98,335	33,631
..... 3Q	1,340,111	917,493	126,678	67,084	80,213	103,528	45,115
..... 4Q	1,289,774	877,637	127,148	61,564	79,789	89,726	54,011
1958 1Q	1,165,964	841,254	114,734	36,015	52,811	82,267	38,882
..... 2Q	1,347,112	931,225	148,591	63,188	77,654	81,512	44,943
..... 3Q	1,195,717	799,743	119,303	53,058	82,307	91,187	50,118
..... 4Q	1,341,699	887,925	135,878	57,754	100,977	94,724	64,440
1959 1Q	1,217,515	870,822	107,652	37,650	64,844	84,881	51,667
..... 2Q	1,535,849	1,041,496	172,603	73,199	102,846	87,492	58,213
..... 3Q	1,354,429	877,487	153,833	67,042	102,365	82,994	70,708
..... 4Q	1,401,128	919,260	154,484	63,351	106,031	83,367	74,634
1960 1Q	1,326,198	940,365	142,211	48,367	71,616	73,172	50,467
..... 2Q	1,479,442	997,658	168,298	78,087	107,490	74,925	52,985
..... 3Q	1,295,776	842,436	131,661	75,236	95,599	81,234	69,610
..... 4Q	1,390,932	912,729	146,761	79,477	109,267	72,965	69,734
Trade balance							
1956	-713,175	-1,167,823	+340,463	+33,265	+242,149	-184,794	+23,565
1957	-589,205	- 966,557	+218,730	+ 4,499	+253,332	-153,484	+54,274
1958	-156,150	- 564,353	+258,163	+82,820	+257,156	-168,516	-21,420
1959	-368,621	- 527,162	+205,698	+42,680	+114,012	-163,577	-40,272
1960	- 97,079	- 656,773	+336,011	+57,632	+253,727	-114,527	+26,851
1956 1Q	-204,823	- 305,013	+ 83,950	+20,762	+ 48,378	- 55,519	+ 2,618
..... 2Q	-284,594	- 390,963	+ 50,837	+14,651	+ 78,290	- 45,998	+ 8,589
..... 3Q	- 81,327	- 200,037	+ 98,256	- 3,966	+ 65,460	- 49,998	+ 8,959
..... 4Q	-142,431	- 271,810	+107,420	+ 1,818	+ 50,020	- 33,279	+ 3,399
1957 1Q	-227,616	- 353,947	+ 46,758	+14,278	+ 71,609	- 32,483	+26,168
..... 2Q	-304,991	- 354,559	+ 35,033	- 6,699	+ 47,554	- 41,333	+15,013
..... 3Q	- 45,693	- 136,005	+ 75,031	-11,134	+ 51,760	- 46,249	+20,905
..... 4Q	- 10,905	- 122,046	+ 61,908	+ 8,054	+ 82,409	- 33,418	- 7,812
1958 1Q	- 83,915	- 189,792	+ 39,530	+39,524	+ 61,300	- 36,641	+ 2,164
..... 2Q	- 65,708	- 221,999	+ 62,050	+19,669	+109,078	- 34,487	- 19
..... 3Q	+ 30,725	- 46,554	+ 74,578	+10,496	+ 51,887	- 51,548	- 8,135
..... 4Q	- 37,252	- 106,008	+ 82,005	+13,130	+ 34,891	- 45,840	-15,431
1959 1Q	-166,244	- 223,289	+ 56,106	+28,414	+ 28,104	- 46,878	- 8,701
..... 2Q	-185,833	- 191,321	+ 27,891	- 1,792	+ 26,880	- 42,116	- 5,374
..... 3Q	- 62,603	- 73,848	+ 46,788	+ 711	+ 17,902	- 38,949	-15,206
..... 4Q	- 46,059	- 38,703	+ 74,913	+15,347	+ 41,126	- 35,633	-10,991
1960 1Q	- 34,734	- 172,113	+ 67,115	+22,385	+ 72,433	- 36,965	+12,412
..... 2Q	-168,699	- 231,850	+ 58,689	+ 8,648	+ 23,596	- 35,568	+ 7,787
..... 3Q	+ 97,444	- 73,384	+108,031	+12,719	+ 73,934	- 30,514	+ 6,660
..... 4Q	+ 8,909	- 179,425	+102,177	+13,880	+ 83,764	- 14,479	- 8

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

² Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1960 are included in the total for previous years.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar year			1960		Percentage change 1959-60	Percentage of total domestic exports
1958	1959	1960		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
				\$'000			\$'000		%	%
1	1	1	United States ¹	2,808,067	3,083,151	2,932,171	1,481,522	1,450,649	- 4.9	55.7
2	2	2	United Kingdom	771,576	785,802	915,290	433,026	482,264	+ 16.5	17.4
4	3	3	Japan	104,853	139,724	178,008	78,455	99,553	+ 27.4	3.4
3	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	201,134	129,345	165,597	63,704	101,893	+ 28.0	3.1
9	7	5	Australia	52,562	53,929	98,862	45,016	53,846	+ 83.3	1.9
11	12	6	France	44,688	43,157	72,907	35,973	36,934	+ 68.9	1.4
8	5	7	Norway	55,849	62,308	70,072	35,389	34,683	+ 12.5	1.3
7	6	8	Belgium and Luxembourg	69,531	56,127	69,131	25,972	43,159	+ 23.2	1.3
15	14	9	Italy	29,718	31,717	68,393	19,154	49,239	+115.6	1.3
6	8	10	Netherlands	74,721	53,849	62,554	28,255	34,299	+ 16.2	1.2
10	10	11	Union of South Africa	49,960	51,243	52,655	27,066	25,589	+ 2.8	1.0
13	13	12	West Indies Federation	35,543	39,714	39,522	19,221	20,301	- 0.5	0.8
14	15	13	Mexico	31,429	27,633	38,023	15,133	22,890	+ 37.6	0.7
5	9	14	India	78,994	53,654	36,814	16,209	20,605	- 31.4	0.7
12	11	15	Venezuela	43,480	45,833	35,345	18,328	17,017	- 22.9	0.7
16	16	16	Switzerland	29,243	25,728	26,404	14,575	11,829	+ 2.6	0.5
21	24	17	New Zealand	15,008	13,306	23,858	9,605	14,253	+ 79.3	0.5
32	27	18	Hong Kong	6,028	11,192	22,515	11,829	10,686	+101.2	0.4
26	21	19	Sweden	10,866	14,879	20,906	10,613	10,293	+ 40.5	0.4
17	23	20	Brazil	21,088	14,148	19,755	6,073	13,682	+ 39.6	0.4
31	31	21	Argentina	6,428	7,002	19,364	2,975	16,389	+176.5	0.4
2	19	22	Poland	560	15,631	16,665	13,473	3,192	+ 6.6	0.3
23	17	23	Colombia	13,813	17,668	16,590	7,341	9,249	- 6.1	0.3
22	22	24	Philippines	14,077	14,863	14,809	7,702	7,107	- 0.4	0.3
19	20	25	Cuba	17,549	15,222	13,038	4,839	8,199	- 14.3	0.2
20	18	26	Pakistan	15,311	17,317	11,942	3,614	8,328	- 31.0	0.2
24	28	27	Puerto Rico	12,526	10,522	11,172	5,473	5,699	+ 6.2	0.2
30	33	28	Spain	6,675	6,168	10,243	3,856	6,387	+ 66.1	0.2
25	26	29	Peru	11,441	11,632	8,891	4,287	4,604	- 23.6	0.2
28	2	30	China, Communist	7,809	1,720	8,737	6,089	2,648	+408.0	0.2
18	25	31	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18,863	12,638	8,233	3,836	4,397	- 34.9	0.2
29	29	32	Austria	7,457	8,260	7,745	3,536	4,209	- 6.2	0.1
27	30	33	Ireland	8,690	8,156	7,706	2,322	5,384	- 5.5	0.1
40	40	34	British Guiana	4,014	4,392	7,428	3,503	3,925	+ 69.1	0.1
2	37	35	Czechoslovakia	1,342	4,937	6,767	2,880	3,887	+ 37.1	0.1
38	32	36	Chile	4,566	6,226	6,575	2,888	3,687	+ 5.6	0.1
39	39	37	Israel	4,501	4,557	6,184	2,796	3,388	+ 35.7	0.1
37	44	38	Greece	4,576	3,798	5,546	1,920	3,626	+ 46.0	0.1
35	36	39	Dominican Republic	5,335	5,137	5,062	2,106	2,956	- 1.5	0.1
36	35	40	Denmark	4,859	5,449	4,978	2,363	2,615	- 8.6	0.1

Additional countries included in leading forty in 1959

42	34	46	Korea	3,682	6,000	3,916	2,482	1,434	- 34.7	0.1
33	38	2	Ceylon	5,459	4,931	2,479	1,627	852	- 49.7	3

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.² Lower than 50th.³ Less than 0.1%.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar year			1960		Percentage change 1959-60	Percentage of total imports 1960
1958	1959	1960		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
				\$'000			\$'000		%	%
1	1	1	United States ¹	3,460,147	3,709,065	3,693,189	1,938,023	1,755,166	- 0.4	67.2
2	2	2	United Kingdom	518,505	588,573	588,930	310,509	278,421	+ 0.1	10.7
3	3	3	Venezuela	209,538	204,582	195,189	94,088	101,101	- 4.6	3.6
4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	102,644	123,905	126,988	63,623	63,365	+ 2.5	2.3
5	5	5	Japan	70,092	102,669	110,382	52,781	57,601	+ 7.5	2.0
7	8	6	West Indies Federation	42,794	50,441	56,112	25,580	30,532	+ 11.2	1.0
8	7	7	France	40,007	56,940	50,121	23,290	26,831	- 12.0	0.9
12	12	8	Italy	32,150	37,656	42,843	18,076	24,767	+ 13.8	0.8
10	10	9	Belgium and Luxembourg	35,759	44,786	41,401	19,465	21,936	- 7.6	0.8
6	6	10	Saudi Arabia	68,021	70,725	39,774	16,224	23,550	- 43.8	0.7
11	11	11	Australia	32,755	41,080	35,508	13,148	22,360	- 13.6	0.6
9	9	12	Netherlands Antilles	39,453	47,120	32,521	10,561	21,960	- 31.0	0.6
2	25	13	Iran	915	11,948	31,469	11,331	20,138	+163.4	0.6
16	15	14	Netherlands	26,905	29,154	31,456	14,863	16,593	+ 7.9	0.6
14	14	15	India	27,655	29,221	29,352	14,856	14,496	+ 0.4	0.5
19	16	16	Malaya and Singapore	19,863	28,644	28,120	14,985	13,135	- 1.8	0.5
15	17	17	Brazil	27,419	28,479	24,883	11,696	13,187	- 12.6	0.5
17	18	18	Switzerland	26,491	24,514	24,343	11,185	13,158	- 0.7	0.4
3	3	19	Kuwait	3	3	22,303	10,981	11,322	4	0.4
13	13	20	Mexico	31,888	34,201	21,007	13,200	7,807	- 38.6	0.4
22	19	21	Sweden	13,939	18,077	20,399	9,298	11,101	+ 12.8	0.4
23	22	22	Ceylon	12,863	15,133	15,556	6,931	8,625	+ 2.8	0.3
25	23	23	Hong Kong	8,689	12,969	15,534	8,482	7,052	+ 19.8	0.3
18	20	24	British Guiana	20,627	18,033	18,921	5,116	13,805	+ 4.9	0.3
21	21	25	Colombia	16,574	15,827	12,784	6,130	6,654	- 19.2	0.2
26	31	26	Union of South Africa	7,914	6,564	11,482	3,487	7,995	+ 74.9	0.2
36	29	27	Ecuador	4,962	7,623	11,018	5,459	5,559	+ 44.5	0.2
24	28	28	New Zealand	11,540	8,594	10,099	6,445	3,654	+ 17.5	0.2
28	26	29	Denmark	7,401	9,227	9,962	4,850	5,112	+ 8.0	0.2
2	2	30	British Middle East, n.e.s.	62	400	8,493	1,853	6,640	5	0.2
20	24	31	Cuba	18,836	12,011	7,243	3,830	3,413	- 39.7	0.1
30	34	32	Spain	6,681	5,627	6,947	2,888	4,059	+ 23.5	0.1
37	32	33	Czechoslovakia	4,908	6,440	6,654	2,844	3,810	+ 3.3	0.1
39	33	34	Austria	4,641	5,707	6,605	2,953	3,652	+ 15.7	0.1
32	37	35	Fiji	5,727	4,764	6,481	3,724	2,757	+ 36.0	0.1
27	27	36	Panama	7,478	8,889	6,066	3,951	2,115	- 31.8	0.1
33	35	37	China, Communist	5,370	4,840	5,638	3,453	2,185	+ 16.5	0.1
45	44	38	Nigeria	2,372	3,084	4,358	1,960	2,398	+ 41.3	0.1
29	36	39	Costa Rica	7,127	4,810	4,345	1,629	2,716	- 9.7	0.1
41	40	40	Norway	3,106	4,063	4,248	2,266	1,982	+ 4.6	0.1

Additional countries included in leading forty in 1959

48	39	47	Ghana	2,122	4,103	3,127	1,329	1,798	- 23.8	0.1
35	38	2	Kenya	5,057	4,260	2,561	1,072	1,489	- 39.9	6
31	30	2	Mauritius and Dependencies	5,918	7,584	2,100	2,100	0	- 72.3	6

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.² Lower than 50th.³ Included with Saudi Arabia prior to 1960.⁴ Not available.⁵ Very large increase due mainly to inclusion of Qatar. Prior to 1960 Qatar was included with Saudi Arabia.⁶ Less than 0.1%.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar year					1960	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	811,113	720,898	771,576	785,802	915,290	433,026	482,264
Gibraltar	239	272	214	182	200	76	124
Malta and Gozo	4,056	2,743	1,506	2,142	2,299	1,532	767
Austria	4,920	6,441	7,457	8,260	7,745	3,536	4,209
Belgium and Luxembourg	57,789	60,194	69,531	56,127	69,131	25,972	43,159
Denmark	3,467	3,487	4,859	5,449	4,978	2,363	2,615
Finland	1,931	909	2,312	2,739	4,355	1,806	2,549
France	52,710	57,030	44,688	43,157	72,907	35,973	36,934
Germany, Federal Republic	133,847	151,508	201,134	129,345	165,597	63,704	101,893
Greece	2,402	4,022	4,576	3,798	5,546	1,920	3,626
Iceland	284	268	310	279	243	76	167
Ireland	10,106	8,379	8,690	8,156	7,706	2,322	5,384
Italy	37,559	62,685	29,718	31,717	68,393	19,154	49,239
Netherlands	54,371	69,553	74,721	53,849	62,554	28,255	34,299
Norway	57,609	55,491	55,849	62,308	70,072	35,389	34,683
Portugal	1,894	2,788	2,553	3,251	3,336	1,673	1,663
Spain	5,013	5,875	6,675	6,168	10,243	3,856	6,387
Sweden	7,793	11,964	10,866	14,879	20,906	10,613	10,293
Switzerland	33,294	24,894	29,243	25,728	26,404	14,575	11,829
Commonwealth Countries	815,409	723,913	773,296	788,125	917,790	434,634	483,156
Other Countries	464,990	525,488	553,182	455,211	600,115	251,189	348,926
Total, Western Europe	1,280,399	1,249,401	1,326,478	1,243,336	1,517,905	685,823	832,082
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	102	116	70	200	491	134	357
Czechoslovakia	24,540	1,401	1,342	4,937	6,767	2,880	3,887
Germany, Eastern	1,458	25	1	1	994	720	274
Hungary	1,907	289	384	1,115	931	341	590
Poland	17,903	16,632	560	15,631	16,665	13,473	3,192
Roumania	123	429	1,171	1,157	1,326	876	450
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24,528	10,646	18,863	12,638	8,233	3,836	4,397
Yugoslavia	206	189	198	2,577	3,249	1,418	1,831
Total, Eastern Europe	70,766	29,727	22,587	38,255	38,658	23,678	14,980
Middle East:							
Bahrain	2	2	2	2	112	66	46
Cyprus	3	3	3	3	609	596	13
Kuwait	2	2	2	2	1,901	869	222
British Middle East, n.e.s.	8	1	1	7	115	41	74
Ethiopia	101	117	77	72	220	140	80
Iran	782	1,700	1,648	2,242	2,499	1,226	1,273
Iraq	654	1,069	969	4,311	2,425	1,039	1,386
Israel	2,648	4,889	4,501	4,557	6,184	2,796	3,388
Jordan	35	56	73	72	131	55	76
Lebanon	1,162	924	2,073	3,182	3,443	657	2,786
Libya	95	180	156	382	333	122	211
Saudi Arabia	1,940	1,656	2,017	2,877	2,905	1,625	1,280
Somalia	6	6	0	193	2	1	1
Sudan	65	212	182	367	335	216	119
Turkey	822	450	1,400	693	2,014	277	1,737
United Arab Republic — Egyptian Region	2,499	1,197	1,077	1,601	2,010	1,206	804
United Arab Republic — Syrian Region	716	798	765	1,067	674	293	381
Commonwealth Countries	8	1	1	7	1,927	1,572	355
Other Countries	11,525	13,254	14,938	21,617	23,176	9,651	13,525
Total, Middle East	11,533	13,254	14,939	21,624	25,103	11,224	13,879

¹ Less than \$500.² Included with Saudi Arabia prior to 1960.³ Included with Malta and Gozo prior to 1960.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar year					1960	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Other Africa:							
Ghana	1,479	1,244	1,272	3,784	3,879	1,685	2,194
Kenya	383	743	472	806	936	508	428
Mauritius and Dependencies	108	145	107	68	77	31	46
Nigeria	723	1,492	308	938	2,305	1,288	1,017
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	4,640	4,925	3,894	2,851	4,088	1,984	2,101
Sierra Leone	614	490	501	725	641	271	370
Tanganyika	1	1	1	1	143	56	87
Uganda	1	1	1	1	86	49	37
Union of South Africa	64,565	48,322	49,960	51,243	52,655	27,066	25,589
British Africa, n.e.s.	99	36	15	57	200	144	56
Algeria	2	2	2	2	4,662	3,190	1,472
Angola	3	3	3	3	67	24	43
Belgian Congo	2,774	2,614	2,926	2,689	1,310	977	333
French Equatorial Africa	2	2	2	2	34	3	31
French West Africa	2	2	2	2	135	63	72
French Africa, n.e.s.	1,060	844	1,008	2,765	10	4	6
Guinea	2	2	2	2	9	2	7
Liberia	1,781	1,551	652	217	644	325	319
Morocco	2,027	725	1,152	416	627	367	260
Mozambique	2,185	2,128	1,326	2,012	3,145	1,082	2,063
Portuguese Africa, n.e.s.	167	210	320	305	279	170	109
Spanish Africa	15	15	2	2	28	15	13
Tunisia	2	2	2	2	170	51	119
Commonwealth Countries	72,610	57,397	56,529	60,473	65,010	33,082	31,928
Other Countries	10,008	8,086	7,386	8,406	11,121	6,273	4,848
Total, Other Africa	82,619	65,482	63,915	68,878	76,130	39,355	36,775
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	3,325	3,205	5,459	4,931	2,479	1,627	852
Hong Kong	7,005	7,563	6,028	11,192	22,515	11,829	10,686
India	25,614	28,902	78,994	53,654	36,814	16,209	20,605
Malaya and Singapore	3,889	3,288	3,223	3,258	4,660	2,099	2,561
Pakistan	10,376	11,308	15,311	17,317	11,942	3,614	8,328
British East Indies, n.e.s.	127	185	112	95	360	100	260
Afghanistan	14	87	24	67	159	83	76
Burma	285	239	944	817	806	129	677
Cambodia and Laos	4	4	4	4	148	32	116
China, Communist	2,427	1,390	7,809	1,720	8,737	6,089	2,648
Indonesia	1,201	1,590	1,665	1,760	2,110	921	1,189
Japan	127,804	139,082	104,853	139,724	178,008	78,455	99,553
Korea	2,594	6,970	3,682	6,000	3,916	2,482	1,434
Philippines	18,036	17,516	14,077	14,863	14,809	7,702	7,107
Portuguese India	454	461	341	358	385	197	188
Portuguese Asia, n.e.s.					93	44	49
Taiwan (Republic of China)	747	1,641	1,161	1,692	2,886	1,243	1,643
Thailand	1,933	2,041	1,288	1,937	2,710	1,131	1,579
Viet-Nam	534	996	249	385	540	384	156
Commonwealth Countries	50,335	54,452	109,127	90,447	78,770	35,478	43,292
Other Countries	156,030	172,011	136,095	169,324	215,309	98,892	116,417
Total, Other Asia	206,366	226,463	245,222	259,771	294,079	134,370	159,709
Oceania:							
Australia	47,582	48,662	52,562	53,929	98,862	45,016	53,846
Fiji	1,121	578	814	727	808	385	423
New Zealand	17,896	16,842	15,008	13,306	23,858	9,605	14,253
British Oceania, n.e.s.	118	113	98	65	324	205	119

¹ Included with Kenya prior to 1960.² Included with French Africa, n.e.s. prior to 1960.³ Included with Portuguese Africa, n.e.s. prior to 1960.⁴ Included with Viet-Nam prior to 1960.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	Calendar year					1960	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Oceania — Concluded:							
French and Netherlands Oceania.....	479	386	271	171	313	127	186
United States Oceania.....	212	208	138	167	640	213	427
Commonwealth Countries	66,717	66,195	68,483	68,027	123,852	55,211	68,641
Other Countries	691	594	409	338	953	340	613
Total, Oceania	67,408	66,789	68,892	68,365	124,805	55,552	69,253
South America:							
British Guiana	4,298	4,969	4,014	4,392	7,428	3,503	3,925
Falkland Islands	11	3	53	216	169	2	167
Argentina.....	6,130	14,158	6,428	7,002	19,364	2,975	16,389
Bolivia.....	1,480	934	414	324	323	149	174
Brazil.....	12,945	25,686	21,088	14,148	19,755	6,073	13,682
Chile	4,394	4,342	4,566	6,226	6,575	2,888	3,687
Colombia	17,552	14,587	13,813	17,668	16,590	7,341	9,249
Ecuador	4,336	2,782	3,185	3,864	3,913	1,603	2,310
French Guiana	¹	5	2	2	2	1	1
Paraguay	237	171	183	114	120	44	76
Peru	11,265	10,031	11,441	11,632	8,891	4,287	4,604
Surinam	1,025	829	853	696	883	433	450
Uruguay	2,752	3,777	938	1,656	2,423	858	1,565
Venezuela	34,203	39,661	43,480	45,833	35,345	18,328	17,017
Commonwealth Countries	4,309	4,971	4,067	4,608	7,597	3,505	4,092
Other Countries	96,318	116,963	106,392	109,166	114,184	44,980	69,204
Total, South America.....	100,627	121,935	110,459	113,773	121,780	48,485	73,295
Central America and Antilles:							
Bahamas	2,218	2,487	2,541	3,083	3,357	1,778	1,579
Bermuda.....	2,801	2,907	3,195	4,334	4,016	2,089	1,927
British Honduras	243	276	229	289	409	155	254
West Indies Federation	38,473	39,935	35,543	39,714	39,522	19,221	20,301
Barbados	(4,684)	(4,628)	(4,159)	(4,103)	(3,775)	(1,726)	(2,049)
Jamaica	(17,063)	(19,247)	(15,588)	(18,538)	(18,056)	(9,263)	(8,793)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(4,270)	(4,297)	(4,248)	(4,437)	(44,720)	(2,068)	(2,652)
Trinidad and Tobago	(12,456)	(11,763)	(11,548)	(12,636)	(12,971)	(6,163)	(6,808)
Costa Rica	2,731	2,360	3,879	2,633	2,983	1,487	1,496
Cuba.....	15,284	16,846	17,549	15,222	13,038	4,839	8,199
Dominican Republic.....	4,965	4,991	5,335	5,137	5,062	2,106	2,956
El Salvador	2,293	2,412	2,146	2,567	2,390	1,218	1,172
French West Indies	16	37	26	19	43	30	13
Guatemala	2,997	3,190	3,645	2,627	2,106	1,042	1,064
Haiti.....	2,888	2,191	2,079	1,319	1,529	717	812
Honduras	856	1,055	1,201	946	1,416	678	738
Mexico	39,303	42,477	31,429	27,633	38,023	15,133	22,890
Netherlands Antilles	1,332	1,312	1,583	1,193	1,131	589	542
Nicaragua	1,396	1,534	1,886	1,515	1,319	648	671
Panama	7,742	30,657	5,370	4,023	3,703	1,779	1,924
Puerto Rico.....	10,396	12,589	12,526	10,522	11,172	5,473	5,699
United States Virgin Islands	130	126	132	185	214	115	99
Commonwealth Countries	43,735	45,605	41,507	47,421	47,304	23,244	24,060
Other Countries	92,329	121,779	87,786	75,540	84,127	35,854	48,273
Total, Central America and Antilles.....	136,064	167,384	129,294	122,961	131,431	59,098	72,333
North America:							
Greenland	176	76	138	154	427	138	289
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1,399	1,722	1,444	1,403	1,563	782	781
United States ²	2,803,085	2,846,646	2,808,067	3,083,151	2,932,171	1,481,522	1,450,649
Total, North America.....	2,804,660	2,848,445	2,809,650	3,084,708	2,934,162	1,482,442	1,451,720
Total, Commonwealth Countries	1,053,124	952,535	1,053,011	1,059,107	1,242,248	586,727	655,521
Total, Other Countries	3,707,318	3,836,345	3,738,425	3,962,565	4,021,804	1,953,299	2,068,505
Total, All Countries	4,760,442	4,788,880	4,791,436	5,021,672	5,264,052	2,540,026	2,724,026

¹ Less than \$500.² Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade—Imports

Country	Calendar year					1960	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	476,371	507,320	518,505	588,573	588,930	310,509	278,421
Gibraltar	0	0	1	1	2	0	2
Malta and Gozo	39	64	62	174	22	13	9
Austria	3,724	4,239	4,640	5,707	6,605	2,953	3,652
Belgium and Luxembourg	52,379	43,681	35,759	44,786	41,401	19,465	21,936
Denmark	5,858	7,939	7,401	9,227	9,962	4,850	5,112
Finland	500	402	475	875	1,053	444	609
France	31,719	34,987	40,007	56,940	50,121	23,290	26,831
Germany, Federal Republic	84,430	92,527	102,644	123,905	126,988	63,623	63,365
Greece	242	399	316	310	538	204	334
Iceland	2	40	7	40	15	6	9
Ireland	371	1,122	1,313	2,001	2,098	779	1,319
Italy	24,644	32,536	32,150	37,656	42,843	18,076	24,767
Netherlands	21,524	21,690	26,905	29,154	31,456	14,863	16,593
Norway	3,698	2,984	3,106	4,063	4,248	2,266	1,982
Portugal	2,404	2,750	3,045	3,116	3,208	1,424	1,784
Spain	5,651	5,541	6,681	5,627	6,947	2,888	4,059
Sweden	17,135	15,329	13,939	18,077	20,399	9,298	11,101
Switzerland	21,925	24,053	26,491	24,514	24,343	11,185	13,158
Commonwealth Countries	476,410	507,383	518,567	588,747	588,954	310,522	278,432
Other Countries	276,207	290,228	304,879	365,997	372,226	175,614	196,612
Total, Western Europe	752,617	797,611	823,446	954,744	961,179	486,136	475,044
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Bulgaria	4	1	4	6	6	2	4
Czechoslovakia	5,649	5,013	4,908	6,440	6,654	2,844	3,810
Germany, Eastern	779	707	948	901	877	321	556
Hungary	189	168	701	237	338	147	191
Poland	2,159	1,050	1,131	1,643	1,871	635	1,236
Roumania	2	1	4	35	84	44	40
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1,001	2,789	1,676	2,278	3,210	151	3,059
Yugoslavia	900	564	813	551	804	126	678
Total, Eastern Europe	10,683	10,292	10,185	12,090	13,844	4,271	9,573
Middle East:							
Bahrain	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
Cyprus	3	3	3	3	180	19	161
Kuwait	2	2	2	2	22,303	10,981	11,322
British Middle East, n.e.s.	73	51	62	400	8,493	1,853	6,640
Ethiopia	120	61	18	44	43	28	15
Iran	1,056	535	915	11,948	31,469	11,331	20,138
Iraq	919	429	1,556	1,107	722	9	713
Israel	1,463	1,548	1,725	2,349	2,372	1,353	1,019
Jordan	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Lebanon	19,590	6	12	4	33	6	27
Libya	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	24,709	34,315	68,021	70,725	39,774	16,224	23,550
Somalia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Sudan	97	45	80	438	83	23	60
Turkey	686	823	491	886	855	520	335
United Arab Republic—Egyptian Region	145	229	179	200	846	340	506
United Arab Republic—Syrian Region	1,350	238	200	183	127	34	93
Commonwealth Countries	73	51	62	400	30,975	12,853	18,122
Other Countries	50,137	38,232	73,198	87,887	76,326	29,869	46,457
Total, Middle East	50,210	38,284	73,261	88,286	107,301	42,722	64,579

¹ Less than \$500.² Included with Saudi Arabia prior to 1960.³ Included with Malta and Gozo prior to 1960.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar year					1960	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Jan. — June	July — Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Other Africa:							
Ghana	4,062	5,989	2,122	4,103	3,127	1,329	1,798
Kenya	7,270	4,970	5,057	4,261	2,561	1,072	1,489
Mauritius and Dependencies	7,758	10,278	5,918	7,584	2,100	2,100	0
Nigeria	985	2,352	2,372	3,084	4,358	1,960	2,398
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	715	1,080	1,373	966	981	209	772
Sierra Leone	18	9	2	1	5	5	0
Tanganyika	¹	¹	¹	¹	1,834	733	1,101
Uganda	¹	¹	¹	¹	1,277	553	724
Union of South Africa	8,321	6,777	7,914	6,564	11,482	3,487	7,995
British Africa, n.e.s.	0	²	²	²	5	3	2
Algeria	³	³	³	³	161	80	81
Angola	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	209	52	157
Belgian Congo	2,744	3,337	1,125	2,258	1,781	806	975
French Equatorial Africa	³	³	³	³	185	125	60
French West Africa	³	³	³	³	270	²	270
French Africa, n.e.s.	2,095	2,225	1,749	2,183	33	1	32
Guinea	³	³	³	³	2,794	873	1,921
Liberia	440	7	147	39	8	2	6
Morocco	152	138	130	209	222	117	105
Mozambique	370	39	24	18	1	0	1
Portuguese Africa, n.e.s.	94	33	11	0	0	0	0
Spanish Africa	24	20	7	8	2	2	0
Tunisia	³	³	³	³	62	46	16
Commonwealth Countries	29,130	31,456	24,759	26,563	27,729	11,449	16,280
Other Countries	5,920	5,799	3,195	4,715	5,728	2,105	3,623
Total, Other Africa	35,050	37,254	27,954	31,278	33,456	13,554	19,902
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	16,540	14,910	12,863	15,133	15,556	6,931	8,625
Hong Kong	5,642	7,138	8,689	12,969	15,534	8,482	7,052
India	30,852	29,185	27,655	29,221	29,352	14,856	14,496
Malaya and Singapore	28,544	27,313	19,863	28,644	28,120	14,985	13,135
Pakistan	1,297	489	460	1,061	985	383	602
British East Indies, n.e.s.	122	120	129	390	261	95	166
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	¹	9	84	24	85	30	55
Cambodia and Laos	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	17	13	4
China, Communist	5,713	5,299	5,370	4,840	5,638	3,453	2,185
Indonesia	1,141	951	211	147	529	122	407
Japan	60,729	61,396	70,092	102,669	110,382	52,781	57,601
Korea	1	34	21	235	404	218	186
Philippines	2,451	3,957	2,177	1,440	1,966	784	1,182
Portuguese India	0	0	1	²	0	0	0
Portuguese Asia, n.e.s.					0	0	0
Taiwan (Republic of China)	112	189	159	716	1,150	429	721
Thailand	1,062	609	643	649	842	367	475
Viet-Nam	12	5	3	8	5	5	²
Commonwealth Countries	82,997	79,155	69,659	87,418	89,807	45,732	44,075
Other Countries	71,223	72,448	78,762	110,728	121,020	58,204	62,816
Total, Other Asia	154,220	151,603	148,422	198,146	210,827	103,936	106,891
Oceania:							
Australia	26,207	28,572	32,755	41,080	35,508	13,148	22,360
Fiji	6,267	7,216	5,727	4,764	6,481	3,724	2,757
New Zealand	12,265	11,707	11,540	8,594	10,099	6,445	3,654
British Oceania, n.e.s.	142	0	160	157	0	0	0

¹ Included with Kenya prior to 1960.² Less than \$500.³ Included with French Africa, n.e.s. prior to 1960.⁴ Included with Portuguese Africa, n.e.s. prior to 1960.⁵ Included with Viet-Nam prior to 1960.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	Calendar year					1960	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Oceania - Concluded:							
French and Netherlands Oceania	0	19	1	1	0	0	0
United States Oceania	1	0	0	1	21	21	0
Commonwealth Countries	44,880	47,495	50,182	54,595	52,087	23,318	28,769
Other Countries	1	18	1	1	21	21	0
Total, Oceania	44,880	47,514	50,182	54,597	52,109	23,339	28,770
South America:							
British Guiana	20,482	20,988	20,627	18,033	18,921	5,116	13,805
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	1	8	0	8
Argentina	4,525	4,679	5,357	3,380	3,611	1,157	2,454
Bolivia	87	139	132	166	443	149	294
Brazil	34,807	35,276	27,419	28,479	24,883	11,696	13,187
Chile	1,701	1,597	823	870	747	579	168
Colombia	23,037	18,179	16,574	15,827	12,784	6,130	6,654
Ecuador	4,496	4,427	4,962	7,623	11,018	5,459	5,559
French Guiana	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	142	278	347	746	760	230	530
Peru	2,754	2,768	2,326	3,978	3,037	884	2,153
Surinam	3,925	3,899	2,270	2,872	4,156	1,857	2,299
Uruguay	1,156	808	820	657	987	376	611
Venezuela	208,346	248,069	209,538	204,582	195,189	94,088	101,101
Commonwealth Countries	20,482	20,988	20,627	18,034	18,929	5,116	13,813
Other Countries	284,975	320,119	270,568	269,180	257,615	122,605	135,010
Total, South America	305,458	341,106	291,194	287,213	276,544	127,720	148,824
Central America and Antilles:							
Bahamas	197	145	146	233	2,614	1,012	1,602
Bermuda	118	116	276	1,291	701	577	124
British Honduras	137	182	136	92	91	25	66
West Indies Federation	42,384	58,281	42,794	50,441	56,112	25,580	30,532
Barbados	(4,610)	(7,602)	(3,735)	(4,709)	(2,854)	(976)	(1,878)
Jamaica	(24,572)	(40,133)	(27,491)	(31,012)	(37,688)	(20,451)	(17,237)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(2,191)	(2,387)	(1,761)	(1,989)	(1,059)	(240)	(819)
Trinidad and Tobago	(11,012)	(8,159)	(9,807)	(12,731)	(14,512)	(3,912)	(10,600)
Costa Rica	3,890	8,602	7,127	4,810	4,345	1,629	2,716
Cuba	12,257	13,840	18,836	12,011	7,243	3,830	3,413
Dominican Republic	1,345	1,268	2,659	1,634	1,586	847	739
El Salvador	1,133	1,311	1,186	3,899	829	625	204
French West Indies	1	0	0	7	28	0	28
Guatemala	3,224	3,469	3,585	2,718	3,256	1,668	1,588
Haiti	1,679	1,491	1,073	1,053	982	366	616
Honduras	7,079	4,575	4,903	2,905	3,352	1,131	2,221
Mexico	41,592	20,987	31,888	34,201	21,007	13,200	7,807
Netherlands Antilles	38,103	39,259	39,453	47,120	32,521	10,561	21,960
Nicaragua	647	555	2,657	306	170	103	67
Panama	7,580	7,193	7,478	8,889	6,066	3,951	2,115
Puerto Rico	1,048	969	1,433	1,780	2,904	776	2,128
United States Virgin Islands	0	1	44	32	32	32	0
Commonwealth Countries	42,836	58,723	43,352	52,057	59,518	27,195	32,323
Other Countries	119,578	103,520	122,323	121,365	84,322	38,719	45,603
Total, Central America and Antilles	162,414	162,244	165,675	173,422	143,839	65,914	77,925
North America:							
Greenland	1	1	8	53	1	1	0
St. Pierre and Miquelon	25	47	19	27	60	26	34
United States ²	4,031,394	3,887,391	3,460,147	3,709,065	3,693,189	1,938,023	1,755,166
Total, North America	4,031,419	3,887,437	3,460,174	3,709,145	3,693,248	1,938,049	1,755,199
Total, Commonwealth Countries	696,808	745,251	727,208	827,813	867,999	436,183	431,816
Total, Other Countries	4,850,143	4,728,095	4,323,285	4,681,108	4,624,349	2,369,456	2,254,893
Total, All Countries	5,546,951	5,473,346	5,050,492	5,508,921	5,492,348	2,805,640	2,686,708

¹ Less than \$500.² Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60
		1958	1959	1960	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	
		\$'000			\$'000		%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	885,339	868,904	831,479	391,270	440,209	- 4.3
2	Wheat	446,078	441,830	410,453	182,467	227,986	- 7.1
14	Whisky	70,276	78,262	79,220	31,227	47,993	+ 1.2
19	Wheat flour	69,398	64,903	62,239	29,054	33,185	- 4.1
22	Barley	78,118	66,310	51,441	31,379	20,062	-22.4
24	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	45,046	41,225	47,283	21,086	26,197	+14.7
31	Tobacco, unmanufactured	18,555	25,140	25,327	22,303	3,024	+ 0.7
	Animals and animal products	397,695	355,975	319,945	155,419	164,526	-10.1
16	Fish, fresh and frozen	70,898	66,523	68,833	26,977	41,856	+ 3.5
29	Cattle, chiefly for beef	84,101	40,404	26,573	15,169	11,404	-34.2
34	Molluscs and crustaceans	19,220	21,231	23,268	12,811	10,457	+ 9.6
35	Fur skins, undressed	23,322	24,128	23,161	15,426	7,735	- 4.0
36	Fish, cured	22,700	21,791	22,153	9,731	12,422	+ 1.7
	Fibres, textiles and products	20,660	24,997	39,219	18,875	20,344	+56.9
	Wood, wood products and paper	1,413,989	1,515,962	1,591,919	768,898	823,021	+ 5.0
1	Newsprint paper	690,209	722,271	757,930	357,609	400,321	+ 4.9
3	Lumber and timber	293,600	323,717	346,300	173,530	172,770	+ 7.0
44	Wood pulp	285,449	311,253	325,122	160,465	164,657	+ 4.5
26	Plywoods and veneers	22,524	32,351	32,717	20,064	12,653	+ 1.1
28	Pulpwood	34,655	29,737	31,186	12,583	18,603	+ 4.9
37	Shingles	19,828	21,406	20,968	10,632	10,336	- 2.0
	Iron and its products	432,433	563,344	605,225	277,210	328,015	+ 7.4
9	Iron ore	107,674	157,814	155,472	51,049	104,423	- 1.5
13	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	93,829	110,205	81,279	52,425	28,854	-26.2
15	Rolling mill products	31,833	53,509	73,979	31,506	42,473	+38.3
17	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	46,881	48,403	67,074	33,624	33,450	+38.6
20	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	24,278	32,622	53,349	13,316	40,033	+63.5
23	Engines and boilers	34,636	40,827	47,664	29,180	18,484	+16.7
32	Automobiles, passenger	19,382	16,316	24,261	15,193	9,068	+48.7
33	Automobile parts (except engines)	13,086	16,655	23,818	12,488	11,330	+43.0
	Non-ferrous metals and products	1,023,607	1,114,784	1,222,476	615,709	606,767	+ 9.7
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	222,442	230,683	268,154	134,637	133,517	+16.2
6	Uranium ores and concentrates	276,506	311,904	263,541	139,410	124,131	-15.5
7	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	212,580	226,857	258,331	130,385	127,946	+13.9
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	135,021	158,827	211,431	106,395	105,036	+33.1
18	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	55,385	55,287	63,534	29,864	33,670	+14.9
25	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	24,944	32,571	47,282	22,637	24,645	+45.2
30	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	26,099	25,470	26,043	12,258	13,785	+ 2.2
39	Silver, unmanufactured	18,554	19,721	19,571	10,203	9,368	- 0.8
	Non-metallic minerals and products	250,351	294,235	339,569	155,633	183,936	+15.4
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	90,745	110,431	120,113	51,684	68,429	+ 8.8
12	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	73,044	74,541	94,450	48,406	46,044	+26.7
27	Abrasives, artificial, crude	22,717	27,737	31,736	15,859	15,877	+14.4
40	Gas exported by pipeline	17,984	16,953	18,051	9,729	8,322	+ 6.5
	Chemicals and allied products	197,051	201,729	237,687	121,206	116,481	+17.8
11	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials, not shaped	¹	¹	109,139	54,779	54,360	+ ¹
21	Fertilizers, chemical	46,476	48,792	52,348	28,734	23,614	+ 7.3
	Miscellaneous commodities	170,310	81,742	76,534	35,806	40,728	- 6.4
38	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	109,113	24,960	20,745	9,769	10,976	-16.9
	Total domestic exports to All Countries	4,791,436	5,021,672	5,264,052	2,540,026	2,624,026	+ 4.8
	Total of commodities itemized	3,997,186	4,173,567	4,485,539	2,176,043	2,309,496	
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	83.4	83.1	85.2	85.7	84.8	

¹ Data for 1958 and 1959 not comparable with 1960. Prior to 1960 this item included some plastics manufactures now excluded, but did not include synthetic rubber which is now included.

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000			\$'000		%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	652,686	684,026	681,265	326,432	354,833	- 0.4
18	Sugar, unrefined	58,578	56,810	50,677	24,601	26,076	-10.8
20	Vegetables, fresh	43,431	43,285	49,436	33,721	15,715	+14.2
23	Coffee, green	55,252	50,326	47,314	23,153	24,161	- 6.0
26	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	30,779	52,063	42,587	24,701	17,886	-18.2
31	Citrus fruits, fresh	36,058	35,316	36,528	19,110	17,418	+ 3.4
36	Soybeans	23,442	28,058	32,204	9,826	22,378	+14.8
39	Fruits, canned and preserved	22,907	24,603	26,183	11,037	15,146	+ 6.4
40	Fruit juices and syrups	25,514	28,178	26,016	14,169	11,847	- 7.7
	Animals and animal products	128,934	146,635	143,693	69,211	74,482	- 2.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	387,357	420,152	433,549	227,390	206,159	+ 3.2
11	Cotton fabrics	66,168	70,058	75,150	42,336	32,814	+ 7.3
15	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	48,903	61,830	63,873	30,367	33,506	+ 3.3
19	Cotton, raw	45,416	43,079	49,928	28,777	21,151	+15.9
32	Wool fabrics	35,848	35,668	35,327	17,880	17,447	- 1.0
38	Synthetic fabrics	26,895	27,927	27,455	13,416	14,039	- 1.7
	Wood, wood products and paper	235,608	272,274	266,123	135,153	130,970	- 2.3
12	Paperboard, paper and products	65,478	68,051	68,660	34,076	34,584	+ 0.9
25	Books, printed	34,765	39,458	43,391	19,979	23,412	+10.0
27	Logs, timber and lumber	35,697	44,955	39,603	21,679	17,924	-11.9
29	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	37,012	38,392	39,224	19,508	19,716	+ 2.2
	Iron and its products	1,852,174	2,092,093	2,046,307	1,129,376	916,931	- 2.2
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	532,916	585,235	579,791	308,364	271,427	- 0.9
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	240,526	288,596	296,571	176,177	120,394	+ 2.8
5	Automobiles, passenger	141,543	199,601	220,144	124,646	95,498	+10.3
6	Engines and boilers	134,603	135,002	141,419	73,687	67,732	+ 4.8
7	Rolling mill products	147,049	131,263	133,007	78,091	54,916	+ 1.3
8	Tractors and parts	117,290	172,069	131,541	79,575	51,966	-23.6
10	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	81,007	101,752	97,118	60,919	36,199	- 4.6
21	Pipes, tubes and fittings	88,371	55,305	48,405	28,146	20,259	-12.5
22	Iron ore	28,932	27,129	48,370	16,485	31,885	+78.3
33	Tools	34,738	36,517	34,279	17,333	16,946	- 6.1
34	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	38,009	39,426	33,101	15,551	17,550	-16.0
	Non-ferrous metals and products	432,178	471,253	471,120	234,085	237,035	-¹
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	240,112	269,402	260,473	132,374	128,099	- 3.3
28	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	30,284	31,345	39,529	16,702	22,827	+26.1
	Non-metallic minerals and products	682,854	705,606	672,170	305,087	367,083	- 4.7
3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	278,540	277,495	283,172	130,705	152,467	+ 2.0
13	Fuel oils	64,886	77,903	66,853	21,694	45,159	-14.2
16	Coal, bituminous	67,067	65,115	61,821	30,323	31,498	- 5.1
	Chemicals and allied products	290,358	326,987	338,652	169,343	169,309	+ 3.6
14	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	54,891	61,024	64,554	32,455	32,099	+ 5.8
24	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	41,785	42,617	43,934	20,123	23,811	+ 3.1
35	Drugs and medicines	29,619	32,824	32,947	19,614	13,333	+ 0.4
	Miscellaneous commodities	388,345	389,895	439,468	209,565	229,903	+12.7
9	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	94,820	76,745	116,494	48,956	67,538	+51.8
17	Parcels of small value	53,583	54,514	53,764	26,720	27,044	- 1.4
30	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	32,334	34,706	37,133	18,886	18,247	+ 7.0
37	Refrigerators and freezers	34,795	37,917	28,896	17,540	11,356	-23.8
	Total imports from All Countries	5,050,492	5,508,921	5,492,348	2,805,640	2,686,708	- 0.3
	Total of commodities itemized	3,299,843	3,581,559	3,606,872	1,883,402	1,723,470	
	Per cent of imports itemized	65.3	65.0	65.7	67.1	64.1	

¹ Less than 0.1%.

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	United States share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$' 000			\$' 000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	179,751	178,422	174,425	78,652	95,773	- 2.2	21.0
10	Whisky	64,491	72,179	73,917	29,444	44,473	+ 2.4	93.3
32	Wheat	15,227	12,863	13,755	9,581	4,174	+ 6.9	3.4
34	Barley	16,461	15,705	11,232	2,142	9,090	- 28.5	21.8
38	Peat moss and other mosses	7,507	8,973	8,825	6,107	2,718	- 1.6	100.0 ²
39	Fodders, n.o.p.	11,981	9,795	8,051	4,543	3,508	- 17.8	61.8
	Animals and animals products	291,056	229,092	204,790	101,505	103,285	- 10.6	64.0
11	Fish, fresh and frozen	70,048	65,660	65,665	26,502	39,163	+ ³	95.4
19	Cattle, chiefly for beef	84,033	40,360	26,502	15,152	11,350	- 34.3	99.7
24	Molluscs and crustaceans	18,428	20,362	21,893	12,417	9,476	+ 7.5	94.1
29	Fur skins, undressed	18,506	18,458	16,893	10,514	6,379	- 8.5	72.9
33	Pork, fresh	18,871	14,984	13,551	6,915	6,636	- 9.6	87.0
37	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	11,877	10,789	10,027	5,169	4,858	- 7.1	88.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	8,491	10,003	10,022	4,716	5,306	+ 0.2	25.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	1,164,971	1,257,745	1,257,786	618,909	638,877	+ ³	79.0
1	Newsprint paper	591,507	616,730	631,230	303,673	327,557	+ 2.4	83.3
2	Lumber and timber	228,174	272,445	259,582	133,420	126,162	- 4.7	75.0
3	Wood pulp	239,874	254,049	256,170	129,229	126,941	+ 0.8	78.8
20	Pulpwood	29,752	25,780	26,341	11,945	14,396	+ 2.2	84.5
25	Plywoods and veneers	17,602	23,947	21,570	12,964	8,606	- 9.9	65.9
26	Shingles	19,425	20,878	20,374	10,256	10,118	- 2.4	97.2
	Iron and its products	249,581	405,520	325,425	172,771	152,654	- 19.8	53.8
5	Iron ore	77,749	117,810	101,903	36,052	65,851	- 13.5	65.5
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	87,118	105,516	76,030	49,457	26,573	- 27.9	93.5
17	Engines and boilers	17,854	25,352	27,179	16,411	10,768	+ 7.2	57.0
21	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	15,063	18,713	26,323	14,676	11,647	+ 40.7	39.2
22	Rolling mill products	3,821	39,015	25,879	20,392	5,487	- 33.7	35.0
23	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	11,165	31,608	22,936	8,705	14,231	- 27.4	43.0
40	Tractors and parts	6,778	10,900	7,549	5,711	1,838	- 30.7	90.0
	Non-ferrous metals and products	600,710	641,718	564,910	303,656	261,254	- 12.0	46.2
4	Uranium ores and concentrates	262,675	278,913	236,594	126,481	110,113	- 15.2	89.8
7	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	103,766	114,019	88,596	48,620	39,976	- 22.3	34.3
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	42,752	69,449	78,000	48,205	29,795	+ 12.3	36.9
13	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	97,768	80,014	53,742	26,499	27,243	- 32.8	20.0
15	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	36,674	35,847	31,837	16,553	15,284	- 11.2	50.1
18	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	8,072	12,595	27,122	11,963	15,159	+115.3	57.4
28	Silver, unmanufactured	17,168	19,223	17,703	9,673	8,030	- 7.9	90.5
35	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	13,178	15,146	11,187	6,287	4,900	- 26.1	43.0
	Non-metallic minerals and products	192,067	224,183	248,270	123,473	124,797	+ 10.7	73.1
6	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	73,044	74,541	94,450	48,406	46,044	+ 26.7	100.0
12	Asbestos, unmanufactured	48,426	54,638	53,904	28,355	25,549	- 1.3	44.9
16	Abrasives, artificial, crude	19,211	24,920	27,857	13,404	14,453	+ 11.8	87.8
27	Gas exported by pipeline	17,984	16,953	18,051	9,729	8,322	+ 6.5	100.0
36	Lime, plaster and cement	7,748	15,472	10,461	4,530	5,931	- 32.4	98.7
	Chemicals and allied products	79,675	85,910	92,220	51,790	40,430	+ 7.3	38.8
14	Fertilizers, chemical	40,087	40,836	46,545	26,753	19,792	+ 14.0	88.9
	Miscellaneous commodities	41,765	50,559	54,321	26,050	28,271	+ 7.4	71.0
30	Electrical energy	12,580	13,955	15,526	7,817	7,709	+ 11.3	100.0
31	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	14,996	20,513	14,699	7,324	7,375	- 28.3	70.9
	Total domestic exports to the United States	2,808,067	3,083,151	2,932,171	1,481,522	1,450,649	- 4.9	55.7
	Total of commodities itemized	2,499,441	2,739,905	2,599,651	1,321,976	1,277,675		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	89.0	88.8	88.7	89.2	88.1		

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.² A very small amount of peat moss was also exported to Hong Kong.³ Negligible.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States¹

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	United States share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	333,515	362,276	365,495	179,000	186,495	+ 0.9	53.6
17	Vegetables, fresh	37,296	38,670	43,396	28,666	14,730	+ 12.2	87.8
22	Soybeans	23,441	28,057	32,201	9,823	22,378	+ 14.8	100.0 ²
25	Citrus fruits, fresh	31,453	32,344	31,149	18,076	13,073	- 3.7	85.3
30	Fruit juices and syrups	24,997	27,468	25,305	13,906	11,399	- 7.9	97.3
34	Rubber products (except tires and footwear) ..	18,100	19,412	19,790	10,427	9,363	+ 1.9	84.7
38	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	14,753	25,669	17,678	10,024	7,654	- 31.1	41.5
39	Indian corn	14,498	14,730	17,609	4,504	13,105	+ 19.5	100.0
	Animals and animal products	71,312	81,872	82,468	40,672	41,796	+ 0.7	57.4
	Fibres, textiles and products	195,384	193,075	220,269	120,356	99,913	+ 14.1	50.8
13	Cotton fabrics	49,292	50,770	53,305	31,502	21,803	+ 5.0	70.9
15	Cotton, raw	29,454	20,383	47,553	27,948	19,605	+133.3	95.2
31	Synthetic fabrics	23,092	23,405	21,247	10,706	10,541	- 9.2	77.4
	Wood, wood products and paper	206,372	236,261	228,589	117,475	111,114	- 3.2	85.9
10	Paperboard, paper and products	60,661	62,651	61,881	30,913	30,968	- 1.2	90.1
18	Logs, timber and lumber	33,665	42,299	37,439	20,561	16,878	- 11.5	94.5
19	Newspapers magazines and advertising matter	35,018	36,370	37,364	18,604	18,760	+ 2.7	95.3
21	Books, printed	27,371	31,143	33,581	15,818	17,763	+ 6.9	77.4
	Iron and its products	1,520,355	1,666,356	1,610,213	887,167	723,046	+ 3.4	78.7
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	452,710	507,150	501,620	267,989	233,631	- 1.1	86.5
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	233,854	279,407	285,343	170,301	115,042	+ 2.1	96.2
4	Tractors and parts	111,342	156,652	116,851	70,639	46,212	- 25.4	88.8
5	Engines and boilers	110,256	104,993	103,740	55,138	48,602	- 1.2	73.4
7	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	78,629	98,288	93,365	58,731	34,634	- 5.0	96.1
8	Rolling mill products	116,354	79,908	89,120	53,943	35,177	+ 11.5	67.0
9	Automobiles, passenger	52,346	62,386	69,638	33,282	36,356	+ 11.6	31.6
16	Iron ore	28,022	26,009	46,625	15,966	30,659	+ 79.3	96.4
23	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	36,957	38,620	31,837	15,017	16,820	- 17.6	96.2
26	Pipes, tubes and fittings	64,449	35,145	28,608	16,002	12,606	- 18.6	59.1
29	Tools	26,883	27,357	25,349	12,780	12,569	- 7.3	73.9
36	Scrap iron and steel	8,728	23,551	18,563	10,656	7,907	- 21.2	99.8
40	Automobiles, freight	19,250	22,873	17,315	10,202	7,113	- 24.3	74.6
	Non-ferrous metals and products	287,037	300,640	296,054	153,371	142,683	- 1.5	62.8
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	187,229	194,619	192,013	100,149	91,864	- 1.3	73.7
35	Brass, manufactured	20,006	21,542	19,767	10,217	9,550	- 8.2	86.2
	Non-metallic minerals and products	299,136	296,840	268,146	129,182	138,964	- 9.7	39.9
11	Coal, bituminous	67,067	65,115	61,816	30,323	31,493	- 5.1	100.0 ³
32	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	19,928	20,399	20,840	10,133	10,707	+ 2.2	82.2
	Chemicals and allied products	246,953	275,125	282,723	145,163	137,560	+ 2.8	83.5
12	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	51,980	56,333	59,273	30,141	29,132	+ 5.2	91.8
20	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	35,079	34,396	34,585	17,178	17,407	+ 0.5	78.7
28	Drugs and medicines	24,467	26,106	25,732	15,781	9,951	- 1.4	78.1
37	Materials, n.o.p., for plastics	9,932	13,080	17,741	9,275	8,466	+ 35.6	98.0
	Miscellaneous commodities	300,083	296,619	339,232	165,637	173,595	+ 14.4	77.2
6	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	73,362	59,254	102,284	44,141	58,143	+ 72.6	87.8
14	Parcels of small value	50,690	51,692	50,787	25,310	25,477	+ 1.8	94.5
24	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	27,921	29,580	31,597	16,182	15,415	+ 6.8	85.1
27	Refrigerators and freezers	32,798	34,479	26,204	15,974	10,230	- 24.0	90.7
33	Canadian goods returned	10,631	8,583	20,721	10,264	10,457	+141.4	85.7
	Total imports from the United States	3,460,147	3,709,065	3,693,189	1,938,023	1,755,166	- 0.4	67.2
	Total of commodities itemized	2,373,961	2,531,158	2,570,832	1,377,192	1,193,640		
	Per cent of imports itemized	68.6	68.2	69.6	71.1	68.0		

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.² A very small amount of soybeans was also imported from Hong Kong.³ A very small amount of bituminous coal was also imported from the United Kingdom.

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	U.K. share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	283,224	279,418	268,516	134,781	133,735	- 3.9	32.3
1	Wheat	150,703	148,215	135,427	60,937	74,490	- 8.6	33.0
8	Barley	46,868	36,146	28,880	18,420	10,460	- 20.1	56.1
11	Wheat flour	22,854	23,279	22,661	11,433	11,228	- 2.7	36.4
12	Tobacco, unmanufactured	14,396	19,972	21,797	20,253	1,544	+ 9.1	86.1
13	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	18,242	18,109	20,746	6,197	14,549	+ 14.6	43.9
18	Oilseed cake and meal	5,999	14,833	14,379	6,260	8,119	- 3.1	98.7
28	Soybeans	6,725	4,358	5,017	2,045	2,972	+ 15.1	96.8
29	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	683	1,177	4,755	3,757	998	+304.0	72.8
34	Fodders, n.o.p.	2,061	1,094	3,208	968	2,240	+193.2	24.6
35	Apples, fresh	2,535	2,619	3,203	1,575	1,628	+ 22.3	40.0
38	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	3,423	2,919	2,753	991	1,762	- 5.7	97.3
	Animals and animal products	39,717	48,542	35,088	16,065	19,023	- 27.7	11.0
24	Fish, canned	22,829	17,335	6,250	1,960	4,290	- 63.9	41.3
25	Cheese	4,629	6,864	5,978	1,091	4,887	- 12.9	92.1
27	Fur skins, undressed	3,982	4,536	5,041	4,010	1,031	+ 11.1	21.8
30	Tallow	783	3,448	3,975	1,837	2,138	+ 15.3	67.9
	Fibres, textiles and products	2,567	1,395	8,643	3,656	4,987	+519.6	22.0
36	Synthetic thread and yarn	1	51	3,063	2,012	1,051	+ ¹	25.7
37	Cotton fabrics	26	3	2,847	666	2,181	+ ¹	55.1
	Wood, wood products and paper	133,403	132,512	179,514	85,178	94,336	+ 35.5	11.3
5	Newsprint paper	46,476	51,586	60,163	28,767	31,396	+ 16.6	7.9
6	Lumber and timber	35,887	27,647	53,052	24,384	28,668	+ 91.9	15.3
7	Wood pulp	24,666	24,727	32,203	15,924	16,279	+ 30.2	9.9
20	Pulpboard and paperboard	7,067	7,853	11,313	4,390	6,923	+ 44.1	78.3
21	Plywoods and veneers	4,638	8,079	10,518	6,894	3,624	+ 30.2	32.1
33	Wrapping paper	2,975	4,025	3,259	1,734	1,525	- 19.0	60.3
39	Pulpwood	2,813	2,330	2,128	237	1,891	- 8.7	6.8
	Iron and its products	24,592	31,630	72,792	21,511	51,281	+130.1	12.0
9	Iron ore	16,213	22,428	27,722	7,733	19,989	+ 23.6	17.8
16	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	63	5	17,602	2,673	14,929	+ ¹	33.0
19	Rolling mill products	2,253	1,845	12,179	3,014	9,165	+560.1	16.5
26	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,538	1,948	5,270	2,633	2,637	+170.5	7.9
32	Ferro-alloys	2,962	2,434	3,838	1,822	2,016	+ 57.7	62.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	223,245	238,483	297,329	148,689	148,640	+ 24.7	24.3
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	68,998	68,645	79,677	39,833	39,844	+ 16.1	29.7
3	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	45,738	50,061	71,114	35,958	35,156	+ 42.1	33.6
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	52,801	46,219	67,896	35,104	32,792	+ 46.9	26.3
10	Uranium ores and concentrates	13,503	32,603	25,905	12,147	13,758	- 20.5	9.8
14	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	13,739	16,084	20,456	9,992	10,464	+ 27.2	32.2
17	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	14,805	11,664	14,825	6,886	7,939	+ 27.1	92.1
23	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	7,509	6,260	8,521	4,438	4,083	+ 36.1	32.7
	Non-metallic minerals and products	16,744	14,147	16,577	6,562	10,015	+ 17.2	4.9
22	Asbestos, unmanufactured	7,860	9,129	9,387	3,536	5,851	+ 2.8	7.8
31	Abrasives, artificial, crude	3,500	2,817	3,865	2,455	1,410	+ 37.2	12.2
	Chemicals and allied products	35,752	27,382	34,088	15,600	18,488	+ 24.5	14.3
15	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials, not shaped	²	²	19,710	10,380	9,330	²	18.1
40	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2,296	1,823	1,923	870	1,053	+ 5.5	18.3
	Miscellaneous commodities	12,332	12,293	2,744	984	1,760	- 77.7	3.6
	Total domestic exports to the United Kingdom..	771,576	785,802	915,290	433,026	482,264	+ 16.5	17.4
	Total of commodities itemized	685,039	705,170	852,506	406,216	446,290		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	88.8	89.7	93.1	93.8	92.5		

¹ Over 1000%.² Data for 1958 and 1959 not comparable with 1960. Prior to 1960 this item included some plastics manufactures now excluded, but did not include synthetic rubber which is now included.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	U.K. share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	38,014	40,385	38,750	16,014	22,736	- 4.0	5.7
16	Confectionery, including candy	5,969	6,303	6,803	2,579	4,224	+ 7.9	44.3
17	Whisky	7,282	6,701	6,469	2,471	3,998	- 3.5	84.5
23	Cereal foods and bakery products	3,721	4,312	4,277	1,704	2,573	- 0.8	47.4
32	Tea, black	2,710	4,324	3,527	1,249	2,278	- 18.4	15.0
35	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,780	2,533	3,172	1,228	1,944	+ 25.2	53.4
	Animals and animal products	18,380	20,395	18,743	8,740	10,003	- 8.1	13.0
18	Leather, unmanufactured	4,926	6,723	5,383	2,909	2,474	- 19.9	50.7
22	Fur skins, undressed	4,658	4,203	4,560	1,927	2,633	+ 8.5	23.9
25	Leather footwear and parts	3,340	4,244	4,132	1,921	2,211	- 2.6	41.4
	Fibres, textiles and products	86,078	90,137	87,726	44,910	42,816	- 2.7	20.2
5	Wool fabrics	29,185	29,202	27,222	14,467	12,755	- 6.8	77.1
8	Wool noils and tops	11,808	13,369	13,357	7,092	6,265	- 0.1	92.2
11	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	12,623	12,491	12,002	4,933	7,069	- 3.9	18.8
20	Cloth, coated and impregnated	5,494	5,313	4,953	2,457	2,496	- 6.8	23.8
21	Wool yarns and warps	3,087	4,177	4,717	2,593	2,124	+ 12.9	82.6
30	Cotton fabrics	4,007	3,815	3,673	2,084	1,589	- 3.7	4.9
31	Carpets and mats, wool	3,418	3,130	3,546	1,772	1,774	+ 13.3	37.7
37	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	2,772	3,062	3,066	1,691	1,375	+ 0.1	31.3
	Wood, wood products and paper	8,069	8,312	9,219	4,306	4,913	+ 10.9	3.5
26	Books, printed	3,603	3,347	4,048	1,821	2,227	+ 20.9	9.3
40	Paperboard, paper and products	2,086	2,357	2,746	1,326	1,420	+ 16.5	4.0
	Iron and its products	205,180	254,110	271,276	158,514	112,762	+ 6.8	13.3
1	Automobiles, passenger	54,297	84,626	104,815	66,675	38,140	+ 23.9	47.6
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	46,110	42,632	41,277	20,037	21,240	- 3.2	7.1
4	Engines and boilers	20,595	27,804	34,640	17,068	17,572	+ 24.6	24.5
6	Rolling mill products	13,093	21,732	19,589	12,537	7,052	- 9.9	14.7
9	Tractors and parts	5,832	14,357	12,969	8,125	4,844	- 9.7	9.9
12	Pipes, tubes and fittings	19,256	12,256	11,444	7,558	3,886	- 6.6	23.6
14	Wire and wire products	5,929	7,000	6,901	3,490	3,411	- 1.4	37.3
15	Automobile parts (except engines)	4,647	6,008	6,867	3,354	3,513	+ 14.3	2.3
24	Tools	3,584	4,175	4,224	2,297	1,927	+ 1.2	12.3
33	Automobiles, freight	1,756	3,587	3,346	1,440	1,906	- 6.7	14.4
36	Hardware, n.o.p.	3,576	3,779	3,115	1,858	1,257	- 17.6	15.7
38	Bicycles, tricycles and parts	2,834	2,425	2,752	1,786	966	+ 13.5	79.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	64,010	76,249	69,699	35,222	34,477	- 8.6	14.8
2	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	33,568	49,814	41,727	19,988	21,739	- 16.2	16.0
10	Platinum metals	8,204	6,238	12,687	6,573	6,114	+ 103.4	98.0
	Non-metallic minerals and products	30,113	31,151	29,248	14,724	14,524	- 6.1	4.4
13	Pottery and chinaware	11,538	11,721	11,125	6,129	4,996	- 5.1	68.3
29	Glass, plate and sheet	5,200	5,074	3,714	1,847	1,867	- 26.8	18.3
	Chemicals and allied products	23,553	26,246	24,909	11,238	13,671	- 5.1	7.4
19	Pigments	5,616	5,913	5,006	2,022	2,984	- 15.3	33.4
28	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	3,860	4,337	3,879	1,453	2,426	- 10.6	8.8
34	Drugs and medicines	2,525	3,063	3,334	1,713	1,621	+ 8.8	10.1
	Miscellaneous commodities	45,108	41,588	39,360	16,840	22,520	- 5.4	9.0
7	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	21,137	15,964	13,727	4,399	9,328	- 14.0	11.8
27	Containers, n.o.p.	3,768	4,076	3,942	2,001	1,941	- 3.3	25.8
39	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	2,149	2,599	2,752	1,311	1,441	+ 5.9	7.4
	Total imports from the United Kingdom	518,505	588,573	588,930	310,509	278,421	+ 0.1	10.7
	Total of commodities itemized	391,543	458,786	471,485	249,885	221,600		
	Per cent of imports itemized	75.5	77.9	80.1	80.5	79.6		

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	Europe's share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	197,867	179,920	184,783	79,353	105,430	+ 2.7	22.2
1	Wheat	143,616	136,931	138,963	53,782	85,181	+ 1.5	33.9
7	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	21,109	14,284	17,129	9,691	7,438	+ 19.9	36.2
12	Barley	7,235	8,347	10,687	10,180	507	+ 28.0	20.8
17	Rapeseed	10,714	6,361	5,950	37	5,913	- 6.5	44.9
26	Oats	¹	2,397	2,214	1,969	245	- 7.6	38.3
28	Whisky	1,481	1,685	1,684	603	1,081	- 0.1	2.1
30	Wheat flour	686	477	1,619	204	1,415	+239.4	2.6
37	Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,776	2,334	1,216	405	811	- 47.9	4.8
	Animals and animal products	18,479	25,914	24,020	11,609	12,411	- 7.3	7.5
16	Hides and skins (except furs)	4,741	5,743	8,025	4,013	4,012	+ 39.7	48.4
23	Fish, cured	2,562	2,482	2,961	1,286	1,675	+ 19.3	13.4
27	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	1,635	4,470	1,762	575	1,187	- 60.6	10.1
31	Meats, canned	4	3	1,338	759	579	+ ²	13.5
36	Fish, canned	1,861	2,160	1,271	576	695	- 41.2	8.4
38	Fish, fresh and frozen	716	705	1,189	177	1,012	+ 68.7	1.7
39	Fur skins, undressed	814	1,122	1,149	839	310	+ 2.4	5.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	2,385	4,772	6,735	4,105	2,630	+ 41.1	17.2
19	Synthetic thread and yarn	265	1,982	4,161	2,808	1,353	+109.9	34.9
34	Rags and waste, textile	1,145	1,531	1,301	748	553	- 15.0	36.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	17,192	14,325	24,377	8,501	15,876	+ 70.2	1.5
9	Wood pulp	8,815	9,462	14,607	5,914	8,693	+ 54.4	4.5
21	Lumber and timber	2,255	1,469	4,105	1,388	2,717	+179.4	1.2
24	Pulpwood	2,084	1,621	2,705	397	2,308	+ 66.9	8.7
29	Newsprint paper	3,124	833	1,620	107	1,513	+ 94.5	0.2
	Iron and its products	43,680	33,337	65,495	22,483	43,012	+ 96.5	10.8
8	Iron ore	10,125	12,523	16,423	3,879	12,544	+ 31.1	10.6
10	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	4,724	6,581	11,803	4,837	6,966	+ 79.3	17.6
11	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	12,038	1,009	11,091	1,928	9,163	+ ²	20.8
13	Rolling mill products	1,701	2,150	9,731	3,856	5,875	+352.6	13.2
15	Engines and boilers	8,191	6,996	8,471	6,032	2,439	+ 21.1	17.8
22	Scrap iron and steel	2,918	610	3,404	294	3,110	+458.0	24.9
	Non-ferrous metals and products	136,298	155,487	234,021	106,138	127,883	+ 50.5	19.1
2	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	53,625	64,352	96,277	44,153	52,124	+ 49.6	37.3
3	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	27,730	43,251	68,543	33,700	34,843	+ 58.5	25.6
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	37,963	28,910	44,342	17,450	26,892	+ 53.4	21.0
14	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,862	4,088	9,178	5,093	4,085	+124.5	19.4
18	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	5,128	3,809	4,165	1,186	2,979	+ 9.3	16.0
20	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	3,605	2,191	4,133	1,144	2,989	+ 88.6	6.5
32	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	700	542	1,338	610	728	+146.9	20.8
35	Silver, unmanufactured	1,349	465	1,296	513	783	+178.7	6.6
40	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,924	2,344	1,093	572	521	- 53.4	23.2
	Non-metallic minerals and products	20,760	29,669	38,473	12,829	25,644	+ 29.7	11.3
6	Asbestos, unmanufactured	19,661	26,722	31,720	10,864	20,856	+ 18.7	26.4
	Chemicals and allied products	38,810	37,153	47,692	25,234	22,458	+ 28.4	20.1
5	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials, not shaped	³	³	39,967	21,369	18,598	³	36.6
33	Acids	380	899	1,313	372	941	+ 46.1	25.2
	Miscellaneous commodities	91,607	4,734	5,470	2,295	3,175	+ 15.5	7.1
25	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	88,122	2,688	2,430	959	1,471	- 9.6	11.7
	Total domestic exports to Europe	567,080	485,310	631,066	272,545	358,521	+ 30.0	12.0
	Total of commodities itemized	498,384	416,529	592,374	255,269	337,105		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	87.9	85.8	93.9	93.7	94.0		

¹ Less than \$500.² Over 1000%.³ Data for 1958 and 1959 not comparable with 1960. Prior to 1960 this item included some plastics manufactures now excluded, but did not include synthetic rubber which is now included.

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	Europe's share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	33,910	34,756	35,503	14,098	21,405	+ 2.1	5.2
14	Wines	3,870	4,210	4,394	1,766	2,628	+ 4.4	67.5
18	Fruits, canned and preserved	3,777	3,767	3,851	1,389	2,462	+ 2.2	14.7
28	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	3,735	2,597	3,177	838	2,339	+ 22.3	16.5
31	Florist and nursery stock	2,819	3,016	2,998	1,388	1,610	- 0.6	38.6
37	Confectionery, including candy	2,106	2,404	2,702	976	1,726	+ 12.4	17.6
	Animals and animal products	14,711	17,962	18,579	7,988	10,591	+ 3.4	12.9
11	Cheese	4,492	4,985	5,520	2,421	3,099	+ 10.7	84.4
27	Leather footwear and parts	1,890	2,524	3,202	1,609	1,593	+ 26.9	32.1
	Fibres, textiles and products	34,259	38,981	45,976	21,465	24,511	+ 17.9	10.6
6	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	5,394	6,766	8,576	3,128	5,448	+ 26.8	13.4
8	Cotton fabrics	4,551	5,465	6,960	3,477	3,483	+ 27.4	9.3
9	Wool fabrics	4,591	4,353	5,974	2,406	3,568	+ 37.2	16.9
21	Carpets and mats, wool	4,577	4,458	3,744	1,980	1,764	- 16.0	39.8
26	Synthetic fabrics	2,472	2,616	3,254	1,416	1,838	+ 24.4	11.9
	Wood, wood products and paper	13,345	16,588	18,957	8,147	10,810	+ 14.3	7.1
10	Books, printed	3,744	4,561	5,704	2,319	3,385	+ 25.1	13.1
19	Paperboard, paper and products	2,460	2,769	3,823	1,744	2,079	+ 38.1	5.6
40	Furniture, mainly of wood	1,466	1,739	2,321	1,032	1,289	+ 33.5	21.8
	Iron and its products	113,276	151,756	141,881	72,882	68,999	- 6.5	6.9
1	Automobiles, passenger	34,895	52,590	45,679	24,678	21,001	- 13.1	20.7
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	30,614	31,899	33,643	16,784	16,859	+ 5.5	5.8
3	Rolling mill products	15,831	25,799	19,764	9,193	10,571	- 23.4	14.9
13	Pipes, tubes and fittings	3,171	5,068	4,866	2,483	2,383	- 4.0	10.1
16	Automobile parts (except engines)	1,983	3,035	4,188	2,437	1,751	+ 38.0	1.4
17	Ball and roller bearings	1,473	3,110	4,059	2,308	1,751	+ 30.5	17.9
22	Wire and wire products	2,298	3,667	3,642	1,873	1,769	- 0.7	19.7
24	Tools	3,629	3,954	3,477	1,714	1,763	- 12.1	10.1
34	Engines and boilers	3,650	1,595	2,824	1,446	1,378	+ 77.1	2.0
38	Automobiles, freight	2,662	3,254	2,554	1,578	976	- 21.5	11.0
	Non-ferrous metals and products	37,651	38,607	36,717	16,899	19,818	- 4.9	7.8
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	15,630	16,512	16,639	8,000	8,639	- 0.8	6.4
7	Clocks, watches and parts	8,915	8,431	8,299	3,232	5,067	- 1.6	70.8
33	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,610	3,336	2,873	1,177	1,696	- 13.9	34.8
	Non-metallic minerals and products	23,422	26,619	27,811	12,170	15,641	+ 4.5	4.1
5	Glass, plate and sheet	7,547	9,634	9,205	4,200	5,005	- 4.5	45.4
12	Diamonds, unset	5,189	5,551	5,246	2,623	2,623	- 5.5	61.0
29	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	2,369	2,805	3,112	1,251	1,861	+ 10.9	12.3
35	Glass products, n.o.p.	2,018	2,618	2,808	1,317	1,491	+ 7.3	25.6
	Chemicals and allied products	17,329	21,512	26,034	10,894	15,140	+ 21.0	7.7
15	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2,561	3,277	4,321	1,423	2,898	+ 31.9	9.8
23	Drugs and medicines	2,306	3,366	3,638	2,008	1,630	+ 8.1	11.0
25	Dyeing and tanning materials	3,081	3,275	3,451	1,781	1,670	+ 5.4	28.9
36	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,218	2,122	2,718	1,089	1,629	+ 28.1	4.2
	Miscellaneous commodities	25,846	29,305	32,514	14,562	17,952	+ 11.0	7.4
20	Containers, n.o.p.	3,152	3,451	3,749	1,625	2,124	+ 8.6	24.6
30	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	2,684	2,814	3,014	1,341	1,673	+ 7.1	37.0
32	Musical instruments	1,742	2,443	2,981	1,376	1,605	+ 22.0	23.5
	Total imports from Europe	313,750	376,086	383,972	179,106	204,866	+ 2.1	7.0
	Total of commodities itemized	214,172	259,836	262,950	124,826	138,124		
	Per cent of imports itemized	68.3	69.1	68.5	69.7	67.4		

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	C'wealth share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	81,833	78,502	47,390	24,506	22,884	- 39.6	5.7
5	Wheat	53,859	46,028	18,796	10,267	8,529	- 59.2	4.6
8	Wheat flour	15,844	20,150	16,854	8,244	8,610	- 16.4	27.1
26	Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,376	2,503	1,855	1,191	664	- 25.9	7.3
33	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	991	1,125	1,197	569	628	+ 6.4	18.3
40	Rubber tires and tubes	501	727	1,005	556	449	+ 38.2	17.2
	Animals and animal products	18,590	20,804	21,444	10,034	11,410	+ 3.1	6.7
14	Fish, canned	4,409	4,649	6,025	1,960	4,065	+ 29.6	39.8
15	Fish, cured	5,129	5,738	5,830	2,818	3,012	+ 1.6	26.3
31	Meats, canned	203	190	1,313	636	677	+591.1	13.3
32	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	630	2,510	1,208	367	841	- 51.9	6.9
34	Leather, unmanufactured	1,756	1,977	1,191	722	469	- 39.8	13.3
	Fibres, textiles and products	3,558	4,477	7,882	3,063	4,819	+ 76.1	20.1
25	Synthetic thread and yarn	304	375	1,886	641	1,245	+402.9	15.8
28	Cotton fabrics	1,097	1,019	1,577	546	1,031	+ 54.8	30.5
29	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	806	1,124	1,541	654	887	+ 37.1	31.2
30	Synthetic fabrics	377	442	1,334	531	803	+201.8	52.5
	Wood, wood products and paper	51,551	57,511	75,917	34,870	41,047	+ 32.0	4.8
2	Newsprint paper	20,741	25,879	35,090	15,089	20,001	+ 35.6	4.6
3	Lumber and timber	21,850	15,871	23,035	11,196	11,839	+ 45.1	6.7
11	Wood pulp	3,352	6,320	9,023	3,532	5,491	+ 42.8	2.8
24	Railway ties	2	3,275	1,912	1,648	264	- 41.6	59.7
38	Bond and writing paper, uncut	883	858	1,052	526	526	+ 22.6	42.5
	Iron and its products	69,402	47,256	77,399	36,951	40,448	+ 63.8	12.8
4	Automobile parts (except engines)	9,199	8,989	19,375	9,857	9,518	+115.5	81.3
6	Automobiles, passenger	13,911	10,265	18,717	11,570	7,147	+ 82.3	77.1
9	Rolling mill products	19,908	6,352	9,957	1,929	8,028	+ 56.8	13.5
10	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	8,624	8,632	9,240	4,682	4,558	+ 7.0	13.8
13	Engines and boilers	5,138	3,703	6,067	3,423	2,644	+ 63.8	12.7
19	Automobiles, freight	2,897	1,900	3,465	1,055	2,410	+ 82.4	91.8
22	Tools	1,236	1,535	2,170	1,240	930	+ 41.4	62.0
23	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,791	1,228	2,130	1,094	1,036	+ 73.5	2.6
	Non-ferrous metals and products	32,664	41,724	62,087	28,884	33,203	+ 48.8	5.1
1	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	17,269	23,759	37,640	18,782	18,858	+ 58.4	14.0
12	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	6,233	5,540	8,884	3,676	5,208	+ 60.4	4.2
17	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	5,874	8,209	4,898	1,894	3,004	- 40.3	10.4
18	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	712	1,322	3,564	1,237	2,327	+169.6	1.4
21	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	303	49	2,870	1,129	1,741	+ ¹	4.5
37	Copper wire and copper manufactures	657	1,021	1,077	426	651	+ 5.5	8.6
	Non-metallic minerals and products	6,583	6,613	7,462	3,148	4,314	+ 12.8	2.2
16	Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,169	4,727	5,612	2,355	3,257	+ 18.7	4.7
	Chemicals and allied products	11,369	14,589	27,350	10,851	16,499	+ 87.5	11.5
7	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials, not shaped	²	²	18,446	7,331	11,115	²	16.9
20	Fertilizers, chemical	16	978	3,430	1,028	2,402	+250.7	6.6
36	Drugs and medicines	1,021	996	1,077	538	539	+ 8.1	19.5
	Miscellaneous commodities	14,575	9,985	7,735	3,717	4,018	- 22.5	10.1
27	Packages	1,843	1,164	1,725	949	776	+ 48.2	61.1
35	Educational equipment and scientific apparatus, n.o.p.	586	785	1,084	540	544	+ 38.1	14.6
39	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	3,743	483	1,028	474	554	+112.8	5.0
	Total domestic exports to the Commonwealth	290,125	281,462	294,180	156,023	157,278	+ 18.9	6.4
	Total of commodities itemized	240,240	232,397	295,444	136,902	158,542		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	82.8	82.6	87.9	87.7	88.0		

¹ Over 1000%.² Data for 1958 and 1959 not comparable with 1960. Prior to 1960 this item included some plastics manufactures now excluded, but did not include synthetic rubber which is now included.

TABLE XVI. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom¹) and Ireland

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	C'wealth share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	124,458	139,735	136,239	63,872	72,367	- 2.5	20.0
1	Sugar, unrefined	43,537	50,599	46,501	22,570	23,931	- 8.1	91.8
4	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	15,274	25,404	23,748	14,138	9,610	- 6.5	55.8
5	Tea, black	19,706	17,868	19,240	9,286	9,954	+ 7.7	81.9
9	Fruits, dried	7,625	8,507	6,650	98	6,552	- 21.8	41.0
10	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	8,048	8,744	6,341	2,719	3,622	- 27.5	28.6
11	Cocoa beans, not roasted	4,743	5,014	6,048	2,586	3,462	+ 20.6	66.4
12	Nuts	3,861	4,728	5,356	2,817	2,539	+ 13.3	24.4
13	Coffee, green	3,649	2,605	4,344	1,829	2,515	+ 66.8	9.2
18	Fruits, canned and preserved	2,028	2,788	3,296	1,546	1,750	+ 18.2	12.6
22	Molasses and syrups	3,047	2,843	2,126	829	1,297	- 25.2	51.5
23	Spices	1,120	1,275	2,115	1,229	886	+ 55.9	54.8
26	Rum	2,172	1,983	1,479	529	850	- 25.4	45.8
27	Citrus fruits, fresh	166	76	1,365	77	1,288	+ ¹	3.7
30	Wines	988	947	1,129	495	634	+ 19.2	17.3
31	Rubber footwear and parts	1,132	1,135	1,063	829	234	- 6.3	15.1
36	Rice	3	457	793	1	792	+ 73.5	12.0
37	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,324	829	672	285	387	- 18.9	11.3
38	Confectionery, including candy	260	497	645	197	448	+ 29.8	4.2
39	Cocoa and chocolate preparations, n.o.p.	465	538	599	218	381	+ 11.3	28.8
40	Brandy	580	534	560	264	296	+ 4.9	20.5
	Animals and animal products	15,770	18,292	14,872	7,666	7,206	- 18.7	10.3
15	Mutton and lamb, fresh	4,177	3,714	4,160	2,209	1,951	+ 12.0	90.0
16	Sausage casings	3,953	3,250	3,443	2,083	1,360	+ 5.9	93.0
19	Beef and veal, fresh	2,286	4,822	3,229	1,518	1,711	- 33.0	50.2
28	Meats, canned	2,797	3,267	1,310	419	891	- 59.9	29.5
	Fibres, textiles and products	24,655	28,956	32,705	17,292	15,413	+ 12.9	7.5
6	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	10,182	10,749	10,308	4,600	5,708	+ 4.1	75.0
7	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	2,215	4,985	7,704	4,288	3,416	+ 54.5	12.1
8	Wool, raw	6,238	5,861	7,362	5,136	2,226	+ 25.6	58.2
17	Cotton fabrics	2,701	2,807	3,427	1,588	1,839	+ 22.1	4.6
29	Carpets and mats, wool	1,163	1,454	1,221	555	666	- 16.0	13.0
	Wood, wood products and paper	990	1,658	1,277	621	656	- 23.0	0.5
	Iron and its products	1,557	1,586	2,496	454	2,042	+ 57.4	0.1
	Ferro-alloys	425	48	1,585	13	1,572	+ ¹	17.9
	Non-ferrous metals and products	31,837	34,510	43,601	18,474	25,127	+ 26.3	9.3
3	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	26,129	26,001	35,034	14,930	20,104	+ 34.7	88.6
14	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,961	2,121	4,327	1,344	2,983	+104.0	52.4
25	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	1,737	1,801	1,525	816	709	- 15.3	27.7
32	Manganese ore	377	2,655	954	584	370	- 64.1	37.5
33	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	555	696	836	405	431	+ 20.1	0.3
	Non-metallic minerals and products	7,650	11,725	42,295	14,441	27,854	+260.7	6.3
2	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	5,045	7,471	37,094	13,366	23,728	+396.5	13.1
20	Fuel oils	0	1,764	2,877	202	2,675	+ 63.1	4.3
	Chemicals and allied products	767	1,261	1,190	630	560	- 5.6	0.4
	Miscellaneous commodities	2,222	3,517	6,492	3,004	3,488	+ 84.6	1.5
21	Ships, foreign built	5	165	2,715	1,220	1,495	+ ¹	46.8
34	Containers, n.o.p.	663	748	804	374	430	+ 7.5	5.3
35	Canadian goods returned	219	229	802	396	406	-250.2	3.3
	Total imports from the Commonwealth	210,016	241,241	281,167	126,454	154,713	+ 16.6	5.1
	Total of commodities itemized	192,556	221,979	264,787	118,688	146,099		
	Per cent of imports itemized	91.7	92.0	94.2	93.9	94.4		

¹ Over 1000%.

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	Lat. Am. share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	33,340	32,476	27,403	11,540	15,863	- 15.6	3.3
6	Wheat	8,686	15,129	10,829	4,869	5,960	- 28.4	2.6
10	Wheat flour	13,818	6,108	5,333	1,838	3,495	- 12.7	8.6
14	Malt	4,477	4,332	3,214	1,863	1,351	- 25.8	29.5
19	Potatoes, certified seed	1,343	1,682	1,866	433	1,433	+ 10.9	53.2
20	Rubber tires and tubes	1,332	1,471	1,822	736	1,086	+ 23.9	31.1
23	Vegetables, fresh	38	20	1,222	7	1,215	+ ¹	20.1
30	Oats	844	973	802	513	289	- 17.6	13.9
40	Whisky	880	646	455	141	314	- 29.6	0.6
	Animals and animal products	21,674	22,488	20,948	9,956	10,992	- 6.8	6.5
5	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	8,796	8,880	10,848	5,027	5,821	+ 22.2	62.2
11	Fish, cured	4,836	5,291	4,110	1,819	2,291	- 22.3	18.6
18	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food)	4,189	4,624	1,897	1,169	728	- 59.0	68.5
26	Leather, unmanufactured	1,565	1,051	1,181	584	597	+ 12.4	13.2
32	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	952	661	728	283	445	+ 10.1	6.4
35	Fish, canned	721	705	580	239	341	- 17.7	3.8
	Fibres, textiles and products	2,969	3,062	3,947	1,940	2,007	+ 28.9	10.1
21	Synthetic thread and yarn	1,214	1,047	1,729	734	995	+ 65.1	14.5
28	Felts and jackets for papermaking	676	791	1,070	611	459	+ 35.3	60.8
34	Cordage, rope and netting, n.o.p.	539	718	597	322	275	- 16.9	14.0
	Wood, wood products and paper	33,133	33,370	37,135	13,128	24,007	+ 11.3	2.3
1	Newsprint paper	25,092	23,306	25,780	8,729	17,051	+ 10.6	3.4
9	Wood pulp	3,722	6,316	7,509	2,433	5,076	+ 18.9	2.3
31	Book paper	592	678	734	329	405	+ 8.3	7.6
33	Bond and writing paper, uncut	659	795	722	392	330	- 9.2	29.2
39	Lumber and timber	906	1,050	484	284	200	- 53.9	0.1
	Iron and its products	29,483	24,818	35,063	10,794	24,269	+ 41.3	5.8
4	Rolling mill products	3,636	3,576	12,358	926	11,432	+245.6	16.7
7	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	12,940	8,769	9,540	4,492	5,048	+ 8.8	14.2
13	Engines and boilers	1,714	2,842	3,449	1,669	1,780	+ 21.4	7.2
16	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,207	2,049	2,031	1,088	943	- 0.9	2.5
22	Automobiles, passenger	2,137	2,192	1,330	917	413	- 39.3	5.5
25	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	1,011	0	1,207	2	1,205	+ ¹	2.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	24,139	20,674	23,968	11,018	12,950	+ 15.9	2.0
3	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	9,370	8,583	14,329	6,153	8,176	+ 66.9	5.3
12	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	8,198	6,280	3,995	2,348	1,647	- 36.4	8.4
17	Copper wire and copper manufactures	2,352	2,872	1,922	969	953	- 33.1	15.4
24	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	905	670	1,214	520	694	+ 81.2	0.5
37	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	7	0	493	194	299	+ ¹	10.5
	Non-metallic minerals and products	7,235	8,272	9,833	3,028	6,825	+ 19.1	2.9
8	Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,752	6,509	7,887	2,568	5,319	+ 21.2	6.6
36	Brick and fire brick	309	470	525	215	310	+ 11.7	11.8
	Chemicals and allied products	19,832	24,244	23,690	11,578	12,112	- 2.3	10.0
2	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials, not shaped	²	²	14,767	7,485	7,282	²	13.5
15	Drugs and medicines	1,569	2,469	2,495	1,403	1,092	+ 1.1	45.1
27	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,235	1,272	1,125	435	690	- 11.6	10.7
29	Fertilizers, chemical	2,725	2,507	898	165	733	- 64.2	1.7
	Miscellaneous commodities	7,251	2,684	2,858	1,211	1,647	+ 6.5	3.7
38	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	350	305	487	120	367	+ 59.7	2.3
	Total domestic exports to Latin America	179,056	172,089	184,866	74,192	110,674	+ 7.4	3.5
	Total of commodities itemized	142,294	137,639	163,564	65,024	98,540		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	79.5	80.0	88.5	87.6	89.0		

¹ Over 1000%.² Data for 1958 and 1959 not comparable with 1960. Prior to 1960 this item included some plastics manufactures now excluded, but did not include synthetic rubber which is now included.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	Lat. Am. share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	109,585	90,121	86,162	45,474	40,688	- 4.4	12.6
2	Coffee, green	47,481	43,129	38,624	19,042	19,582	- 10.4	81.6
3	Bananas, fresh	23,632	24,359	24,413	12,555	11,858	+ 0.2	99.9
5	Vegetables, fresh	5,496	3,857	5,564	4,899	665	+ 44.3	11.3
6	Sugar, unrefined	15,041	6,211	4,177	2,031	2,146	- 32.7	8.2
7	Nuts	2,885	1,684	2,934	1,605	1,329	+ 74.2	13.4
13	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,186	1,104	1,391	726	665	+ 26.0	5.3
15	Citrus fruits, fresh	2,266	340	1,143	416	727	+236.2	3.1
16	Rice	2,337	948	1,047	534	513	+ 10.4	15.9
17	Melons, fresh	639	662	1,020	1,016	4	+ 54.1	26.1
18	Cocoa beans, not roasted	1,568	910	1,007	211	796	+ 10.7	11.1
20	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,627	2,172	791	346	445	- 63.6	13.3
21	Molasses and syrups	499	734	774	426	348	+ 5.4	18.8
23	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,289	782	755	245	510	- 3.5	3.4
26	Tobacco, unmanufactured	616	490	503	173	330	+ 2.7	12.7
33	Instant coffee powder	¹	327	342	167	175	+ 4.6	4.5
34	Pineapples, fresh	496	416	322	296	26	- 22.6	70.6
	Animals and animal products	3,137	3,855	3,856	1,284	2,572	+ ²	2.7
11	Meats, canned	2,056	2,230	2,003	504	1,499	- 10.2	45.1
25	Molluscs and crustaceans	36	421	596	209	387	+ 41.6	9.3
30	Fish, canned	484	590	356	163	193	- 39.7	7.6
38	Fur skins, undressed	73	152	251	176	75	+ 65.1	1.3
	Fibres, textiles and products	20,657	29,514	7,493	3,750	3,743	- 74.6	1.7
9	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	2,211	2,621	2,416	1,174	1,242	- 7.8	32.4
10	Cotton, raw	15,799	22,125	2,313	812	1,501	- 89.5	4.6
19	Baler and binder twine	222	361	816	611	205	+126.0	25.9
24	Wool, raw	556	1,250	686	380	306	- 45.1	5.4
32	Wool noils and tops	80	276	352	224	128	+ 27.5	2.4
	Wood, wood products and paper	611	559	457	283	174	- 18.2	0.2
28	Logs, timber and lumber	553	512	435	272	163	- 15.0	1.1
	Iron and its products	1,148	1,476	2,023	591	1,432	+ 37.1	0.1
12	Iron ore	909	1,113	1,744	519	1,225	+ 56.7	3.6
40	Engines and boilers	25	56	200	30	170	+257.1	0.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	1,981	5,681	4,075	1,389	2,686	- 28.3	0.9
8	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,020	2,393	2,669	315	2,354	+ 11.5	66.7
27	Silver, unmanufactured	0	848	449	448	1	- 47.1	12.9
36	Tungsten ores	102	51	265	191	74	+419.6	27.5
37	Manganese ore	206	848	258	132	126	- 69.6	10.1
	Non-metallic minerals and products	210,005	205,123	196,380	94,392	101,988	- 4.3	29.2
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	199,909	187,584	175,041	90,000	85,041	- 6.7	61.8
4	Fuel oils	8,814	16,287	18,530	3,639	14,891	+ 13.8	27.7
14	Fluorspar	498	633	1,242	353	889	+ 96.2	83.6
22	Gasoline	0	0	768	0	768	+ ³	5.2
39	Kerosene	0	0	241	206	35	+ ³	8.2
	Chemicals and allied products	1,039	1,005	661	361	300	- 34.2	0.2
31	Dyeing and tanning materials ⁴	644	682	353	176	177	- 48.2	3.0
	Miscellaneous commodities	1,527	1,400	1,189	574	615	- 15.1	0.3
29	Canadian goods returned	173	342	402	215	187	+ 17.5	1.7
35	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	821	373	281	150	131	- 24.7	21.9
	Total imports from Latin America	349,691	338,734	302,296	148,096	154,200	- 10.8	5.5
	Total of commodities itemized	342,249	329,873	297,474	145,587	151,887		
	Per cent of imports itemized	97.9	97.4	98.4	98.3	98.5		

¹ Not listed separately prior to 1958.² Less than 0.1%.³ Over 1000%.⁴ All or mostly quebracho extract.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and 1960

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1960. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII.

	1959	1960		1959	1960
3. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY					
Domestic exports	129,345	165,597	Imports	123,905	126,988
Re-exports	978	1,965	Trade balance	+ 6,418	+ 40,573
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	51,672	39,725	Automobiles, passenger	32,276	33,011
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	14,924	34,018	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	14,030	14,966
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	6,100	10,561	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	7,959	7,255
Asbestos, unmanufactured	8,557	9,639	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	4,981	3,956
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	4,000	9,369	Automobile parts (except engines)	2,119	3,358
Iron ore	5,159	6,855	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	3,264	2,571
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped....	1	5,918	Automobiles, freight	3,062	2,256
Wood pulp	3,229	5,613	Ball and roller bearings	1,662	1,956
Engines and boilers	3,831	4,657	Clocks, watches and parts	2,105	1,941
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,769	4,245	Tools	2,244	1,929
Barley	668	2,999	Glass, plate and sheet	2,102	1,800
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	504	2,899	Wire and wire products	1,864	1,667
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	3,382	2,285	Cotton fabrics	1,261	1,667
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,581	2,236	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,251	1,537
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	1,915	2,027	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,369	1,446
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	72	2,017	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,438	1,442
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	104	1,916	Engines and boilers	835	1,436
Oats	1,315	1,599	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,240	1,234
4. JAPAN					
Domestic exports	139,724	178,008	Imports	102,669	110,382
Re-exports	240	690	Trade balance	+ 37,295	+ 68,316
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	69,165	82,106	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	20,305	17,607
Iron ore	5,054	9,424	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	7,391	8,787
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	8,831	9,360	Cotton fabrics	6,947	7,575
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,657	8,594	Toys and sporting goods	4,395	4,708
Asbestos, unmanufactured	6,737	8,499	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	3,539	4,404
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	5,150	8,481	Rubber footwear and parts	2,458	3,602
Scrap iron and steel	4,562	5,345	Plywoods and veneers	4,135	3,518
Rapeseed	3,553	4,884	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	2,836	3,486
Coal and coke	971	4,464	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,916	2,556
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	918	3,097	Containers, n.o.p.	2,358	2,484
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	979	3,008	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,960	2,384
Wood pulp	7,106	2,988	Citrus fruits, fresh	2,004	2,297
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	153	2,241	Silk fabrics	1,350	2,074
Hides and skins (except furs)	902	2,198	Footwear and parts, n.o.p.	603	2,014
Wheat flour	2,170	1,887	Synthetic fabrics	854	1,890
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	6	1,761	Pottery and chinaware	1,568	1,860
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	61	1,238	Fish, canned	1,549	1,559
Barley	5,270	0	Cutlery	1,798	1,526
5. VENEZUELA					
Domestic exports	45,833	35,345	Imports	204,582	195,189
Re-exports	377	190	Trade balance	-158,372	-159,654
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Concluded		
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	7,901	8,252	Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,171	513
Wheat	5,310	4,980	Lumber and timber	997	444
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,853	2,338	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	914	229
Newsprint paper	2,358	2,320	Principal imports:		
Eggs in the shell (for food)	4,601	1,897	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	187,584	175,041
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped ..	1	1,771	Fuel oils	16,286	18,376
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,255	1,329	Gasoline	0	768
Automobiles, passenger	1,624	863	Coffee, green	333	249
Wood pulp	1,685	678			
6. AUSTRALIA					
Domestic exports	53,929	98,862	Imports	41,080	35,508
Re-exports	353	911	Trade balance	+ 13,202	+ 64,265
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Concluded:		
Newsprint paper	13,021	19,552	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	213	1,179
Automobile parts (except engines)	5,723	16,054	Automobiles, freight	0	860
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	6,940	11,255	Principal imports:		
Lumber and timber	6,400	10,236	Sugar, unrefined	14,004	12,723
Automobiles, passenger	3,130	4,106	Fruits, dried	8,403	6,507
Wood pulp	1,733	3,736	Wool, raw	3,388	4,360
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,477	3,439	Mutton and lamb, fresh	2,651	2,227
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,904	3,187	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,323	1,367
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,730	2,843	Meats, canned	3,266	1,302
Engines and boilers	821	2,200	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,415	1,285
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	733	1,594	Beef and veal, fresh	2,066	923
Fish, canned	832	1,244			

¹ Not available prior to 1960.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and 1960 - Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1959	1960		1959	1960
7. FRANCE					
Domestic exports	43,157	72,907	Imports	56,940	50,121
Re-exports	525	679	Trade balance	-13,258	+23,464
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	¹	16,852	Automobiles, passenger	16,444	9,271
Wheat	3,859	13,410	Books, printed	3,179	4,149
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	5,870	7,619	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	3,834	2,692
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	746	6,722	Wines	2,272	2,249
Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,028	5,221	Brandy	1,906	1,993
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	8,779	4,088	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,602	1,622
Wood pulp	2,402	3,715	Glass, plate and sheet	1,270	1,257
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	3,088	2,899	Wool fabrics	1,361	1,225
Newsprint paper	640	1,376	Rubber tires and tubes	1,078	1,031
Rapeseed	0	1,324	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	528	781
Scrap iron and steel	344	1,111	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	564	726
Lumber and timber	376	1,071	Films, motion picture, exposed	687	604
Engines and boilers	942	1,070	Leather, unmanufactured	921	572
Fish, canned	637	92	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	2,611	459
8. ITALY					
Domestic exports	31,717	68,393	Imports	37,656	42,843
Re-exports	264	524	Trade balance	- 5,675	+26,074
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	6,507	21,111	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	4,178	4,000
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,746	8,826	Wool fabrics	2,164	3,420
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	57	5,861	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,965	2,563
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	1,725	5,029	Leather footwear and parts	1,812	2,202
Rapeseed	4,633	3,883	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	1,734	2,095
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	¹	2,708	Cheese	1,421	1,799
Wood pulp	1,592	2,152	Musical instruments	909	1,359
Asbestos, unmanufactured	933	2,142	Wines	956	1,078
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	766	1,618	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,146	1,012
Synthetic thread and yarn	0	1,483	Prefabricated buildings, structures, etc.	0	1,011
Pulpwood	996	1,246	Automobiles, passenger	1,875	964
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	105	1,004	Rice	1,685	941
Scrap iron and steel	130	980	Synthetic fabrics	639	914
Fish, cured	987	929	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	553	856
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	717	881	Tractors and parts	72	787
Lumber and timber	274	636	Brass, manufactured	702	752
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	77	561	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	786	636
Eggs, processed	1,260	344	Nuts	1,063	470
9. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG					
Domestic exports	56,127	69,131	Imports	44,786	41,401
Re-exports	686	364	Trade balance	+12,027	+28,094
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Concluded:		
Wheat	18,696	19,302	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	1,196	301
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	6,266	11,560	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,044	287
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,293	5,714	Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,041	5,597	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	15,888	11,704
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,450	3,071	Glass, plate and sheet	5,243	4,956
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	421	2,080	Diamonds, unset	5,231	4,953
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	1,695	1,971	Carpets and mats, wool	3,593	2,828
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	2,445	1,801	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,146	2,587
Lumber and timber	242	1,655	Glass and glass products, n.o.p.	1,327	1,242
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	¹	1,577	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	738	833
Engines and boilers	1,011	1,339	Paperboard, paper and products	263	822
Iron ore	634	1,280	Books, printed	768	802
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	74	1,180	Cotton fabrics	554	643
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	2,244	861			
10. WEST INDIES FEDERATION					
Domestic exports	39,714	39,522	Imports	50,441	56,112
Re-exports	529	327	Trade balance	-10,197	-16,263
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	8,212	7,341	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	19,072	26,500
Fish, cured	4,942	4,888	Sugar, unrefined	15,793	15,102
Fish, canned	1,932	2,106	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	7,471	6,495
Automobiles, passenger	867	2,131	Fuel oils	1,506	2,739
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,982	1,490	Molasses and syrups	2,318	1,636
Lumber and timber	1,304	1,448	Rum	1,252	1,106
Newsprint paper	979	1,119	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	829	646
Pork and beef, pickled	1,039	955	Cocoa beans, not roasted	698	500
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,249	751	Spices	427	402

¹ Not available prior to 1960.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and 1960 — Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1959	1960		1959	1960
11. NETHERLANDS					
Domestic exports	53,849	62,554	Imports	29,154	31,456
Re-exports	447	521	Trade balance	+25,142	+31,619
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	16,319	17,443	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,481	4,439
Iron ore	6,480	7,776	Florist and nursery stock	2,548	2,527
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	2,792	4,963	Cotton fabrics	1,778	1,780
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	4,911	Ships, foreign built	632	1,589
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,861	3,591	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,103	1,025
Hides and skins (except furs)	2,619	3,211	Rice	61	828
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,456	2,782	Cheese	645	771
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,860	1,495	Confectionery, including candy	658	769
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	186	1,469	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,191	733
Barley	943	1,052	Containers, n.o.p.	487	476
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	696	925	Cocoa and chocolate powder	472	462
Wood pulp	908	888	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	575	403
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	870	758	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	638	252
Rapeseed	1,362	499	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	877	42
12. NORWAY					
Domestic exports	62,308	70,072	Imports	4,063	4,248
Re-exports	79	71	Trade balance	+58,324	+65,895
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Concluded:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	39,787	44,878	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	472	382
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	9,024	10,247	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	379	359
Wheat	4,958	6,164	Asbestos, unmanufactured	232	313
Chemicals and allied products	3,501	1,333	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	232	55
Wheat flour	0	1,150	Principal imports:		
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	972	1,084	Fish, canned	1,011	837
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	533	884	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	213	717
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	598	861	Ferro-alloys	981	180
Ferro-alloys	4	480			
Carbon and graphite electrodes	32	392			
13. INDIA					
Domestic exports	53,654	36,814	Imports	29,221	29,352
Re-exports	315	372	Trade balance	+24,748	+ 7,835
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Concluded:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	6,809	8,109	Automobile parts (except engines)	915	349
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	4,769	6,972	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,476	270
Wood pulp	3,767	4,255	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	1,126	1
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	40	2,747	Principal imports:		
Fertilizers, chemical	965	2,423	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	10,555	9,880
Wheat	17,042	2,240	Tea, black	8,221	8,483
Railway ties	3,275	1,912	Nuts	3,217	3,383
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	1,335	Cotton fabrics	2,636	3,263
Asbestos, unmanufactured	459	967	Carpets and mats, wool	1,425	1,193
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	559	849	Spices	400	897
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,910	520	Manganese ore	381	0
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	5,034	491			
14. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Domestic exports	51,243	52,655	Imports	6,564	11,482
Re-exports	260	415	Trade balance	+44,939	+44,589
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Concluded:		
Lumber and timber	5,606	3,187	Tallow	944	463
Wheat	15,643	7,699	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,740	345
Newsprint paper	6,631	7,085	Principal imports:		
Automobiles, passenger	3,604	6,742	Sugar, unrefined	461	1,828
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,055	4,247	Citrus fruits, fresh	70	1,360
Automobiles, freight	1,659	2,294	Ferro-alloys	6	1,323
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	2,266	Nuts	425	728
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,250	1,773	Fruits, canned and preserved	520	726
Packages	604	1,162	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	726	581
Leather, unmanufactured	1,622	854	Abrasives	526	532
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	799	839	Tungsten carbide for inserts and drill bits	478	372
Engines and boilers	439	813	Wines	329	368
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	752	751	Brandy	319	342
Wrapping paper	586	465			

¹ Not available prior to 1960.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and 1960 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1959	1960		1959	1960
15. MEXICO					
Domestic exports	27,633	38,023	Imports	34,201	21,007
Re-exports	601	691	Trade balance	- 5,967	+17,706
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Newsprint paper	7,597	8,748	Vegetable, fresh	3,655	5,206
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	6,953	Coffee, green	2,513	3,036
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	734	4,941	Nuts	1,075	2,191
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,741	3,737	Cotton, raw	19,019	2,054
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,298	1,838	Fluorspar	633	1,242
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,994	1,811	Fruits, canned and preserved	850	1,088
Railway track material, iron	0	1,627	Citrus fruits, fresh	264	994
Wood pulp	635	1,049	Melons, fresh	604	980
Felts and jackets for papermaking	511	644	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	776	736
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	826	466	Rice	709	432
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	695	576	Silver, unmanufactured	668	270
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	122	426			
16. SWITZERLAND					
Domestic exports	25,728	26,404	Imports	24,514	24,343
Re-exports	794	434	Trade balance	+ 2,008	+ 2,495
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	11,256	9,940	Clocks, watches and parts	5,901	5,821
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,129	3,699	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,509	3,189
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,833	3,692	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,886	2,014
Synthetic thread and yarn	1,276	1,233	Drugs and medicines	1,557	1,642
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	909	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,391	1,500
Barley	977	720	Cheese	1,160	1,143
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	704	626	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,025	1,120
Wood pulp	356	522	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	379	406
Fur skins, undressed	466	502	Tools	491	399
Asbestos, unmanufactured	578	474			
17. BRAZIL					
Domestic exports	14,148	19,755	Imports	28,479	24,883
Re-exports	154	305	Trade balance	-14,177	- 4,823
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,342	5,370	Coffee, green	20,477	18,541
Newsprint paper	1,643	3,225	Iron ore	1,113	1,606
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,570	2,120	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	2,172	788
Wood pulp	0	1,350	Nuts	503	696
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	103	1,291	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	884	653
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,966	980	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	558	624
Engines and boilers	502	797	Cocoa beans, not roasted	459	559
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	390	568	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	346	268
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	658	520	Manganese ore	848	254
Malt	459	331	Meats, canned	559	6
Fish, cured	524	22			
Railway track material, iron	997	0			
18. SAUDI ARABIA					
Domestic exports	2,877	2,905	Imports	70,725	39,774
Re-exports	15	16	Trade balance	-67,833	-36,853
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	1,794	2,514	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	70,329	39,774
Automobiles, passenger	645	150	Fuel oils	396	0
19. SWEDEN					
Domestic exports	14,879	20,906	Imports	18,077	20,399
Re-exports	231	394	Trade balance	- 2,966	+ 902
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	5,258	6,417	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	4,599	5,525
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,060	2,799	Automobiles, passenger	1,666	2,026
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	315	2,606	Ball and roller bearings	1,172	1,668
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	129	1,427	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	978	1,228
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	660	1,121	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	785	1,203
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	791	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	816	806
Asbestos, unmanufactured	479	680	Paperboard, paper and products	638	680
Scrap iron and steel	135	571	Tools	683	647
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	452	556	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	407	603
Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	547	455	Fur skins, undressed	805	224
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	796	411			

¹ Not available prior to 1960.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and 1960 – Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1959	1960		1959	1960
20. HONG KONG					
Domestic exports	11, 192	22, 514	Imports	12, 969	15, 534
Re-exports	109	601	Trade balance	- 1, 668	+ 7, 582
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4, 297	7, 357	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	4, 821	7, 441
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped ..	1	4, 939	Rubber footwear and parts	953	786
Wheat	261	1, 512	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	565	638
Wheat flour	1, 294	1, 283	Toys and sporting goods	470	504
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	28	1, 108	Containers, n.o.p.	385	430
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	222	939	Molluscs and crustaceans	341	334
Synthetic fabrics	6	807	Furniture, mainly of wood	425	233
Meats, canned	1	794			
Automobiles, passenger	239	512			
Wood pulp	0	441			
Engines and boilers	100	225			
21. NEW ZEALAND					
Domestic exports	13, 306	23, 858	Imports	8, 594	10, 099
Re-exports	341	333	Trade balance	+ 5, 052	+14, 093
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports – Concluded:		
Newsprint paper	1, 648	4, 140	Tools	380	581
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	411	2, 796	Asbestos, unmanufactured	481	577
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1, 533	2, 215	Engines and boilers	724	560
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped ..	1	1, 791	Automobile parts (except engines)	376	512
Automobiles, passenger	1, 042	1, 580			
Fish, canned	740	1, 411	Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	667	1, 326	Sausage casings	2, 550	2, 857
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	570	875	Wool, raw	1, 962	2, 456
Lumber and timber	784	790	Beef and veal, fresh	2, 379	2, 296
Copper wire and copper manufactures	378	667	Mutton and lamb, fresh	1, 063	1, 933
22. IRAN					
Domestic exports	2, 242	2, 499	Imports	11, 948	31, 469
Re-exports	111	23	Trade balance	- 9, 595	-28, 947
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	376	590	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	10, 936	30, 670
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	124	414	Fruits, dried	554	469
Hardware, n.o.p.	127	197	Nuts	347	212
Automobiles, passenger	329	223			
Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	295	145			
Lamps and lanterns of metal	223	112			
23. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES					
Domestic exports	1, 193	1, 131	Imports	47, 120	32, 521
Re-exports	5	7	Trade balance	-45, 922	-31, 383
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	278	195	Fuel oils	34, 452	29, 094
Fish, canned	156	152	Gasoline	11, 514	2, 154
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	64	80	Kerosene	673	1, 189
24. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE					
Domestic exports	3, 258	4, 660	Imports	28, 644	28, 120
Re-exports	3	37	Trade balance	-25, 383	-23, 423
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	1, 011	954	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	22, 061	19, 946
Automobiles, passenger	385	768	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2, 121	4, 327
Engines and boilers	619	762	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	3, 262	1, 933
Oatmeal and rolled oats	364	474	Fruits, canned and preserved	770	1, 105
Asbestos, unmanufactured	9	157	Spices	278	642
Tools	44	144			

¹ Not available prior to 1960.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and 1960 - Concluded

(Values in \$'000)

	1959	1960		1959	1960
25. COLOMBIA					
Domestic exports	17,668	16,590	Imports	15,827	12,784
Re-exports	515	379	Trade balance	+ 2,356	+ 4,186
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Concluded:		
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	¹	3,096	Fertilizers, chemical	1,562	645
Newsprint paper	2,477	3,007	Malt	750	190
Wood pulp	1,553	1,611	Wheat	1,463	111
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,241	1,184	Principal imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	628	850	Coffee, green	15,172	12,159
Engines and boilers	662	819	Logs, timber and lumber	391	256
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	411	743			
26. BRITISH GUIANA					
Domestic exports	4,392	7,428	Imports	18,033	18,921
Re-exports	21	123	Trade balance	-13,620	-11,370
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	185	1,066	Sugar, unrefined	7,999	8,276
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	21	818	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	6,929	8,199
Fish, cured	580	680	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	1,801	1,516
Wheat flour	489	424	Molasses and syrups	524	487
Tobacco, unmanufactured	263	257	Rum	731	373
27. KUWAIT					
Domestic exports	²	1,091	Imports	²	22,303
Re-exports	²	2	Trade balance	²	-21,210
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Barley	²	488	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	²	22,164
Automobiles, passenger	²	428	Fuel oils	²	138
28. ARGENTINA					
Domestic exports	7,002	19,364	Imports	3,380	3,611
Re-exports	153	291	Trade balance	+ 3,775	+16,043
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	126	5,472	Meats, canned	1,319	1,478
Newsprint paper	1,793	4,521	Wool, raw	793	511
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,866	2,329	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	0	473
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	0	1,206	Dyeing and tanning materials	460	267
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	582	982	Fur skins, undressed	131	128
Wood pulp	354	959			
Asbestos, unmanufactured	649	785			
29. CUBA					
Domestic exports	15,222	13,038	Imports	12,011	7,243
Re-exports	353	426	Trade balance	+ 3,563	+ 6,221
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Concluded:		
Fish, cured	2,477	1,638	Synthetic thread and yarn	157	307
Malt	1,490	1,316	Copper wire and copper manufactures	726	153
Vegetables, fresh	0	1,214	Principal imports:		
Newsprint paper	4,343	1,173	Sugar, unrefined	6,211	4,177
Wheat flour	599	907	Molasses and syrups	680	666
Potatoes, certified seed	301	900	Baler and binder twine	245	533
Wood pulp	65	877	Tobacco, unmanufactured	463	436
Drugs and medicines	430	642	Pineapples, fresh	412	316
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	303	396	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	2,030	139
Engines and boilers	364	343			
30. POLAND					
Domestic exports	15,631	16,665	Imports	1,643	1,871
Re-exports	1	55	Trade balance	+13,989	+14,849
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	9,223	7,296	Cotton fabrics	181	285
Barley	5,110	4,999	Fruits, canned and preserved	168	226
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	249	1,394	Benzol	0	164
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	503	1,215	Hardware, n.o.p.	444	99
Asbestos, unmanufactured	0	521			

¹ Not available prior to 1960.² Included with Saudi Arabia prior to 1960.

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME – GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1957-1960
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1959-60	1960			
	1957	1958	1959	1960		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products.....	95.7	96.6	99.8	99.6	- 0.2	99.8	99.1	98.8	100.3
Barley	76.9	73.4	74.1	75.5	+ 1.9	74.1	74.1	76.2	78.3
Oats	83.9	86.2	91.1	101.2	+11.1	100.8	102.1	100.3	100.8
Rye	44.0	44.9	46.1	48.6	+ 5.4	49.0	53.9	43.2	44.4
Wheat	91.6	91.6	93.9	94.4	+ 0.5	94.4	93.3	93.9	95.5
Wheat flour	79.5	78.1	75.8	76.6	+ 1.1	76.0	75.4	76.6	77.9
Whisky	121.0	117.2	121.2	122.1	+ 0.7	120.8	120.0	122.8	123.6
Tobacco, flue-cured.....	115.7	123.4	125.0	136.7	+ 9.4	135.3	146.6	143.6	138.9
Cattle, dairy	107.5	128.9	149.4	144.0	- 3.6	150.5	136.6	146.6	143.1
Cattle, slaughter	93.9	110.9	126.9	115.0	- 9.4	110.2	125.9	113.7	101.0
Fish and fish products	121.9	123.7	125.8	133.9	+ 6.4	134.1	129.1	130.6	141.5
Fur skins, undressed.....	72.5	77.5	81.1	82.2	+ 1.4	88.0	77.0	76.3	76.3
Cattle hides, raw	59.8	57.0	93.4	73.4	-21.4	81.5	80.4	69.6	66.3
Leather, unmanufactured.....	126.3	132.2	153.8	133.1	-13.5	136.6	133.8	135.9	131.3
Beef and veal, fresh	94.6	126.1	135.7	128.7	- 5.2	124.4	132.0	132.4	124.7
Milk, processed	100.0	103.7	102.6	102.9	+ 0.3	106.6	103.7	105.4	100.3
Eggs in the shell	69.9	72.7	57.1	67.3	+17.9	54.9	72.1	70.9	79.2
Fibres and textiles	112.4	108.0	107.8	110.5	+ 2.5	109.9	110.7	110.7	111.1
Wood products and paper.....	119.9	119.3	120.2	118.5	- 1.4	118.2	120.0	118.2	117.7
Lumber and timber	100.4	97.3	99.5	97.4	- 2.1	100.4	100.1	95.5	94.1
Shingles, red cedar	117.0	113.1	125.3	113.1	- 9.7	118.3	117.0	110.0	107.3
Plywood	95.6	93.0	95.8	84.4	-11.9	81.3	86.5	87.5	85.4
Pulpwood	126.7	126.6	121.8	122.4	+ 0.5	111.1	124.9	126.0	125.8
Wood pulp	104.9	105.6	105.4	101.6	- 3.6	102.4	103.1	100.5	100.2
Newsprint paper	136.8	137.0	137.9	138.1	+ 0.1	136.3	138.8	138.6	138.6
Iron and steel and products	151.5	157.1	161.7	162.8	+ 0.7	161.0	162.6	163.6	163.7
Iron ore	148.8	147.3	145.2	156.7	+ 7.9	146.3	157.5	155.8	159.0
Pig iron	129.7	134.0	124.8	121.6	- 2.6	128.3	127.8	118.5	124.2
Farm implements and machinery	156.9	165.9	174.3	176.7	+ 1.4	174.4	175.2	178.3	179.0
Machinery (non-farm)	136.8	141.8	142.8	146.5	+ 2.6	143.6	147.2	147.0	148.0
Automobiles, trucks and parts	144.4	152.3	154.9	156.5	+ 1.0	155.0	156.7	156.6	157.5
Non-ferrous metals and products	153.9	143.6	145.6	150.6	+ 3.4	149.0	151.6	153.0	149.4
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	164.5	156.2	151.2	158.2	+ 4.6	151.5	159.4	162.2	161.2
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	134.1	118.2	139.1	143.7	+ 3.3	148.1	146.4	146.3	134.2
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	71.3	53.5	52.7	53.3	+ 1.1	51.0	54.6	55.2	52.8
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	248.2	246.7	236.8	237.7	+ 0.4	236.4	237.4	238.8	238.4
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	103.7	78.2	77.1	91.0	+18.0	85.6	92.7	92.6	93.1
Silver, unmanufactured	118.7	117.4	121.7	122.2	+ 0.4	120.4	122.6	122.6	122.2
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	91.6	74.6	80.6	91.1	+13.0	91.1	90.5	93.5	89.4
Non-metallic minerals and products	159.6	165.3	165.0	165.3	+ 0.2	165.8	165.0	165.3	165.5
Asbestos, unmanufactured	165.8	170.4	171.3	170.6	- 0.4	172.2	172.1	167.9	171.3
Coal	132.1	133.2	137.0	137.7	+ 0.5	138.5	137.2	137.7	137.2
Abrasives, artificial, crude	164.1	176.6	169.1	172.3	+ 1.9	169.2	166.9	180.2	171.6
Chemicals and fertilizer.....	113.3	114.5	114.8	115.3	+ 0.4	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.1
Fertilizers, chemical.....	112.8	114.1	112.5	114.6	+ 1.9	113.8	114.9	115.0	114.6
Miscellaneous products.....	128.9	128.8	128.9	133.9	+ 3.9	133.5	133.5	133.3	135.7
Rubber products	159.4	158.2	156.5	180.2	+15.1	176.0	178.6	181.2	186.3
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	118.9	120.3	121.4	122.2	+ 0.7	121.8	122.1	121.9	122.8
Total domestic exports	121.0	120.6	122.8	123.2	+ 0.3	122.7	123.6	123.2	123.2

¹ Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classifications. See Ch. IV, p. 39.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1957-1960
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1959-60	1960			
	1957	1958	1959	1960		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	112.4	126.3	116.3	109.8	- 5.6	107.4	101.4	106.1	124.7
Barley	325.9	395.0	332.1	252.8	-23.9	288.0	340.6	204.2	181.6
Oats	118.2	66.9	35.6	25.3	-28.9	39.2	27.3	16.8	18.1
Rye	47.7	66.4	47.5	36.4	-23.4	5.7	68.1	67.4	5.0
Wheat	170.9	200.4	193.6	178.9	- 7.6	163.2	156.7	181.2	214.8
Wheat flour	61.5	71.1	68.5	64.9	- 5.3	59.5	63.1	65.5	71.8
Whisky	205.4	222.4	239.5	240.7	+ 0.5	176.9	208.1	239.6	338.2
Tobacco, flue-cured	241.1	187.4	247.4	228.5	- 7.6	585.4	208.8	42.2	63.3
Cattle, dairy	21.4	23.0	17.8	19.2	+ 7.9	18.7	22.1	22.0	13.8
Cattle, slaughter	94.0	160.6	67.5	49.0	-27.4	61.2	48.5	17.5	75.9
Fish and fish products	125.8	144.9	134.8	118.2	-12.3	92.7	116.7	144.1	120.3
Fur skins, undressed	153.8	129.4	127.9	121.2	- 5.2	215.3	98.4	49.9	130.5
Cattle hides, raw	130.9	137.9	106.6	172.1	+61.4	110.9	185.4	182.3	209.7
Leather, unmanufactured	83.7	85.6	77.4	72.7	- 6.1	73.1	64.1	59.6	91.4
Beef and veal, fresh	38.6	43.8	18.6	15.0	-19.4	12.4	20.4	12.6	14.5
Milk, processed	49.8	71.1	113.5	111.6	- 1.7	77.6	100.4	120.2	145.2
Eggs in the shell	19.0	28.9	35.6	16.9	-52.5	26.6	11.4	9.6	20.1
Fibres and textiles	53.0	42.0	52.5	77.4	+47.4	71.1	78.4	75.6	84.2
Wood products and paper	127.4	124.3	132.3	140.8	+ 6.4	129.9	140.8	145.0	147.7
Lumber and timber	143.2	153.5	165.5	180.9	+ 9.3	164.3	187.9	194.0	176.6
Shingles, red cedar	73.8	79.1	76.0	82.3	+ 8.3	71.3	89.7	93.2	74.9
Plywood	103.5	87.3	126.8	155.7	+22.8	193.1	186.4	123.7	115.9
Pulpwood	87.8	62.8	56.0	58.5	+ 4.5	65.0	34.7	67.0	68.7
Wood pulp	131.7	127.7	139.6	151.3	+ 8.4	148.2	147.0	154.0	156.2
Newsprint paper	136.5	131.5	136.7	143.2	+ 4.8	126.6	144.6	147.4	154.1
Iron and steel and products	100.0	79.1	97.9	102.6	+ 4.8	82.8	106.0	126.6	94.7
Iron ore	1,930.6	1,379.0	2,050.4	1,871.7	- 8.7	441.6	2,035.6	3,723.2	1,307.7
Pig iron ³	87,264	46,627	69,148	66,914	- 3.2	11,780	79,448	83,119	88,810
Farm implements and machinery	60.2	79.7	89.2	65.5	-26.6	88.7	83.8	53.2	37.4
Machinery (non-farm)	97.7	77.3	79.2	107.0	+35.1	99.4	116.6	103.4	108.6
Automobiles, trucks and parts	50.4	42.9	41.4	60.1	+45.2	65.9	68.9	50.4	55.6
Non-ferrous metals and products	161.1	182.6	196.2	208.0	+ 6.0	229.5	190.6	204.2	207.1
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	150.4	153.6	164.6	182.8	+11.1	206.7	167.8	162.4	193.9
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	146.0	151.9	151.8	195.6	+28.9	202.3	181.9	208.8	188.5
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	120.1	142.1	140.8	142.4	+ 1.1	160.6	111.5	131.5	166.7
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	135.5	116.7	129.8	147.2	+13.4	165.8	132.6	152.0	138.6
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	159.4	150.8	96.8	105.2	+ 8.7	95.0	103.2	123.3	98.3
Silver, unmanufactured	216.9	244.6	250.9	247.9	- 1.2	270.8	249.3	227.1	246.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	167.4	175.3	161.4	164.8	+ 2.1	165.6	145.0	149.0	200.0
Non-metallic minerals and products	235.8	159.6	187.9	216.5	+15.2	178.8	217.9	231.0	237.7
Asbestos, unmanufactured	156.0	128.6	155.7	170.0	+ 9.2	114.1	175.9	181.3	208.3
Coal	22.0	18.9	22.6	42.7	+88.9	27.5	40.7	54.6	48.0
Abrasives, artificial, crude	154.4	96.1	122.6	137.7	+12.3	133.9	148.3	136.2	133.5
Chemicals and fertilizer	215.9	215.5	220.1	258.2	+17.3	265.5	261.4	258.4	247.7
Fertilizers, chemical	119.3	112.0	119.2	125.6	+ 5.4	154.7	121.8	97.7	128.6
Miscellaneous products	102.1	168.5	86.0	85.1	- 1.0	79.3	81.6	91.9	87.3
Rubber products	23.4	20.5	30.4	19.3	-36.5	20.5	18.5	18.8	19.4
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	60.9	55.6	73.1	91.6	+25.3	59.3	100.3	114.4	92.3
Total domestic exports	129.7	130.4	134.2	140.3	+ 4.5	134.9	135.9	144.6	145.6

¹ Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XX into appropriate value indexes.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 39.

³ A very large index - not a misprint.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1957-1960

Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1950-60	1960			
	1957	1958	1959	1960		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	104.0	100.3	91.3	91.1	- 0.2	89.2	91.2	92.1	92.6
Bananas, fresh	122.7	117.1	115.2	103.4	-10.2	108.3	101.0	97.8	109.3
Citrus fruits, fresh	160.7	212.5	167.9	184.1	+ 9.6	173.4	192.1	195.2	183.8
Fruits, dried	132.4	155.9	156.9	156.7	- 0.1	144.9	145.9	161.6	160.4
Nuts	73.8	75.0	66.4	76.3	+14.9	70.9	74.4	80.3	80.3
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	93.4	100.6	92.5	94.7	+ 2.4	93.8	95.6	97.5	105.9
Soybeans	66.9	63.3	62.5	62.2	- 0.5	61.6	62.2	63.0	61.9
Sugar, unrefined	110.5	79.2	73.7	73.7	0.0	70.4	72.5	75.1	75.3
Cocoa beans, not roasted	61.7	112.1	91.9	71.3	-22.4	79.6	70.5	68.6	68.0
Coffee, green	200.4	174.9	140.4	134.5	- 4.2	136.0	136.0	131.5	134.8
Tea, black	104.2	102.3	100.9	107.2	+ 6.2	101.2	106.7	105.6	115.6
Whisky	94.2	92.8	90.7	90.5	- 0.2	90.8	88.8	91.9	90.8
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	67.9	60.1	57.4	60.5	+ 5.4	60.5	60.6	61.4	62.1
Fur skins, undressed	75.0	69.2	68.0	71.4	+ 5.0	72.5	73.6	72.0	69.8
Fibres and textiles	90.2	86.6	82.3	88.0	+ 6.9	87.3	87.1	88.5	90.3
Cotton raw	86.9	88.5	83.0	88.7	+ 6.9	87.0	87.4	88.8	92.1
Cotton fabrics	69.0	63.9	64.5	67.4	+ 4.5	66.3	64.7	66.8	71.9
Jute fabrics, unbleached	55.0	54.3	56.3	62.3	+10.7	56.3	58.9	65.6	67.5
Wool, raw	146.5	118.8	96.7	113.3	+17.2	115.4	115.4	116.1	112.7
Wool tops	110.4	87.3	84.3	87.3	+ 3.6	88.1	87.3	88.8	84.3
Worsted and serges	82.6	97.2	91.7	94.9	+ 3.5	98.9	93.4	91.5	96.0
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	96.1	100.1	100.4	97.4	- 3.0	98.5	98.6	96.5	95.8
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	51.9	49.8	54.4	68.3	+25.6	61.7	70.6	71.0	69.8
Wood products and paper	126.0	138.7	139.7	142.2	+ 1.8	140.1	142.1	143.0	143.7
Paperboard, paper and products	113.2	115.8	114.7	117.7	+ 2.6	114.5	118.2	118.7	119.4
Newspapers and periodicals	144.1	171.4	175.0	177.9	+ 1.7	176.7	176.7	178.6	179.4
Iron and steel and products	138.1	143.1	144.2	146.5	+ 1.6	144.4	147.4	147.1	147.3
Iron ore	208.7	213.6	206.9	206.2	- 0.3	203.3	208.4	207.3	205.7
Rolling mill products	158.1	160.3	156.7	164.1	+ 4.7	168.0	164.4	163.5	159.4
Farm implements and machinery	124.5	131.5	134.6	138.3	+ 2.7	134.5	138.9	139.1	140.5
Machinery (non-farm)	136.8	141.8	142.8	146.5	+ 2.6	143.6	147.2	147.0	148.1
Automobiles, trucks and parts	126.6	132.4	134.5	134.0	- 0.4	132.1	135.3	135.1	133.5
Non-ferrous metals and products	131.3	132.8	135.1	138.3	+ 2.4	136.9	139.2	137.8	139.0
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	93.6	92.9	100.0	99.8	- 0.2	97.8	97.9	100.9	101.5
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	142.1	147.1	146.8	148.4	+ 1.1	146.8	150.3	148.3	148.0
Non-metallic minerals and products	108.5	106.5	101.8	99.1	- 2.7	98.1	100.7	100.4	97.9
Bricks and tiles	139.0	143.2	145.1	148.3	+ 2.2	144.9	148.9	149.0	150.2
China tableware	115.0	120.4	122.8	126.9	+ 3.3	122.1	126.2	129.3	130.1
Coal, anthracite	121.4	115.5	108.4	102.9	- 5.1	103.1	106.9	100.1	101.8
Coal, bituminous	104.5	105.1	103.9	102.0	- 1.8	97.2	104.1	104.7	99.6
Glass, plate and sheet	149.2	150.9	148.7	148.0	- 0.5	147.7	151.2	145.4	147.8
Crude petroleum for refining	107.4	103.6	94.9	89.0	- 6.2	90.9	92.3	88.2	88.2
Gasoline and fuel oils	94.3	90.9	87.5	92.5	+ 5.7	86.5	101.1	105.6	90.6
Chemicals and fertilizer	110.9	112.7	110.9	111.9	+ 0.9	109.6	111.3	113.1	112.9
Fertilizer	118.6	115.5	115.3	116.6	+ 1.1	111.7	114.5	117.1	117.8
Paints and pigments	105.8	109.8	108.0	109.7	+ 1.6	107.5	110.0	116.0	111.2
Industrial chemicals	114.3	116.0	114.8	116.5	+ 1.5	114.1	117.1	110.1	117.6
Miscellaneous products	113.2	106.9	116.3	125.7	+ 8.1	125.5	128.3	129.7	119.8
Rubber products	147.2	122.0	159.5	188.5	+18.2	193.0	196.2	201.5	165.2
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	97.6	98.6	97.1	99.2	+ 2.2	97.3	99.8	99.6	100.2
Total imports	116.4	116.5	114.4	116.1	+ 1.5	114.6	116.7	117.0	116.3

¹ Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 39.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1957-1960

Interim Indexes									
Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1959-60	1960			
	1957	1958	1959	1960		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	168.3	177.2	199.6	201.3	+ 0.9	163.8	218.0	183.6	236.6
Bananas, fresh	115.6	117.5	123.1	137.4	+11.6	116.7	164.3	154.1	114.9
Citrus fruits, fresh	108.6	90.1	111.7	100.4	-10.1	97.8	104.2	78.3	118.1
Fruits, dried	96.8	103.0	105.9	99.7	- 5.9	50.6	52.0	87.8	208.1
Nuts	94.4	83.1	98.3	92.5	- 5.9	68.3	116.7	58.2	125.2
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	690.4	677.2	736.4	805.6	+ 9.4	875.6	1,266.6	504.1	498.6
Soybeans	718.4	750.1	909.3	1,048.7	+15.3	129.9	1,151.3	525.6	2,394.0
Sugar, unrefined	108.5	117.3	121.8	109.1	-10.4	46.9	169.7	90.4	129.5
Cocoa beans, not roasted	76.5	61.9	71.1	86.4	+21.5	70.6	92.3	146.9	35.4
Coffee, green	125.9	134.9	153.0	150.2	- 1.8	137.8	152.9	145.9	163.7
Tea, black	132.5	127.3	130.0	125.0	- 3.8	121.5	116.0	112.2	147.7
Whisky	124.3	123.0	108.0	104.5	- 3.2	78.2	105.1	89.0	145.7
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	171.7	231.6	235.2	203.6	-13.4	172.4	210.7	181.8	240.4
Fur skins, undressed	126.9	135.7	139.7	121.4	-13.1	192.1	95.2	96.5	97.4
Fibres and textiles	129.3	127.6	146.9	141.6	- 3.6	150.4	148.9	135.3	130.3
Cotton, raw	102.5	84.3	93.5	101.4	+ 8.4	123.9	113.7	64.3	103.4
Cotton fabrics	178.6	196.1	205.6	211.1	+ 2.7	279.6	209.0	164.2	193.0
Jute fabrics, unbleached	113.6	118.4	124.9	108.8	-12.9	80.1	127.3	111.6	115.6
Wool, raw	46.3	37.1	51.1	47.3	- 7.4	47.3	70.5	39.2	29.1
Wool tops	59.3	56.7	68.3	66.9	- 2.0	72.0	68.4	59.8	68.2
Worsted and serges	96.4	73.6	75.7	72.9	- 3.7	74.2	75.2	84.0	58.8
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	157.0	142.7	157.8	151.5	- 4.0	155.8	143.7	152.3	154.7
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	103.5	85.1	103.7	80.8	-22.1	80.6	67.3	77.2	98.9
Wood products and paper	244.9	231.9	267.1	255.9	- 4.2	262.5	261.6	249.9	249.8
Paperboard, paper and products	319.4	329.8	345.8	340.1	- 1.6	335.6	346.9	342.9	335.0
Newspapers and periodicals	170.7	147.4	149.7	149.6	- 0.1	150.1	148.1	151.5	149.1
Iron and steel and products	196.2	164.5	184.7	178.3	- 3.5	191.9	203.3	154.2	163.8
Iron ore	112.4	87.4	84.5	151.3	+79.1	2.1	202.0	307.9	89.5
Rolling mill products	166.7	110.7	104.4	97.9	- 6.2	103.6	122.4	79.8	85.6
Farm implements and machinery	116.1	107.7	145.3	118.1	-18.7	138.4	154.9	94.3	85.9
Machinery (non-farm)	212.6	173.1	188.8	182.3	- 3.4	185.6	205.0	175.2	163.9
Automobiles, trucks and parts	243.3	238.4	299.5	313.4	+ 4.6	391.8	339.6	202.4	321.6
Non-ferrous metals and products	241.3	213.2	227.4	221.0	- 2.8	216.6	222.7	224.6	220.4
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	115.5	96.2	116.2	104.7	- 9.9	56.7	117.1	111.2	133.9
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	282.4	262.7	295.4	282.5	- 4.4	280.1	293.4	275.8	280.9
Non-metallic minerals and products	117.9	105.3	113.7	111.0	- 2.4	96.1	104.9	123.2	119.1
Bricks and tiles	143.9	114.9	135.9	131.7	- 3.1	132.4	138.0	122.6	134.0
China tableware	89.8	94.3	90.5	83.9	- 7.3	79.0	104.2	80.7	71.9
Coal, anthracite	35.9	29.4	28.6	22.8	-20.3	20.7	18.5	23.3	29.0
Coal, bituminous	67.9	50.0	49.1	47.5	- 3.3	33.2	60.2	49.3	47.3
Glass, plate and sheet	102.3	118.9	154.9	122.0	-21.2	127.4	110.3	124.7	125.7
Crude petroleum for refining	148.2	137.7	152.3	165.7	+ 8.8	156.5	140.8	190.0	170.1
Gasoline and fuel oils	150.9	131.4	155.5	110.8	-28.7	71.8	76.2	129.2	148.2
Chemicals and fertilizer	222.8	217.4	248.6	255.7	+ 2.9	233.7	282.6	245.2	262.4
Fertilizer	178.8	186.4	190.9	209.9	+10.0	134.3	241.1	217.3	253.7
Paints and pigments	152.9	136.1	153.0	138.7	- 9.3	131.8	149.3	129.1	137.1
Industrial chemicals	181.9	149.0	160.0	172.0	+ 7.5	155.7	149.9	213.0	181.9
Miscellaneous products	307.5	331.3	324.5	322.6	- 0.6	295.8	331.1	289.6	376.0
Rubber products	153.5	169.3	184.8	142.2	-23.1	164.3	144.3	121.3	137.7
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	548.0	575.9	636.6	583.2	- 8.4	575.7	630.0	603.5	522.9
Total imports	179.6	165.6	183.9	180.7	- 1.7	176.8	193.7	169.2	182.7

¹ Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XXII into appropriate value indexes.² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 39.

E. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
1956							
January	357,846	211,752	72,435	19,255	29,872	13,312	11,220
February	346,207	211,041	58,268	19,150	33,770	11,366	12,613
March	325,838	203,230	48,801	20,658	29,501	10,884	12,764
April	380,667	231,229	65,116	19,633	34,820	13,840	16,028
May	426,253	255,858	58,434	24,958	55,228	15,199	16,576
June	421,336	227,497	65,226	28,211	66,806	15,726	17,871
July	421,364	230,642	75,496	21,856	61,488	15,547	16,334
August	417,408	260,284	67,987	18,876	39,271	12,842	18,148
September	400,281	229,073	75,109	19,576	41,343	14,483	20,197
October	445,881	277,824	66,779	17,551	45,732	20,459	17,537
November	415,915	235,907	83,246	22,181	43,516	15,051	16,014
December	401,446	228,747	74,217	20,213	44,302	17,039	16,927
1957							
January	392,280	212,424	62,029	22,615	50,103	21,297	23,812
February	337,082	207,448	50,823	18,023	32,707	13,678	14,404
March	357,940	220,260	44,472	14,533	43,033	20,082	15,560
April	362,336	221,624	52,824	17,644	37,814	17,491	14,940
May	433,862	259,089	67,114	23,141	43,860	22,366	18,293
June	383,991	227,327	55,518	20,678	49,033	16,496	14,938
July	432,500	246,762	66,995	20,521	52,336	22,008	23,877
August	423,679	266,806	67,511	16,757	34,552	18,967	19,086
September	410,302	246,803	65,937	17,605	44,330	15,819	19,808
October	394,260	251,588	54,031	19,581	37,654	15,025	16,380
November	422,057	248,422	71,765	20,345	49,239	20,166	12,119
December	438,591	238,092	61,880	28,571	72,175	20,446	17,427
1958							
January	377,396	221,985	58,943	22,940	41,167	19,422	12,939
February	316,216	192,620	41,283	25,339	34,239	10,856	11,879
March	365,492	216,820	52,684	26,854	38,121	15,067	15,947
April	367,492	225,021	50,732	24,635	38,602	15,075	13,427
May	473,203	240,361	80,686	31,049	89,331	16,689	15,086
June	416,980	224,194	77,765	26,618	57,823	14,687	15,894
July	410,198	240,452	73,421	26,162	43,214	13,451	13,498
August	405,527	232,104	63,499	20,772	51,177	16,291	21,684
September	384,085	257,542	55,817	16,172	38,926	9,141	6,487
October	442,802	263,080	77,107	19,837	51,992	16,111	14,675
November	394,279	230,090	71,910	28,636	33,702	14,613	15,328
December	437,766	263,799	67,728	21,110	48,786	17,654	18,690
1959							
January	341,297	192,880	54,969	25,698	40,124	13,768	13,858
February	314,334	199,282	49,695	19,193	21,466	10,685	14,012
March	370,050	235,030	56,093	20,719	30,586	12,765	14,857
April	393,027	253,421	55,202	16,234	40,643	13,750	13,777
May	421,469	262,407	67,182	25,897	35,751	15,447	14,785
June	504,409	308,461	75,865	28,774	51,824	15,436	24,050
July	418,415	272,326	52,263	27,610	32,411	13,852	19,954
August	402,135	236,900	68,264	18,821	42,654	15,308	20,188
September	443,657	270,190	78,705	20,857	44,309	14,412	15,183
October	456,415	285,938	72,059	26,697	40,780	12,843	18,097
November	483,391	291,221	78,244	27,652	46,266	17,741	22,267
December	473,072	275,096	77,260	23,309	58,496	16,082	22,829
1960							
January	411,047	240,372	67,891	22,140	52,547	13,529	14,568
February	420,468	245,430	67,545	24,377	48,198	9,957	24,960
March	428,864	255,690	72,445	23,597	42,218	12,018	22,895
April	358,245	223,487	56,934	24,134	26,239	12,308	15,144
May	474,235	267,862	86,108	31,431	49,962	13,592	25,279
June	447,168	248,682	82,103	30,343	53,381	12,788	19,870
July	454,335	241,042	88,282	28,526	55,673	16,064	24,749
August	470,000	262,611	76,755	31,706	57,609	18,706	22,615
September	433,233	237,775	72,869	26,522	54,073	15,244	26,749
October	472,726	249,856	87,091	30,988	62,478	19,911	22,403
November	462,023	247,351	83,422	26,871	64,715	19,381	20,282
December	431,709	212,014	73,845	34,028	63,974	21,268	26,479

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000						
1956							
January	397,558	289,569	32,832	12,813	15,531	33,035	13,779
February	398,677	300,400	30,384	13,041	14,331	30,369	10,151
March	454,807	354,360	33,477	13,138	15,495	27,840	10,498
April	516,890	386,419	49,638	13,917	25,213	30,690	11,014
May	534,764	384,855	48,874	26,359	27,975	32,215	14,484
June	478,933	349,225	40,734	18,263	25,916	28,083	16,711
July	466,480	328,941	45,053	22,393	26,318	29,710	14,065
August	453,289	312,260	41,957	21,056	25,372	34,996	17,649
September	419,110	294,065	35,026	21,104	25,795	28,360	14,760
October	525,584	380,347	42,582	21,476	32,616	27,615	20,947
November	509,856	359,938	47,464	26,198	31,796	30,580	13,880
December	391,003	291,016	28,349	11,051	20,162	27,983	12,442
1957							
January	451,636	340,808	34,883	16,266	17,866	30,400	11,412
February	424,456	324,219	34,237	10,198	17,236	29,829	8,736
March	460,087	346,791	42,541	15,195	20,098	27,695	7,767
April	523,640	382,637	51,101	19,850	30,140	30,502	9,411
May	540,002	384,990	48,884	29,770	29,529	35,914	10,915
June	443,640	312,816	41,847	19,227	24,526	31,920	13,305
July	463,967	319,930	43,800	21,576	25,548	37,071	16,041
August	449,950	303,972	45,548	20,897	26,568	39,757	13,208
September	426,194	293,592	37,330	24,610	28,097	26,700	15,865
October	465,636	315,088	42,955	26,089	28,373	32,279	20,852
November	440,153	292,616	48,733	22,870	30,712	28,496	16,726
December	383,986	269,933	35,460	12,505	20,704	28,951	16,433
1958							
January	389,163	280,681	36,940	11,635	16,877	29,025	14,005
February	358,094	251,409	34,521	12,741	16,426	29,328	13,669
March	418,706	309,164	43,273	11,639	19,509	23,914	11,208
April	436,831	303,886	50,629	18,043	25,960	24,506	13,807
May	473,832	322,284	54,723	24,205	27,192	29,490	15,937
June	436,449	305,054	43,239	20,939	24,502	27,515	15,198
July	417,101	275,203	47,464	15,579	28,753	31,964	18,138
August	370,390	239,572	35,449	22,955	26,602	29,633	16,179
September	408,227	284,968	36,390	14,525	26,953	29,590	15,801
October	481,257	317,730	47,853	23,543	36,472	33,406	22,253
November	444,739	289,713	48,410	22,840	33,695	30,953	19,129
December	415,704	280,482	39,615	11,371	30,811	30,366	23,058
1959							
January	403,290	285,207	34,684	14,297	22,554	28,174	18,374
February	381,568	278,307	31,195	10,993	18,483	27,109	15,481
March	432,657	307,307	41,773	12,360	23,807	29,598	17,812
April	517,551	355,030	59,630	21,940	32,687	31,489	16,775
May	505,877	332,687	60,327	26,089	37,341	28,304	21,129
June	512,420	353,779	52,646	25,170	32,817	27,699	20,309
July	478,519	319,703	51,963	20,620	36,193	26,910	28,128
August	427,342	272,038	56,046	21,559	30,659	25,571	21,469
September	448,568	285,746	45,824	24,863	35,513	30,513	26,110
October	480,472	317,917	51,216	24,319	37,136	26,200	23,683
November	480,220	304,216	56,866	24,888	40,188	29,093	24,968
December	440,437	297,127	46,402	14,143	28,707	28,074	25,983
1960							
January	399,478	283,189	40,900	12,347	22,283	23,228	17,531
February	452,852	324,217	48,609	17,484	22,066	24,159	16,315
March	473,867	332,958	52,702	18,535	27,267	25,784	16,621
April	476,910	325,360	57,375	22,221	35,059	23,556	13,339
May	515,967	344,391	55,950	32,010	38,612	26,105	18,898
June	486,566	327,908	54,973	23,856	33,819	25,263	20,748
July	423,806	284,300	42,903	22,391	29,879	22,898	21,435
August	444,507	273,543	50,444	29,488	33,810	32,287	24,936
September	427,463	284,593	38,313	23,356	31,911	26,050	23,239
October	447,369	304,085	41,028	24,555	34,437	21,475	21,789
November	513,435	324,782	58,677	37,163	44,132	25,326	23,355
December	430,129	283,862	47,056	17,760	30,697	26,164	24,589

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1948	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Price indexes										
Domestic exports:										
January	97.2	125.5	119.6	115.8	114.5	119.3	122.4	120.6	122.2	122.5
February	99.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	116.0	119.9	121.7	121.1	122.0	122.9
March	98.4	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.7	120.8	122.5	121.7	122.3	122.9
April	99.1	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.7	121.4	122.0	121.7	123.0	123.7
May	97.8	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.4	120.0	121.6	120.6	123.0	123.9
June	97.8	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.4	122.2	122.1	120.6	122.8	123.4
July	98.6	121.0	118.6	115.4	117.6	121.7	121.1	120.0	123.3	123.6
August	99.9	120.7	118.7	115.0	118.1	122.0	120.7	120.4	123.1	123.3
September	102.6	120.1	118.8	114.4	118.5	122.0	120.7	120.5	122.7	122.7
October	104.8	120.3	118.3	114.7	119.2	122.4	120.2	120.9	123.0	123.6
November	105.0	120.4	117.1	114.5	119.1	122.5	120.0	121.2	123.3	123.6
December	104.9	119.2	116.1	114.5	119.4	122.2	120.0	121.5	123.3	122.7
Annual index	100.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.4	121.0	120.6	122.8	123.2
Physical volume indexes										
January	94.8	101.2	103.8	88.0	104.5	117.9	126.0	123.3	110.0	132.2
February	81.9	97.4	90.5	92.8	100.3	113.5	108.9	102.9	101.5	134.7
March	90.8	111.6	100.8	107.0	117.1	106.0	114.9	118.3	119.2	137.4
April	83.7	110.7	98.5	98.5	111.7	123.3	116.8	119.0	125.9	114.1
May	112.7	123.4	125.4	119.7	122.4	137.4	140.3	154.6	135.0	150.8
June	93.1	121.5	135.3	114.6	124.7	135.6	123.7	136.2	161.8	142.7
July	99.2	119.8	129.7	109.7	115.6	136.2	140.4	134.7	133.7	144.8
August	87.6	112.3	113.0	109.5	126.2	134.5	138.0	132.6	128.7	150.1
September	107.3	109.7	111.3	113.0	126.5	129.0	133.6	125.6	142.5	139.1
October	114.3	121.7	113.6	107.5	122.6	143.2	129.0	144.3	146.2	150.6
November	109.3	125.8	117.2	124.7	126.8	133.5	138.3	128.1	154.4	147.2
December	117.5	127.9	119.6	131.7	122.9	129.1	143.7	141.9	151.1	138.5
Annual index	100.0	115.2	113.4	109.9	118.5	128.5	129.7	130.4	134.2	140.3
Price indexes										
Imports:										
January	97.1	119.9	108.4	109.5	109.0	113.4	115.0	119.3	114.9	114.8
February	98.0	117.3	108.1	109.1	109.6	113.8	116.1	119.1	115.8	114.7
March	98.0	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.4	114.4	116.6	118.6	115.7	114.1
April	99.1	112.9	109.0	110.0	110.6	113.8	117.3	117.5	115.0	116.1
May	99.8	110.7	109.3	110.2	109.7	113.1	116.5	116.7	114.7	116.8
June	99.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8	113.5	116.4	115.3	114.7	118.1
July	98.8	107.9	109.9	110.7	109.1	112.4	115.6	114.8	110.7	117.6
August	99.5	106.6	110.2	110.3	109.6	112.4	115.6	115.3	114.1	116.6
September	100.2	106.7	111.0	109.8	111.3	112.0	116.4	116.3	113.8	117.0
October	101.7	107.7	110.7	109.4	112.1	112.8	117.4	116.7	113.5	116.8
November	102.6	108.0	110.1	109.0	112.8	113.0	116.7	115.8	113.5	116.0
December	102.8	108.4	110.0	109.0	113.6	113.5	117.8	114.8	114.2	116.5
Annual index	100.0	110.4	116.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	116.4	116.5	114.4	116.1
Physical volume indexes										
January	96.5	115.6	134.7	115.2	126.4	160.7	180.0	149.5	160.8	159.5
February	84.7	108.4	129.2	120.8	126.4	160.5	167.5	137.8	151.0	180.9
March	91.6	127.5	148.6	145.6	151.6	182.2	180.9	161.8	171.4	190.4
April	104.1	127.9	160.3	140.3	153.3	208.2	204.6	170.4	206.3	188.3
May	102.6	155.5	171.7	145.2	175.9	216.7	212.4	186.1	202.2	202.5
June	106.1	132.2	164.7	168.0 ¹	162.5	193.4	174.7	173.5	204.8	188.8
July	103.5	141.4	162.8	135.8	150.5	190.2	183.9	166.6	192.0	165.1
August	94.4	125.0	136.3	132.5	169.3	184.8	178.4	147.3	171.7	174.7
September	100.5	144.6	145.6	129.0	165.0	171.5	167.8	160.9	180.7	167.4
October	108.9	155.0	142.3	134.5	181.4	213.6	182.2	189.0	194.0	175.5
November	105.7	149.7	142.2	152.5	176.1	206.8	172.8	176.0	193.9	202.8
December	102.8	141.1	137.2	137.8	152.8	157.9	149.4	165.9	176.8	169.2
Annual index	100.0	135.5	148.3	138.4	157.9	187.5	179.6	165.6	183.9	180.7

¹ The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXVII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, 1948=100

Quarter	Domestic exports					Imports				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Price indexes										
First quarter	120.0	122.0	121.0	122.2	122.7	113.8	116.0	119.0	115.6	114.6
Second quarter	121.8	121.9	121.0	122.9	123.6	113.4	116.7	116.5	114.7	116.7
Third quarter	121.8	120.8	120.2	123.0	123.2	112.3	115.7	115.4	113.9	117.0
Fourth quarter	122.3	120.1	121.1	123.0	123.2	113.0	117.2	115.5	113.7	116.3
Physical volume indexes										
First quarter	112.5	116.8	115.0	110.3	134.9	167.9	175.9	149.7	160.9	176.8
Second quarter	122.2	126.9	136.4	140.9	135.9	206.2	197.3	176.7	204.5	193.7
Third quarter	133.3	137.4	131.0	135.0	144.6	182.1	176.9	158.3	181.7	169.2
Fourth quarter	135.4	137.0	138.2	150.8	145.6	192.8	168.1	177.5	188.3	182.7

TABLE XXVIII. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

	U.S. dollar in Canada					Pound sterling in Canada				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Canadian cents per unit										
January	99.87	96.07	98.47	96.69	95.31	280.35	268.63	277.07	271.40	266.86
February	99.91	95.83	98.10	97.49	95.17	280.43	268.21	276.29	273.92	266.81
March	99.87	95.61	97.73	96.98	95.09	280.17	267.10	275.19	272.78	266.82
April	99.68	95.97	97.06	96.35	96.29	279.93	267.71	273.45	271.40	270.54
May	99.18	95.56	96.69	96.70	97.81	278.49	266.76	272.28	271.03	274.46
June	98.53	95.32	96.18	95.88	98.23	276.16	266.02	270.44	269.71	275.33
July	98.18	95.09	96.00	95.74	97.84	274.30	265.12	269.23	269.21	274.79
August	98.12	94.80	96.46	95.44	96.98	273.11	263.83	270.65	268.18	272.55
September	97.77	95.92	97.68	95.16	97.25	272.14	267.19	273.88	266.82	273.55
October	97.32	96.47	97.07	94.77	97.85	271.06	270.13	272.54	265.97	275.14
November	96.44	96.24	96.83	95.03	97.67	268.36	269.76	271.71	266.35	274.83
December	96.05	97.74	96.46	95.12	98.24	267.54	274.29	270.50	266.21	275.83
Annual average	98.41	95.88	97.06	95.90	96.97	275.16	267.88	272.76	269.39	272.28

Source: Bank of Canada. Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Prices and Price Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXIX. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months

Month	Average 1935-39	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5	12.5	13.6	14.7	11.7	14.5
February	9.4	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7	12.7	12.4	17.7	16.1	15.0
March	11.6	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2	12.4	11.7	11.1	9.8	14.3
April	8.4	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9	12.3	10.7	10.7	14.1	9.4
May	9.8	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0	13.4	15.1	12.9	12.9	12.4
June	10.7	14.6	13.7	15.6	13.3	12.8	5.0	14.7	13.8	13.3
July	9.2	14.9	9.3	13.6	11.9	10.8	12.7	13.6	11.4	11.7
August	9.7	9.6	10.7	13.3	13.1	14.0	3.4	11.4	11.1	14.4
September	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	12.2	12.1	9.9	12.6	10.3	15.7
October	12.6	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.7	12.1	16.0	13.9	9.4	12.3
November	11.2	13.6	9.1	12.3	15.0	12.0	16.1	11.4	12.6	11.7
December	10.9	13.5	9.8	13.7	13.4	10.1	17.1	12.4	15.1	16.8
Total	124.4	150.1	144.3	154.7	154.9	147.2	143.7	157.1	148.3	161.5

Note: Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safe-keeping in Canada. Such sales, commencing in April 1956, are now included in the figures for new gold production available for export.

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1959 and 1960

Section and division codes	Title description	To all countries		To United States ¹		To United Kingdom	
		1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
0	Food	952,905	876,822	265,947	247,479	266,549	235,349
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	52,887	38,679	51,913	36,968	11	115
01	Meat and meat preparations	48,612	51,207	38,899	37,376	737	2,536
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	39,947	29,938	778	1,298	13,220	7,923
03	Fish and fish preparations	135,958	129,884	92,275	93,842	17,739	8,726
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	603,169	551,650	46,600	42,459	209,527	188,485
05	Fruits and vegetables	26,507	31,552	12,381	14,529	6,001	8,744
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	5,708	6,808	5,404	6,428	45	60
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,254	1,505	1,131	1,382	11	13
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	36,350	33,151	15,783	12,070	18,302	18,324
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	2,512	2,448	783	1,127	957	423
1	Beverages and tobacco	108,365	109,334	76,752	78,730	20,574	22,330
11	Beverages	82,767	83,740	76,353	78,192	544	491
12	Tobacco and manufactures	25,609	25,594	399	538	20,031	21,839
2	Crude materials, inedible	1,643,752	1,796,059	1,181,139	1,107,889	205,913	281,833
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	40,123	40,345	25,415	21,572	6,422	6,765
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	59,395	68,310	1,093	1,414	22,689	25,983
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ²	826	97,322	818	7,574	8	17,104
24	Wood, lumber and cork	367,537	392,621	306,389	296,144	31,931	56,962
25	Pulp and waste paper	314,789	328,426	256,859	258,897	25,016	32,314
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	6,953	8,750	3,602	6,036	1,119	853
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	151,957	167,017	90,905	89,391	10,114	12,601
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	670,176	661,411	468,589	400,052	106,629	127,316
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	31,997	31,857	27,468	26,810	1,985	1,935
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	118,179	145,814	115,097	139,696	1,220	413
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	12,146	10,922	1,379	749	7,939	8,175
5	Chemicals	232,749	183,220	114,443	120,752	31,934	23,401
51	Chemical elements and compounds	43,635	51,760	32,604	37,495	6,972	8,998
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	1,009	3,201	1,009	3,199	0	5
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	2,915	2,418	852	866	66	315
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	7,301	6,048	576	472	401	210
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	447	670	204	239	5	162
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	49,108	52,412	41,152	46,607	1	1
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ³	128,335	66,710	38,047	31,876	24,489	13,715
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	1,614,061	1,790,977	1,129,120	1,051,428	236,121	330,681
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	12,857	10,628	7,325	5,221	1,733	2,071
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	11,448	8,612	6,827	3,101	55	335
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	68,335	72,148	54,179	54,100	10,803	13,542
64	Paper, paperboard and products	758,927	795,802	633,225	645,053	64,604	76,353
65	Textile yarns, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	17,213	31,484	6,616	7,134	577	6,877
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	16,062	13,734	12,829	9,492	328	171
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	17,143	14,433	15,891	12,637	261	780
68	Base metals (including iron)	686,473	815,639	376,729	298,574	156,699	228,827
69	Manufactures of metals	25,602	28,497	15,498	16,116	1,061	1,725
7	Machinery and transport equipment	395,766	414,830	260,616	246,975	21,230	17,918
71	Machinery other than electric	256,408	255,264	197,001	174,260	6,264	12,678
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	41,982	62,148	17,527	36,933	883	1,575
73	Transport equipment	97,375	97,419	46,088	35,782	14,082	3,664
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	47,924	53,411	28,964	31,639	2,438	4,585
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1,338	1,242	175	203	15	11
82	Furniture and related fixtures	1,204	1,517	416	442	10	18
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	188	584	153	548	2	3
84	Clothing	5,319	6,541	3,508	2,951	160	1,441
85	Footwear	2,827	3,047	1,862	1,721	212	616
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	15,645	20,610	8,643	12,007	840	1,152
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	21,402	19,870	14,206	13,767	1,200	1,344
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	14,453	13,880	8,447	11,078	352	256
91	Postal packages	5,990	5,607	5,008	4,491	99	126
92	Live animals not for food	2,164	1,560	1,877	1,358	244	94
93	Returned goods and special transactions	6,299	6,714	1,562	5,230	9	37
	Grand total, exports covered by S.I.T.C.	5,140,300	5,395,269	3,181,903	3,036,416	794,271	924,941

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

² The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

³ Less than \$500.

TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1959 and 1960

Section and division codes	Title description	From all countries		From United States ¹		From United Kingdom	
		1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
0	Food	538,957	542,349	272,334	281,934	23,362	22,896
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	10,515	4,764	10,403	4,698	112	66
01	Meat and meat preparations	34,008	40,951	14,803	25,034	436	408
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	10,178	9,891	4,694	3,785	135	85
03	Fish and fish preparations	14,491	15,156	6,700	7,566	423	366
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	30,275	34,289	21,856	25,154	4,386	4,354
05	Fruits and vegetables	239,117	248,347	172,103	177,052	2,073	2,096
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	68,954	64,275	3,905	4,992	3,726	4,234
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	111,067	107,313	18,396	16,914	11,657	10,876
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	16,383	12,661	16,362	12,473	3	6
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	3,968	5,163	3,113	4,267	411	406
1	Beverages and tobacco	28,935	29,559	5,586	5,959	10,020	9,924
11	Beverages	23,452	23,387	1,800	1,730	9,745	9,631
12	Tobacco and manufactures	5,483	6,172	3,786	4,228	274	293
2	Crude materials, inedible	450,233	468,871	295,153	324,996	25,039	25,117
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	31,988	27,776	23,799	19,274	4,237	4,614
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	35,653	41,457	31,801	34,762	1	80
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic	50,932	41,216	24,723	16,652	570	485
24	Wood, lumber and cork	51,365	48,843	48,671	46,608	11	28
25	Pulp and waste paper	11,655	11,204	10,764	10,536	17	6
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	92,230	98,852	38,851	66,081	16,081	16,030
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	51,686	50,923	44,041	42,423	1,933	1,983
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	99,218	123,038	55,342	70,717	382	227
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	25,506	25,564	17,161	17,943	1,808	1,663
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	509,791	481,312	164,510	140,611	3,133	3,004
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	28,978	26,799	14,018	15,391	3,192	2,268
5	Chemicals	321,299	327,948	267,931	270,031	27,897	26,658
51	Chemical elements and compounds	52,905	53,057	42,354	40,736	5,307	5,358
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	10,384	13,226	9,046	10,725	649	984
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	34,504	33,273	21,033	21,416	8,288	7,082
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	23,152	21,978	17,209	15,845	2,963	2,893
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	14,542	15,006	12,304	12,661	704	657
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	11,920	13,415	10,522	11,079	19	66
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	173,892	177,992	155,464	157,569	9,967	9,618
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	1,096,122	1,052,504	706,376	670,533	185,324	175,589
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	18,188	15,671	9,061	8,224	7,400	6,005
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	31,010	32,183	25,652	26,378	2,394	2,311
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	50,131	41,571	26,040	19,674	5,239	4,590
64	Paper, paperboard and products	61,438	61,788	57,364	56,852	2,119	2,396
65	Textile yarns, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	261,014	265,520	133,588	133,780	60,832	58,732
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	112,375	106,652	67,065	62,347	22,880	21,050
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	29,372	36,427	7,896	10,124	9,429	14,602
68	Base metals (including iron)	258,102	243,652	157,741	151,245	49,731	43,264
69	Manufactures of metal	274,492	249,039	221,970	201,909	25,301	22,638
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,965,574	1,968,508	1,572,146	1,561,954	261,783	274,067
71	Machinery other than electric	1,023,398	981,597	890,416	839,809	89,525	94,062
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	301,186	288,330	222,663	217,850	54,092	45,210
73	Transport equipment	640,991	698,581	459,581	504,295	118,165	134,794
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	485,940	494,003	334,142	329,319	46,293	46,833
81	Building fixtures and fittings	27,692	30,402	22,976	23,647	1,819	2,682
82	Furniture and related fixtures	21,321	21,395	17,777	17,263	891	873
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	10,285	11,209	6,356	6,785	1,436	1,339
84	Clothing	70,779	72,132	20,645	20,466	13,617	13,134
85	Footwear	17,745	19,370	3,786	2,751	5,447	5,304
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc. ..	104,687	105,238	74,534	74,296	6,428	6,598
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	233,431	234,257	188,069	184,110	16,654	16,904
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	82,352	99,935	76,563	92,389	2,531	2,574
91	Postal packages	54,514	53,764	51,692	50,787	1,323	1,285
92	Live animals not for food	2,619	2,607	1,864	2,094	343	132
93	Returned goods and special transactions	25,219	43,564	23,007	39,509	866	1,157
	Grand total, imports covered by S.I.T.C.	5,508,181	5,492,252	3,708,760	3,693,117	588,573	588,930

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

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1960 - 63

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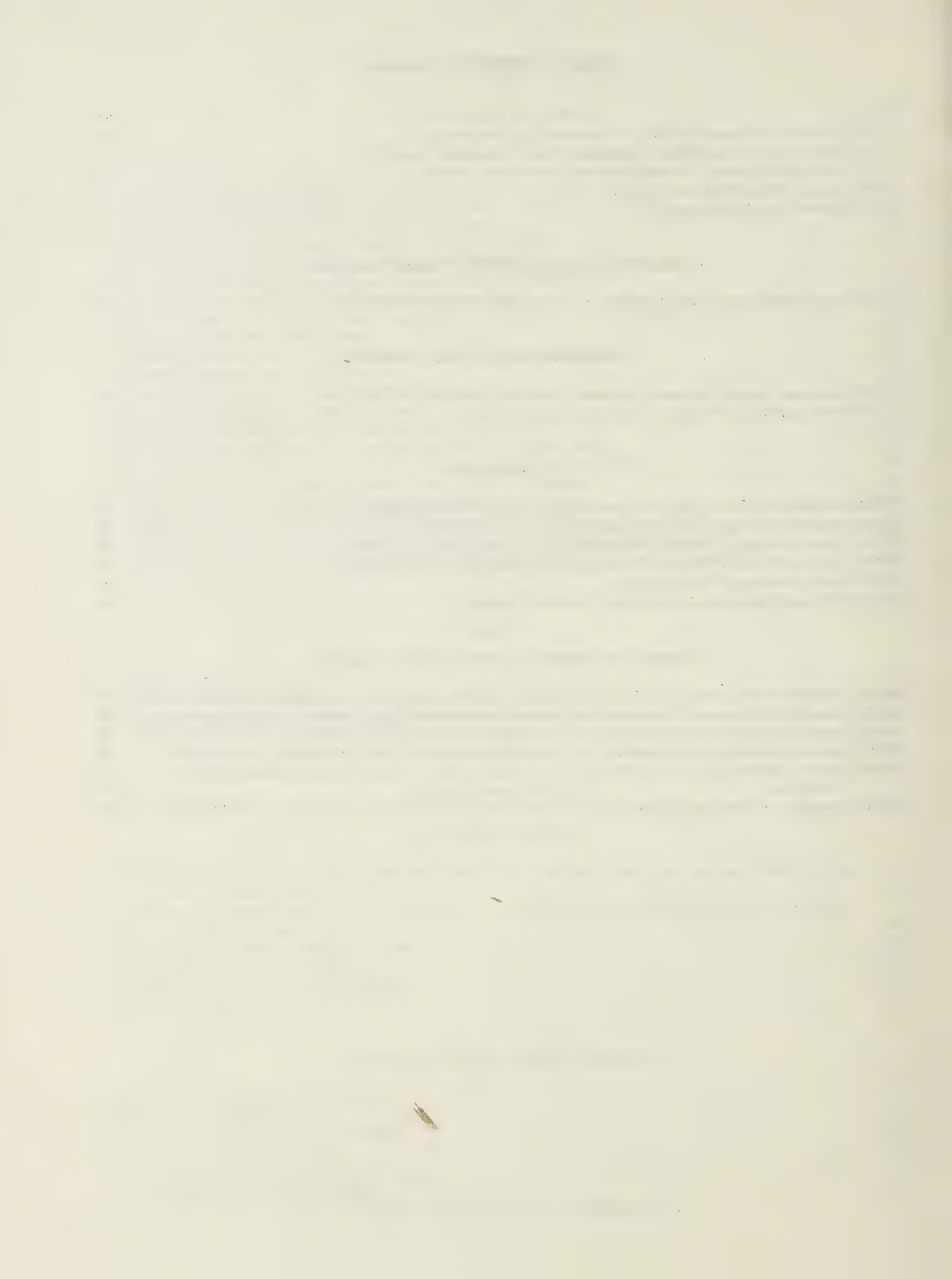
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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

General Trends

During the period 1961 - 63, Canada's trade with other countries established new records. Exports rose faster than imports except in 1962. In 1961, total exports (including re-exports) were 9.4 per cent higher than in 1960 and imports 5.2 per cent higher. In 1962, exports rose 7.7 per cent and imports 8.5 per cent. The devaluation of the Canadian dollar in May 1962 had the effect of making imports more and exports less costly. In 1963, imports were 4.8 per cent higher than in the preceding year and exports 10 per cent higher, reflecting a substantial sale of wheat to the U.S.S.R. and the beneficial effects of devaluation on Canadian export trade. Over the period 1961 - 63 total exports were 18.4 per cent higher than their 1961 level and imports 13.7 per cent higher.

As a result, the balance of trade shifted in Canada's favour for the first time in many years. Throughout the period 1950 to 1960, excepting 1952, Canada had an unfavourable balance of trade with the rest of the world; the 1952 trade surplus was largely the result of special circumstances created by the Korean War. This trend was happily reversed during 1961 - 63. In 1961, the merchandise trade surplus amounted to \$126.6 million, and while it declined to \$89.9 million in

1962, it rose substantially to \$421.9 million in 1963. Taking the entire three-year period, there was an overall trade surplus of \$638.4 million, compared with a deficit of \$620.6 million during the three-year period, 1958-60.

While both export and import prices rose steadily during the years 1961 to 1963, the rise in import prices was more marked so that the terms of trade became less favourable to Canada. In 1962 there was an increase of some 3 per cent in the export price index over that in 1961, largely contributed by the live animals component, which had declined during preceding years. Increased prices originated from a shortage of cattle on account of the "foot and mouth" epidemic combined with rising domestic and foreign demand. Import prices, however rose more during the period 1961 - 63, affected by the cumulative fall in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar, leading to a return to the fixed exchange rate system from May 1962. The physical volume of exports rose at approximately the same rate as their value in 1961 and 1963 while in 1962 the increase in value outstripped that in volume. The rise in the value of imports during all the three years was higher than in physical volume, partially reflecting the fall in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar.

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000,000				%		
Value of trade:							
Total exports ¹	5,386.8	5,895.2	6,347.7	6,980.1	+ 9.4	+ 7.7	+ 10.0
Domestic exports ¹	5,255.6	5,755.0	6,178.5	6,798.5	+ 9.5	+ 7.4	+ 10.0
Re-exports ¹	131.2	140.2	169.2	181.6	—	—	—
Imports.....	5,482.7	5,768.6	6,257.8	6,558.2	+ 5.2	+ 8.5	+ 4.8
Total trade.....	10,869.5	11,663.8	12,605.5	13,538.4	+ 7.3	+ 8.1	+ 7.4
Trade balance.....	- 95.9	+ 126.6	+ 89.9	+ 421.9	—	—	—
Price indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports.....	123.0	124.0	128.1	128.9	+ 0.8	+ 3.3	+ 0.6
Imports.....	115.5	119.1	124.5	129.4	+ 3.1	+ 4.5	+ 3.9
Terms of trade ²	106.5	104.1	102.9	99.6	- 2.3	- 1.2	- 3.2
Volume indexes:							
Domestic exports.....	140.2	152.3	158.3	173.2	+ 8.6	+ 3.9	+ 9.4
Imports.....	181.3	185.0	192.0	193.6	+ 2.0	+ 3.8	+ 0.8
Constant dollar values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total exports.....	4,386.4	4,758.8	4,959.1	5,414.5	+ 8.5	+ 4.2	+ 9.2
Imports.....	4,746.9	4,843.5	5,026.3	5,068.2	+ 2.0	+ 3.8	+ 0.8
Total trade.....	9,133.3	9,602.3	9,985.4	10,482.7	+ 5.1	+ 4.0	+ 5.0

¹ Exclusive of transfer of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1960, \$18.3 million; 1961, \$23.0 million; 1962, \$19.1 million; 1963, \$3.0 million.

² Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.

Summary statistics of Canada's trade during this period are presented in Table 1, which also shows price and value indexes as well as constant (1948) dollar values of trade. In constant dollar terms total exports rose 8.5 per cent in 1961, 4.2 per cent in 1962 and 9.2 per cent in 1963. There was practically no change in the value of foreign trade as a proportion of Canada's Gross National Product (at market prices) over the period 1960 to 1963, as it advanced fractionally from 30 per cent in 1960 to 31.4 in 1963, the highest for the period. Exports went up from 14.8 per cent of GNP in 1960 to 16.2 per cent in 1963, while the share of imports remained unchanged at 15.1 per cent, after having moved up to 15.4 per cent for 1961 and 1962.

The general trend of Canada's trade during the decade to 1963 is depicted in Chart 1. It will be observed that exports continued to rise steadily from year to year while imports, though showing a general rising tendency, were somewhat erratic. The maximum rise in total trade took place between 1955 and 1956 when there was a jump of 16.7 per cent, the next best being an increase of 12.7 per cent between 1954 and 1955. The highest increase in total exports, at 11.7 per cent was achieved in 1956, compared with a 10.2 per cent increase in 1955. Imports in 1956 jumped 21.4 per cent above those in 1955, following a 15.1 per cent rise in 1954. Imports fell 1.3 per cent in 1957 and 7.7 per

cent in 1958, while total trade was lower by a fraction (0.2 per cent) in 1957 and 4 per cent in 1958.

Canada's performance compared very favourably with world exports which rose 4.6 per cent during 1961 against a 9.4 per cent increase in Canada's total exports. During 1962, the growth for Canadian exports was 7.7 per cent against 5.1 per cent for world exports as a whole. Even in 1963, when world exports rose 9.1 per cent, which was among the highest growth rates in a decade, Canada's total exports increased 10 per cent. During the period under review, Canada remained one of the five top trading nations of the world, and in per capita trade, it was one of the eight or nine principal countries. Statistics for leading countries in world trade and trade per capita during the period 1960-63 are given in Table 2.¹

Having exhibited the highest growth rate in 1960 since 1955, world exports, f.o.b., increased by \$5.2 billion to \$118.6 billion in 1961, although the rate of growth showed a marked decline in comparison with that attained in 1960.² Expansion was more rapid during the second than in the first half of 1961, mainly owing to the recovery of North American imports following the industrial upsurge.

¹ The figures in the rest of this section are in U.S. dollars.

² For countries excluded from the world export total, please see footnote 1 of Table 2.

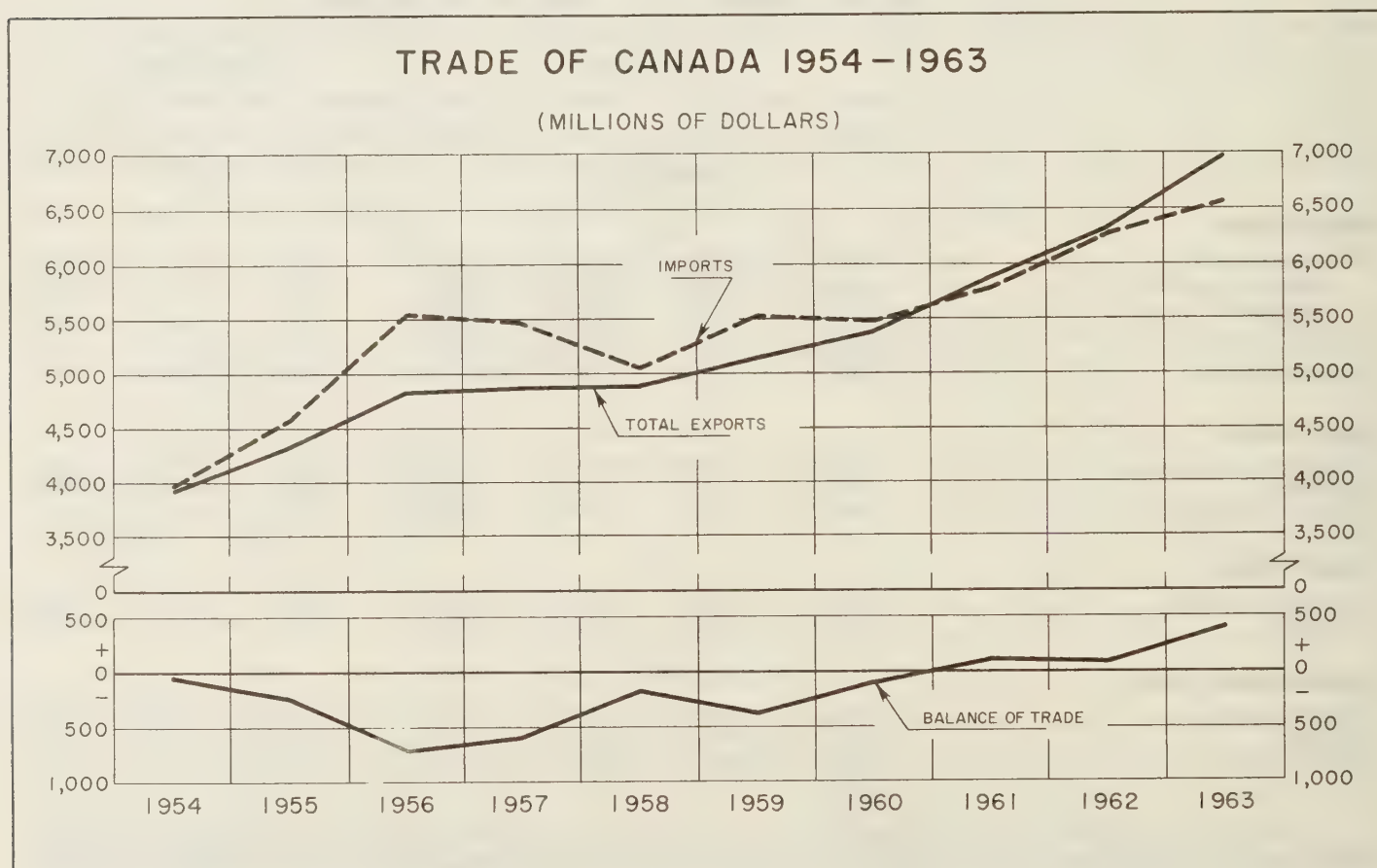


TABLE 2. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1963

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963
Value of trade				
U.S. \$'000,000				
Exports f.o.b.				
World totals ¹	113,400	118,600	124,700	136,000
1. United States	20,601 ²	21,037 ²	21,715 ²	23,389 ²
2. Germany, Federal Republic	11,418	12,690	13,267	14,621
3. United Kingdom	10,611	11,071	11,374	12,220
4. France	6,864	7,222	7,363	8,085
5. Canada	5,830	6,108	6,224	6,779
6. Japan	4,055	4,236	4,917	5,453
7. Italy	3,648	4,183	4,669	5,054
8. Netherlands	4,028	4,288	4,584	4,961
9. Belgium and Luxembourg	3,791	3,930	4,332	4,840
10. Sweden	2,566	2,744	2,925	3,203
11. Australia	1,962	2,324	2,345	2,788
12. Venezuela	2,432	2,416	2,594	2,629
13. Switzerland	1,879	2,041	2,216	2,417
14. Denmark	1,494	1,538	1,669	1,908
15. India	1,331	1,387	1,403	1,631
Trade per capita ³				
U.S. \$				
1. Belgium and Luxembourg	400	413	454	503
2. Sweden	343	364	387	421
3. Switzerland	355	371	395	416
4. Netherlands	351	368	389	415
5. Denmark	326	333	359	407
6. Trinidad and Tobago	345	403	393	407
7. Canada	326	335	335	359
8. New Zealand	357	328	321	359
9. Venezuela	363	321	330	323
10. Norway	246	258	267	293
11. Australia	191	221	219	255
12. Germany, Federal Republic	205	224	233	254
13. Finland	222	236	245	253
14. Hong Kong	231	216	225	243
15. United Kingdom	202	210	213	227

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 2. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1963 — Continued

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Value of trade			
	U.S. \$'000,000			
Imports c.i.f.				
World totals¹	119, 400	124, 690	132, 400	143, 500
1. United States	16, 375	15, 942	17, 783	18, 612
2. United Kingdom	13, 033	12, 728	12, 956	13, 954
3. Germany, Federal Republic	10, 107	10, 948	12, 289	13, 022
4. France	6, 281	6, 679	7, 517	8, 727
5. Italy	4, 725	5, 223	6, 075	7, 592
6. Japan	4, 491	5, 811	5, 637	6, 737
7. Canada	6, 166	6, 206	6, 404	6, 636
8. Netherlands	4, 531	5, 089	5, 347	5, 966
9. Belgium and Luxembourg	3, 969	4, 223	4, 569	5, 128
10. Sweden	2, 901	2, 929	3, 123	3, 393
11. Switzerland	2, 243	2, 707	3, 020	3, 253
12. Australia	2, 704	2, 390	2, 551	2, 778
13. India	2, 327	2, 277	2, 361	2, 477
14. Denmark	1, 806	1, 873	2, 130	2, 129
15. Spain	722	1, 093	1, 570	1, 955
	Trade per capita ³			
	U.S. \$			
1. Switzerland	423	492	538	560
2. Belgium and Luxembourg	419	444	479	533
3. Netherlands	395	437	453	499
4. Norway	407	448	457	497
5. Denmark	394	406	458	455
6. Sweden	388	388	413	446
7. Trinidad and Tobago	351	397	402	410
8. Hong Kong	344	329	342	361
9. New Zealand	331	374	304	356
10. Canada	345	340	345	351
11. Ireland	224	260	271	303
12. Israel	238	271	267	283
13. Finland	238	258	273	266
14. United Kingdom	248	241	242	260
15. Australia	263	227	238	254

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 2. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1963 - Concluded

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total trade	Value of trade			
	U.S. \$'000,000			
World totals¹	232,800	243,200	257,100	279,500
1. United States	36,976 ²	36,979 ²	39,498 ²	42,001 ²
2. Germany, Federal Republic	21,525	23,638	25,556	27,643
3. United Kingdom	23,644	23,799	24,330	26,174
4. France	13,145	13,901	14,880	16,812
5. Canada	11,996	12,314	12,628	13,415
6. Italy	8,373	9,406	10,744	12,646
7. Japan	8,546	10,047	10,554	12,190
8. Netherlands	8,559	9,377	9,931	10,927
9. Belgium and Luxembourg	7,760	8,153	8,901	9,968
10. Sweden	5,467	5,673	6,048	6,596
11. Switzerland	4,122	4,748	5,236	5,670
12. Australia	4,666	4,714	4,896	5,566
13. India	3,658	3,664	3,764	4,108
14. Denmark	3,300	3,411	3,799	4,037
15. Venezuela	3,620	3,508	3,690	3,579
	Trade per capita³			
	U.S. \$			
1. Belgium and Luxembourg	820	857	933	1,037
2. Switzerland	778	864	933	976
3. Netherlands	746	806	842	913
4. Sweden	731	752	800	867
5. Denmark	720	739	816	862
6. Trinidad and Tobago	696	800	795	816
7. Norway	653	705	724	789
8. New Zealand	688	702	625	714
9. Canada	671	675	680	710
10. Hong Kong	575	545	567	604
11. Finland	460	494	518	519
12. Australia	454	449	457	510
13. Ireland	374	439	444	497
14. United Kingdom	450	451	455	487
15. Germany, Federal Republic	387	417	449	480

¹ World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.

² Including military aid extended to other countries.

³ Trading countries as listed by IMF, except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \$100 million in 1963 were excluded.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, July, 1968; and United Nations Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Series A. Vol. XVI, No. 3, 1964.

The lower rate of expansion in trade during 1961 was a reflection of the slower growth in world output, owing mainly to a slowdown in the expansion of industrial production in Western Europe and partly to the fact that, despite the recovery in North America during the second half of 1961, industrial output there was barely above the 1960 level.

There was a marginal decline in average prices in world trade. The prices of manufactured goods continued their upward movement while those of primary products as a whole continued their declining trend through 1961. The effects of increasing demand for primary products were offset by higher stocks and supplies which exerted a downward pressure on the prices of many of these products. There was in 1961 a greater absolute increase in the value of world trade in manufactured goods though their relative share remained unchanged.

For the fourth year in succession, world exports rose by \$6.1 billion to \$124.7 billion in 1962. With relatively stable average prices of commodities in world trade, the increase in volume was reflected in the increase in value. World output in 1962 rose by about 6 per cent, thus reversing the tendency of recent years for world trade to grow faster than output. This appears to have been largely the result of a particularly rapid expansion of industrial production in North America.

During 1962 prices of manufactured goods rose again but those of primary products continued the downward movement until late in the year. By volume, exports of both categories rose approximately equally but price changes resulted in a faster growth by value in the exports of manufactured goods. The relative share of manufactured goods in total exports thus increased to 55 per cent in 1962.

World exports in 1963 rose faster than during the preceding two years, to \$136.0 billion, an increase of \$11.3 billion over the 1962 level. The increase by volume was slightly lower, mainly because prices of certain primary products in world trade, in contrast with their behaviour in the recent past, began to rise during the closing months of 1962 and continued to do so during 1963 as well. A notable feature during 1963 was the homogeneous development of trade, for the first time since 1959, as between industrial and non-industrial areas. Consequently, there was no further deterioration in 1963 in the share of exports from non-industrial countries in total world exports, this share having been consistently on the decline since 1953. This arrest of the recent tendency was, however, partly owing to increased prices of some primary commodities and partly owing to higher import demand in some of the industrial countries, particularly in Western Europe where industrial output had been expanding more slowly or even declining.

Trade by Sections and Leading Countries

Table 3 presents the composition of Canada's trade by commodity sections. The major concentration of domestic exports is in food, feed, beverages and tobacco; crude materials, inedible; and fabricated materials, inedible. For, it is in these three sections that the products of Canada's resource-based industries and its crude materials are classified. During 1961 - 63, there was no appreciable change in the share of food, feed, beverages and tobacco; these exports comprised a fifth of all domestic exports, although in absolute magnitude there was a substantial increase from \$947 million in 1960 to \$1,420 million in 1963. The share of crude materials, inedible, similarly remained more or less stable at around 21 to 22 per cent, although in dollar terms there was an increase of \$311.5 million between 1960 and 1963. In the case of fabricated materials (inedible), there was an increase of \$378 million over the same period, but the share of this section was steadily on the decline during the period. Inedible end products, which showed the largest increase in percentage terms (90 per cent), enhanced their share every year from 7.8 per cent in 1960 to 11.4 per cent in 1963. This indicates the rising importance of end products in Canada's export trade, even though the absolute amounts involved were still rather small compared with other major commodity sections.

As is to be expected in the context of the rising capital expenditures and increasing prosperity of the Canadian people, imports show a heavy concentration in the inedible end products section which traditionally constitutes the largest component of Canada's import total. Throughout the period 1961 - 63 its share remained around 50 per cent of all imports. The increase in absolute amounts was also the largest in this section. Inedible fabricated materials, which include manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, remained throughout 1961 - 63 less than a fourth of all imports. Similar stability can be seen in the case of food, feed, beverages and tobacco, as well as of inedible crude materials, although there were steady year-to-year increases in value terms in imports under all commodity sections. Generally speaking, therefore, there was a more or less stable pattern in imports, although there was a decline of 2 per cent in the share of inedible end products between 1962 and 1963.

Distribution of Canada's trade by leading countries and areas for the period 1960 - 63 is shown in Table 4. The United States of America dominates both as our customer and our supplier; over a half to three fifths of our total exports (including re-exports) were destined to the U.S. market. The United Kingdom continued to be our second best customer, although Canada's share of the U.K. market tended to decline somewhat owing generally to the restraints imposed on the U.K. economy. Over a tenth to an eighth of our exports were

destined to other countries of Europe, with individual years showing some variations. Canadian exports to our two principal markets, namely the U.S. and the U.K., constituted over 70 per cent of total exports to all

countries. In each of the years, the concentration of Canadian imports from the United States is even greater than that of our exports to that country.

TABLE 3. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Sections

Section	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000,000				% of total			
Domestic exports:								
Live animals	41.0	66.9	68.1	42.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.6
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	947.0	1,197.8	1,172.1	1,419.9	18.0	20.8	19.0	20.9
Crude materials, inedible	1,114.5	1,195.4	1,361.6	1,426.0	21.2	20.8	22.0	21.0
Fabricated materials, inedible	2,729.4	2,777.3	2,907.1	3,106.9	51.9	48.2	47.1	45.7
End products, inedible	409.7	505.6	654.8	779.1	7.8	8.8	10.6	11.4
Special transactions - Trade	14.0	11.9	14.8	24.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Imports:								
Live animals	7.4	7.0	7.6	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	574.6	621.5	656.8	770.5	10.5	10.8	10.5	11.7
Crude materials, inedible	745.0	763.5	826.5	897.3	13.6	13.2	13.2	13.7
Fabricated materials, inedible	1,343.8	1,395.8	1,487.4	1,571.0	24.5	24.2	23.8	24.0
End products, inedible	2,718.3	2,879.6	3,152.2	3,172.4	49.6	49.9	50.4	48.4
Special transactions - Trade	93.6	101.2	127.3	137.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1

TABLE 4. Distribution of Canada's Trade by Leading Countries and Areas

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Preferential	Latin America	Others
	%					
Total exports:						
1960	56.4	17.2	11.7	6.3	3.5	4.9
1961	54.5	15.6	12.7	5.7	4.0	7.5
1962	59.0	14.5	10.6	5.3	3.6	7.0
1963	56.1	14.5	12.6	5.7	3.9	7.2
Imports:						
1960	67.2	10.7	7.0	5.1	5.5	4.5
1961	67.0	10.7	7.4	5.1	5.7	4.1
1962	68.7	9.0	7.4	5.1	5.6	4.2
1963	67.8	8.0	7.6	6.2	5.8	4.6
Total trade:						
1960	61.9	13.9	9.3	5.7	4.5	4.7
1961	60.7	13.2	10.1	5.4	4.8	5.8
1962	63.8	11.8	9.0	5.2	4.5	5.7
1963	61.7	11.4	10.1	5.9	4.8	6.1

Main Commodity Changes

Exports

The composition of Canada's trade by main commodity sections was briefly discussed in the preceding section. A detailed analysis of exports by commodities reveals that during 1963, wheat replaced newsprint paper as the chief export of Canada. Sales of wheat rose from \$410.5 million in 1960 to \$786.8 million in 1963, an increase of 91.7 per cent. There was a big gain of 61.6 per cent to \$663.2 million in 1961, owing to increased shipments to the People's Republic of China and other State trading countries, some EEC countries and India. Shipments declined in 1962, with less shipped to the Soviet Union, India, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Belgium and Luxembourg. Wheat deliveries in 1963, which more than compensated for this decline, gaining 30.8 per cent above the 1962 level, were at their highest in 1963 during the period under review. The Soviet Union made purchases of \$139.7 million, second only to the United Kingdom which, as the largest customer of our wheat throughout the period, also increased its purchases by over \$20 million to \$160.8 million.

Newsprint, our top export at the beginning of the period, was second by the close of 1963. Most of the newsprint paper went to the United States, some to the United Kingdom, and the rest was spread over a number of countries. Exports of this item were more or less stable throughout being within a range of about one per cent up or down from year to year. Exports of this item in 1963 totalled \$760 million, with the U.S. accounting for \$636.1 million, against \$757.9 million in 1960, when the U.S. share was \$631.2 million.

During 1961 wood pulp and similar pulp was the third largest export of Canada, but by 1963 this item was replaced by softwood lumber. Sales of wood pulp and similar pulp rose from \$325.1 million in 1960 to \$405.3 million in 1963, whereas those of softwood lumber rose from \$323.3 million to \$426.9 million. The principal reason for a 15 per cent increase in softwood lumber sales in 1963 over a year earlier is to be found in higher sales to the United States and Japan which increased by \$29 million and \$13 million to \$313.6 million and \$21.5 million, respectively.

The next major export in 1963 was aluminum including alloys, at \$302.7 million compared with \$260.3 million in 1960. Sales of iron ores and concentrates at \$284.4 million in 1963 were considerably above the 1960 level of \$170.2 million. The big increase came in 1962 when sales reached \$233.0 million, 37.1 per cent above the 1961 level, due to a \$80 million increase to \$184.8 million in purchases by the United States.

Crude petroleum exports increased between 1960 and 1963, from \$94.5 million to \$233.9 million. Natural gas exports rose from \$18.1 million in 1960 to \$75.6

million in 1963. Exports of copper and alloys were somewhat erratic and were down from \$190.4 million in 1960 to \$166.5 million in 1963, mainly on account of lower purchases by the United States and Japan.

The leading twelve commodities in 1963, with exports in excess of \$100 million, in each case in descending order of importance, were wheat, newsprint paper, softwood lumber, wood pulp and similar pulp, aluminum including alloys, iron ores and concentrates, crude petroleum, nickel and alloys, copper and alloys, nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap, unmanufactured asbestos, and radioactive ores and concentrates.

In exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco which rose 49.9 per cent between 1960 and 1963, the major items, besides wheat, were whisky and wheat flour, exports of which rose from \$79.2 million and \$62.2 million respectively in 1960 to \$90.1 million and \$62.6 million in 1963. Exports of other unmilled cereals decreased from \$62.6 million in 1960 to \$54.2 million in 1963, and of fresh or frozen fish, fillets and blocks rose from \$33.9 million to \$43.9 million. Sales of inedible crude materials rose 27.9 per cent over the same period.

Exports of inedible fabricated materials rose 13.8 per cent between 1960 and 1963. Besides those already mentioned in the foregoing discussion on individual commodities, the major items in this section were synthetic rubber and plastics, which showed a decline from \$104 million to \$88.4 million, fertilizers and fertilizer materials which rose from \$52.8 million to \$74.8 million, steel plates, sheets and strips increasing from \$52.2 million to \$61.4 million, and primary iron and steel which rose from \$53.3 million to \$59.5 million.

The maximum sectional increase during the period 1960 to 1963 was posted by inedible end products, exports of which climbed 90.2 per cent from \$409.7 million to \$779.1 million, demonstrating a healthy trend towards an increasing degree of specialization by Canada in the production and export of fully manufactured goods.

One of the many complex problems involving commodity detail in an analysis of trade trends is the gap in information resulting from discontinuity in time series with respect to disaggregated data. A major revision of the export commodity classification came into effect from January 1, 1961. From time to time depending upon the exigencies of Canadian trade, existing classes are revised as to content or new classes established with the result that detailed data for the post-revision period are not always strictly comparable with those for the earlier period. The analysis of commodity detail has, therefore, to be accepted with a certain measure of caution, especially where a comparison is attempted between two sets of data for different

time periods with respect to a class which is the same in name but different in content.

The remarks in the preceding paragraph apply especially to the composite export commodity group called industrial machinery and parts in which new classes were established from January 1961 for construction machinery and equipment and for drilling, excavating and mining machinery. A new class was also established for plastics industry machinery and equipment from January 1962. It cannot be stated in comparative terms that exports of industrial machinery and parts rose 348.4 per cent from \$23.9 million in 1960 to \$107.1 million in 1963, as the comparison is not based upon strictly comparable data. Data under this group can be compared realistically only between 1962 and 1963, when exports were valued at \$85.0 million and \$107.1 million respectively, representing an increase of 26 per cent. Included are diverse products as general purpose industrial machinery including engines and turbines, electric generators and motors, materials handling machinery and equipment, drilling, excavating and mining machinery, metal working machinery, construction machinery and equipment, woodworking machinery and equipment, plastics industry machinery and equipment, pulp and paper industries machinery, and other special industry machinery.

The other major groups in this section were agricultural machinery and parts, aircraft and parts, communication and related equipment, navigation equipment and parts, and motor vehicles and parts. Exports of agricultural machinery and parts including tractors increased 27.9 per cent from \$89.6 million in 1960 to \$114.6 million in 1963. The largest contributor to this group was combine reaper-threshers and parts, with sales valued at \$38.7 million in 1960 and \$43.7 million in 1963. The second largest with \$31.4 million in 1963 was other haying and harvesting machinery. Exports of aircraft and parts increased 118.5 per cent from \$49.6 million in 1960 to \$108.3 million in 1963. Exports in 1961 were 103.6 per cent higher than in 1960 and increased again by 45.6 per cent in 1962 over 1961 but in 1963 there was a decline of 26.3 per cent. The peak of \$146.9 million in exports under this group was achieved in 1962 mainly on account of the delivery of aircraft to the United States. Of the \$108.3 million worth of sales in 1963, the United States alone accounted for \$76.7 million, the remaining amount being accounted for mainly by the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, India, Belgium and Luxembourg, Ghana and Kuwait.

Exports of communication and related equipment rose from \$29.8 million in 1960 to \$52.2 million in 1963, an increase of almost 75 per cent. A substantial part comprised exports to the United States in each of the years. This group covers such items as telephone and telegraph equipment and parts, radar equipment and radio and television receiving sets. Another important

group was navigation equipment and parts with exports in 1963 at \$48.8 million compared with \$23.6 million in 1962, a rise of 107.1 per cent. Comparative data for 1960 and 1961 are not available, as this class was established only in January 1962 as a separate entity.

Exports of all motor vehicles rose 35.5 per cent from \$28 million in 1960 to \$38 million in 1963, and those of motor vehicle parts including engines by 26 per cent from \$39.4 million to \$49.7 million. The principal buyers of our motor vehicles in 1963 were Australia, the Republic of South Africa and to a smaller extent the United States, Venezuela, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Chile. The largest buyer of motor vehicle parts in 1962 was the United States, with Australia, New Zealand, the Republic of South Africa and Mexico also purchasing smaller but varying amounts.

Imports

Imports over the period 1960 to 1963 rose 19.6 per cent as against a rise of 29.4 per cent in total domestic exports. Among the major commodity sections, the greatest growth was shown by food, feed, beverages and tobacco, with imports 34.1 per cent higher in 1963 than in 1960. Inedible crude materials came next with a 20.4 per cent increase. Purchases of inedible fabricated materials rose 16.9 per cent and those of inedible end products 16.7 per cent during 1960 to 1963.

Thirteen commodity imports in 1963 valued at over \$100 million each were, in descending order of importance — motor vehicle parts (except engines); crude petroleum; general purpose industrial machinery; tractors; communication and related equipment; agricultural machinery and implements; measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment; aircraft and parts; raw sugar; printed matter; electric lighting, distribution and control equipment; miscellaneous equipment and tools; and fruits and berries, fresh or chilled.

In every one of the years under review, motor vehicle parts except engines, most of which came from the U.S.A., were the largest import item. Purchases rose by 62.9 per cent between 1960 and 1963, from \$290.6 million to \$473.3 million. Imports of crude petroleum were in 1963 19.5 per cent above those in 1960, having shown a steady growth year to year, at 4.0 per cent higher in 1961, 4.7 per cent in 1962 and 9.8 per cent in 1963. In value terms, petroleum imports rose from \$280.1 million in 1960 to \$334.8 million in 1963. Venezuela was by far the largest supplier with \$220.2 million worth of petroleum in 1963. Other suppliers were the Middle East countries, notably Saudi Arabia and Iran.

The next largest import was general purpose industrial machinery. This omnibus group includes power boilers, general purpose engines and turbines,

electric generators and motors, mechanical power transmission equipment and bearings, industrial furnaces, kilns and ovens, air and gas compressors, pumps and blowers. Imports in 1960 were valued at \$174.8 million and declined 9.0 per cent to \$159.1 million in 1961. Imports rose during the next two years, to \$184.8 million and \$201.7 million, respectively, in step with larger outlays for new machinery and equipment in Canadian business gross fixed capital formation. The United States was the major supplier of these items throughout the period. Other suppliers included the United Kingdom (especially electric generators and motors), the Federal Republic of Germany and to a lesser extent Sweden which supplied mechanical power transmission equipment and bearings.

The fourth largest import item in 1963 was tractors valued at \$168.3 million. This was 37.8 per cent above the 1960 level of \$122.2 million. The increases during 1961 and 1962 were 3.1 and 3.2 per cent, to \$125.9 million and \$130.0 million, respectively. In 1963 imports were valued at \$168.3 million, up 29.5 per cent over 1962. The U.S. and the U.K. were the principal suppliers, with the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy supplying sizeable quantities in 1962 and 1963.

Imports of communications and related equipment, fifth in rank in 1963, increased from \$117.0 million in 1960 to \$148.4 million in the final year. As a result, they were higher by 26.8 per cent in 1963 over 1960. This group includes such products as communications and industrial telecommunications equipment, domestic television and radio sets and phonographs (excluding parts), electronic tubes and semi-conductors, and electronic and related equipment components.

Imports of measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment rose 36.7 per cent from \$96.0 million in 1960 to \$131.2 million in 1963, with imports in 1961 and 1962 valued at \$112.4 million and \$129.1 million, respectively. The United States was again the largest supplier, with the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan supplying varying amounts, along with other countries.

Imports of aircraft and parts rose 93.4 per cent from \$139.7 million in 1960 to \$270.2 million in 1961 but declined during the succeeding two years by 17.7 per cent and 42.7 per cent in that order, to \$222.4 million in 1962 and \$127.4 million in 1963, when they were 8.8 per cent below the level of 1960. The United States was the outstanding supplier, with the United Kingdom considerably behind.

Canadian purchases of raw sugar in 1963 rose 150.1 per cent to \$126.7 million above the 1960 level of \$50.7 million. The intervening years saw steady growth of 4 per cent in 1961 to \$52.7 million and 8 per cent in 1962 to \$56.9 million. Imports in 1963 more than

doubled to \$126.7 million, largely on account of the price rise. The largest supplier in every year was Australia which provided \$12.7 million in 1960, \$12.2 million in 1961, \$11.8 million in 1962 and \$17.6 million in 1963. The second largest supplier in 1963 was India with \$16.3 million against \$8.1 million in 1962. British Guiana supplied raw sugar worth \$16.1 million in 1963, against \$7 million to \$9 million in the preceding three years. Cuba also was one of the larger suppliers in 1963 with \$11.6 million against \$4.2 million in 1960, and \$2.5 million in 1961. The Republic of South Africa emerged as a major supplier with \$16 million in 1963. Jamaica's contribution was steady at \$8 to \$9 million during the period 1960 to 1962 but it increased to \$15.9 million in 1963. All in all, a very substantial proportion of our raw sugar requirements was supplied by the Commonwealth and Preferential countries.

Canadian imports of electric lighting, distribution and control equipment rose 29.7 per cent between 1960 and 1963 from \$82.5 million to \$107.1 million. Largest imports occurred in 1962 at \$116.8 million, 33.5 per cent above the 1961 level. The United States was the largest supplier with \$72.3 million in 1960, \$77 million in 1961, \$103.7 million in 1962 and \$95.9 million in 1963. The U.K. was next with the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan following in that order.

Imports of miscellaneous equipment and tools, which were valued at \$114.2 million in 1960, declined moderately over the period to \$103.8 million in 1963. This group includes such diverse items as heating, air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment; cooking equipment for food; plumbing equipment and fittings; domestic laundry equipment; safety and sanitation equipment; service industry equipment; furniture and fixtures; and hand tools and cutlery.

Fresh or chilled fruits and berries were next, rising steadily from \$93.0 million in 1960 to \$98.0 million in 1961, \$99.5 million in 1962 and \$102.7 million in 1963. Included here are apples, apricots, bananas and plantains, cherries, grapefruits, grapes, lemons, cantaloupes, melons, nectarines, oranges, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, blueberries, cranberries, raspberries and strawberries. For apples, the main source was the United States and to some extent Australia and New Zealand. Bananas and plantains came mainly from Ecuador, Honduras, Panama and Costa Rica. The United States was the main supplier of cherries, with some coming from Chile. Grapes came mainly from the United States, Chile and to some extent from the Republic of South Africa. The United States was the largest supplier of grapefruit. Overall, the United States was the principal supplier of fruits though for some fruits such as oranges the Republic of South Africa and Japan and to some extent Israel were also important. Tropical fruit such as bananas and plantains were imported from Central and South America.

One additional product grouping which should be mentioned here, even though purchases by 1963 were lower than \$100 million, is automobiles. Imports of passenger automobiles and chassis declined throughout the period, ending up 56.5 per cent lower in 1963 than in 1960. Imports in 1960 valued at \$213.6 million fell to \$92.9 million in 1963. With the production of "compact" automobiles in Canada, the importation of passenger vehicles from overseas sources fell substantially. The largest supplier in 1960 was the U.K., the only Commonwealth supplier of passenger automobiles and chassis. Other major suppliers were the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. The

United Kingdom's share of our market for these products declined sharply from \$104.7 million in 1960 to \$22.0 million in 1963. Imports from the Federal Republic of Germany, however, which were valued at \$32.7 million in 1960, maintained their level at \$33.4 million in 1963. Imports from the United States declined from \$63.5 million in 1960 to \$28.6 million in 1963.

Statistics of imports of forty leading commodities or groups are given in Table VIII in Part II of this *Review*. Table 5 below gives indexes of Canada's foreign trade and selected domestic economic indicators.

TABLE 5. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity
1948 = 100

	1937	1947	1960	1961	1962	1963
Value indexes:						
Domestic exports	32.6	90.2	172.5	188.9	202.8	223.2
Imports	30.5	97.1	209.4	220.8	240.4	251.2
Total trade	31.7	93.5	190.8	204.8	221.8	237.8
Gross National Product	34.3	88.2	232.2	239.7	258.8	276.6
Private investment in plant, equipment and housing	24.1	79.0	249.2	247.1	259.2	282.7
Cheques cashed	43.6	92.3	331.9	361.7	389.0	430.5
Bank deposits	37.5	95.6	177.7	189.4	203.2	227.2
Price indexes:						
Domestic exports	53.4	91.6	123.0	124.0	128.1	128.9
Imports	50.8	88.0	115.5	119.1	124.5	129.4
Wholesale prices	55.7	88.4	119.4	120.6	124.1	126.5
Consumer's prices	64.9	57.4	132.0	133.2	134.7	137.1
Volume indexes:						
Domestic exports	61.0	98.5	140.2	152.3	158.3	173.2
Imports	60.0	110.3	181.3	185.0	192.0	193.6
Total trade	60.7	104.1	159.2	167.4	174.4	182.8
Gross National Product	55.1	97.1	173.3	178.9	193.4	206.1
Industrial production	54.3	94.9	173.7	179.4	193.2	203.2
Population	85.7	97.4	138.7	141.6	144.1	146.7
Persons with jobs	83.3	99.1	121.9	123.8	127.2	130.5
Railway revenue freight ton miles	45.6	101.8	110.8	111.3	115.0	128.3

International Background

International trade depends on a variety of factors extending beyond the frontiers of the country concerned such as the level of economic activity and domestic supply conditions in the importing countries. Among other factors that affect international trade is the development of regional economic groupings and other trading arrangements. Such arrangements in-

variably have an impact on the economic and commercial structure of the participating countries, in particular on their competitive ability as trading nations. Any development that is likely to have an impact on the international trading climate is of vital concern to Canada whose economy depends significantly on foreign trade. It is, therefore, quite appropriate to examine the developments in the formation and growth of regional economic groupings and other trading arrangements.

The most significant development in this area was the establishment of the European Economic Community, composed of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. The Community came into existence on January 1, 1958, as the result of the Treaty of Rome signed on March 25, 1957, although actual operation did not start until a year later. Customs duties on the import of industrial goods, and some agricultural products, were reduced by stages, beginning January 1, 1959. By the end of 1963, six such cuts had been made, with the result that the customs duties between member countries were now down to 40 per cent of the basic duty in the case of industrial products and 55 per cent in the case of many agricultural products. The alignment of the common external tariff was gradually effected in step with the reduction of duties. In short, the movement towards a customs union was running ahead of the schedule originally laid down in the Treaty of Rome, thus curtailing the period of transition. Quantitative restrictions on trade within the Community had also been virtually eliminated by the end of 1963.

The United Kingdom's application of August 9, 1961, for formal membership of the Community was a development of some concern to Canada which, along with other Commonwealth countries, enjoys preferential treatment for its products in the British market. Several European countries applied at about the same time for accession to, or association with, the Community. Greece became an associate member as of November 1, 1962. The agreement of association with Turkey was signed in Ankara on September 12, 1963. A number of African states also became associate members. After protracted discussions however on complex problems connected with the accession of the United Kingdom, the negotiations were suspended on January 29, 1963, without a solution having been found.

After the formation of the European Economic Community, the trade of the six member countries continued to expand rapidly. In 1963 it reached 130 per cent of the 1958 level. During the same period, imports from non-member countries went up by 52.5 per cent and exports to them by 36 per cent. The growth rate in intra-community trade in 1963 over 1962 was 17 per cent compared with 14 per cent in 1962 over 1961 and 14.5 per cent in 1961 over 1960. As against this, imports from non-member countries in 1963 rose 10.5 per cent over their 1962 level and exports to them were higher by 5 per cent.

A parallel movement for closer European co-operation within the framework of national sovereignty resulted in the Stockholm Convention of May 1959 which authorized the formation in 1960 of the European Free Trade Association, composed of Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, with Finland as an associate member from 1961. Whereas the EEC created a number

of special institutions designed to establish a common market, with no internal tariffs or quotas and with a common external tariff applicable to imports from third countries, the EFTA was to function by co-operation among member governments with a minimum of special institutions. Thus it was designed to create a trading area with no internal tariffs or quotas (as in the case of the EEC) but with each member country retaining a separate external tariff.

The first reduction of 20 per cent in the intra-EFTA tariff on industrial goods was made on July 1, 1960, simultaneously with the EEC's second cut of 10 per cent. By the end of 1962, tariff cuts amounted to 50 per cent. This halving of duties was achieved two years ahead of the schedule prescribed in the Stockholm Convention. At a ministerial meeting held in Lisbon in May 1963, it was decided that the final elimination of import duties on industrial goods would take place on December 31, 1966, three years ahead of schedule in four additional steps: three reductions of 10 per cent each to be made on the last day of 1963, 1964 and 1965, respectively, and the final reduction of the remaining 20 per cent at the close of 1966.

During 1961, trade among the EFTA countries rose by \$300 million³ or 9 per cent, the whole of this increase being in manufactured goods. In 1962, the increase was \$240 million or 6 per cent. There was a sharp acceleration in 1963 when intra-EFTA trade rose by \$510 million or 13 per cent to a total of \$4,500 million. In the net result, total EFTA exports to member countries rose by 50 per cent between 1959 and 1963.

The idea of a common market was taken up with alacrity in other parts of the world, following the formation of the EEC and the EFTA. In Latin America, major steps were taken in 1960 towards the establishment of a common market. A treaty establishing a free-trade zone among Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay was signed in Montevideo on February 18, 1960, giving birth to the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA). Although Bolivia had participated in most of the negotiations, it deferred signing. According to the treaty, all duties and restrictions on the import of goods originating within the territory of any member country would be eliminated over the next twelve years, leading to the operation of a free trade area by the beginning of 1973.

Colombia and Ecuador also became contracting parties to the Montevideo treaty by January 1, 1962, when the first exchange of bilateral concessions, offered to all other members of the LAFTA on a most-favoured-nation basis, became effective. The object was to effect an average reduction of at least 8 per cent in the general level of duties affecting mutual trade. This

³ The reference here and elsewhere in this section is to U.S. dollars.

was to be done by means of “national lists” of tariff concessions negotiated bilaterally, commodity by commodity, but generally granted by each country to all other members of the Association.

By the end of 1963, as many as 7,593 tariff concessions had come into effect through the first three national lists. Through a “common list”, which is negotiated every three years, concessions are granted to include 25 per cent by value of all the commodities traded within the area. After the first tariff cuts came into effect, trade among the LAFTA countries showed a substantial increase, with exports of member countries up by 18 per cent in 1962 over 1961 and by 20 per cent in 1963 over 1962. Argentina and Brazil continued to dominate the trade of the area.

In September 1959, five Central American countries — Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua — signed a treaty designed to implement the multilateral treaty on free trade and Central American integration of 1958, setting a five-year time-limit for the establishment of the common external tariff. On December 13, 1960, a new treaty and protocol were signed at Managua by El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, superseding or enlarging the previous treaties. These countries decided to form the Central American Common Market (CACM) by the middle of 1966, through a series of five annual cuts of 20 per cent each in tariffs on goods originating among the contracting parties. Costa Rica did not sign the new treaty, though it participated in the discussions leading to it.

Several other trade groupings came into being during the period under review. A free-trade area consisting of the contiguous territories of North Borneo and Sarawak became effective on January 1, 1962. On the same date, a common market was inaugurated for Portugal and its overseas territories, to become fully effective by 1972. On April 2, 1962, several African states (known as the Casablanca powers) agreed to establish an African common market. Although the market was to be open to all African states, the initial signatories to the agreement were Algeria, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Morocco. On July 1, 1962, the Equatorial Customs Union, composed of the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Gabon and the Cameroun, introduced its common external tariff. The Caribbean Organization, a successor of the

Caribbean Commission set up in 1946, came into being in September 1961 as the result of an agreement signed in 1960 in Washington, D.C., by the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands.

The year 1961 opened with 38 countries as members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and by 1963, the membership had grown to 58. Activity in the GATT was somewhat intense during 1961 following the start made in September 1960 in the fifth round of tariff negotiations, leading to the further reduction of tariffs still constituting obstacles to trade expansion, measures to reduce agricultural protectionism, and proposals for removal of the barriers to the expansion of exports of the less-developed countries. An important event in the field of international trade connected with the GATT during 1961 was the short-term arrangement, valid for one year, regarding trade in cotton textiles beginning October 1, 1961, which was replaced by a long-term arrangement which came into force on October 1, 1962, for a period of five years, with basically the same objectives as the one it replaced.

Other developments relating to the trade of less-developed countries culminated in the Declaration of December 7, 1961, which underlined the need to contribute to the expansion and diversification of the export trade of these countries and to establish specific programmes of action for the progressive reduction of barriers to their exports.

The first phase of the 1960 - 62 trade talks under the aegis of the GATT, largely completed by May 1961, was concerned principally with negotiations between the contracting parties and representatives of the EEC. The second phase — known as the Dillon round — was mainly concerned with an exchange of tariff concessions among the 28 countries that participated. The EEC was a participant for the first time as a single unit. Altogether, the Dillon round resulted in concessions on 4,400 tariff items covering over five billion dollars worth of trade.

The Commonwealth and Preferential countries accord each other preferential treatment in tariffs, with a few exceptions. The British Preferential tariff rates are generally the lowest. The only non-Commonwealth countries that enjoy British Preferential Tariff rates are the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Ireland. Canada's foreign trade with the principal areas is described in Chapter II.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Canada's trade with Europe (except Commonwealth and Preferential countries) increased by 35.6 per cent between 1960 and 1963, from \$1,013.2 million to \$1,374.0 million. There was a small decline of 3.5 per cent in 1962, but trade rose in other years, 16.2 per cent in 1961 over 1960 and 20.9 per cent in 1963 over 1962. The decline in 1962 was entirely due to lower domestic exports during the year as imports rose during each of the years under review. Having increased by 18.6 per cent between 1960 and 1961, domestic exports fell 10.4 per cent in 1962 but there was a substantial increase of 30.3 per cent in 1963, bringing the overall increase between 1960 and 1963 to 38.5 per cent. Imports had a record of steady increase from year to year but at a declining rate of 11.8 per cent, 8.0 per cent and 7.0 per cent, respectively. Canada's trade surplus with the area increased from \$245.2 million in 1960 to \$381.3 million in 1963, the highest on record during the period. The lowest was in 1962 at \$209.0 million when there was a decline both in exports and total trade.

Canada's trade with the Commonwealth and Preferential countries (except the United Kingdom) increased by almost 30 per cent between 1960 and 1963, every year contributing to the increase although the largest annual increase of 23.1 per cent occurred in 1963. Thus trade rose from \$619.5 million in 1960 to \$805.0 million in 1963. Domestic exports remained sluggish in the beginning but improved in 1963. There was a decline of \$4.9 million in 1961 to \$329.3 million and the recovery to \$331.0 million in 1962 still kept the figure lower than the 1960 level. Thanks almost exclusively to an increase of 19.1 per cent in 1963, overall domestic exports rose 18.0 per cent during the whole period. The highest annual level in domestic exports, imports and total trade was achieved during 1963. Imports, which increased every year, were 44.4 per cent higher in 1963 than in 1960, the largest increase of 27.5 per cent occurring in 1963 when they were valued at \$406.0 million compared with \$281.2 million in 1960. On account of the generally sluggish behaviour of exports and a steady rise in imports, there was a continuing erosion in Canada's trade surplus from \$57.2 million in 1960 to \$41.6 million in 1961 and \$17.1 million in 1962. Despite the recovery in exports during 1963, the balance of trade was converted into a deficit of \$6.9 million.

Canada's traditionally adverse balance of trade with Latin America continued throughout the period, the highest on record being in 1962 at \$122.3 million and the lowest at \$92.4 million in 1961. As between 1960 and 1963, there was a marginal decline of \$2.4 million in the trade deficit to \$112.1 million. While domestic exports increased by 45.2 per cent between 1960 and 1963, substantially between 1960 and 1961

and again from 1962 to 1963, there was a small decline of 3.3 per cent in 1962. Imports, on the other hand, rose steadily and were 26.9 per cent higher in 1963 than in 1960. Consequently, total trade between Canada and Latin America rose by over a third between 1960 and 1963. In absolute terms, domestic exports rose from \$184.9 million in 1960 to \$268.5 million in 1963, imports from \$302.3 million to \$383.6 million and total trade from \$490.1 million to \$655.1 million.

The trade picture of the period under review demonstrates the impact on Canada's trade of the foreign exchange crisis leading to the establishment of a fixed exchange rate for the Canadian dollar in May 1962. The devaluation of the Canadian dollar partly explains the decline in export earnings and increase in import expenditures during 1962 in particular. A general recovery of exports during 1963 to the trading areas examined above shows that advantage was being rapidly taken of the new exchange rate, and that the benefits expected from a devaluation of the currency had already begun to flow in.

Trade with Europe¹

The period 1960 to 1963 was generally one of overall expansion in Europe, especially among the industrial countries of Western Europe. The developments in the member countries of the European Economic Community led to growth in economic activity and foreign trade, although some countries were bedevilled by balance of payments difficulties.

As Table 6 shows, Canada's trade with the countries of Europe excluding Commonwealth and Preferential countries increased substantially between 1960 and 1963. Notwithstanding a 10 per cent decline amounting to \$77 million between 1961 and 1962, domestic exports showed a vigorous increase of 38.5 per cent from \$622.6 million in 1960 to \$862.4 million in 1963. Imports also expanded to a lesser extent.

Domestic Exports

The largest sectional increase amounting to 147.3 per cent in domestic exports over the entire period was registered by the commodity section covering inedible end products. The next largest increase of 134.3 per cent was in food, feed, beverages and tobacco. There was no significant change in exports of inedible crude materials. Inedible-fabricated materials were the only major commodity section registering a substantial decline of 22 per cent over the period. Absolute figures of sectionwise domestic exports are given in the following paragraphs.

¹ Excluding Commonwealth and Preferential countries.

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth and Preferential)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Change from		
					1960 - 61	1961 - 62	1962 - 63
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	622.6	738.6	661.9	862.4	+ 18.6	- 10.4	+ 30.3
Re-exports	6.6	9.9	10.9	15.3	-	-	-
Imports	384.0	429.4	463.7	496.3	+ 11.8	+ 8.0	+ 7.0
Total trade	1,013.2	1,177.8	1,136.4	1,374.0	+ 16.2	- 3.5	+ 20.9
Trade balance	+ 245.2	+ 319.1	+ 209.0	+ 381.4	-	-	-

Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco rose from \$171.3 million in 1960 to \$401.4 million in 1963. Wheat was not only the leading export under this section but also of all Canadian exports to Europe in 1963. Wheat sales rose 90.3 per cent from \$139.0 million in 1960 to \$264.5 million in 1961. They, however, declined by almost a third next year to \$179.8 million, but rose to a record high level of \$337.5 million in 1963.

Shipments of inedible crude materials hardly changed between 1960 and 1963 though they were somewhat higher in the intervening years. Having successively increased to \$192.5 million in 1962, they dropped to \$171.8 million in 1963. The principal export was nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap, at \$44.5 million in 1960 and \$51.8 million in 1963, representing an increase of 16.5 per cent over the period. There were also gains in shipments of unmanufactured asbestos, aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap, pulpwood, textile and related fibres, and undressed fur skins. Losses occurred in flaxseed; iron ore, concentrates and scrap; copper in ores, concentrates and scrap; raw hides and skins except fur skins; and rapeseed.

There was a decline in exports of inedible fabricated materials from \$236.7 million in 1960 to \$185.4 million in 1963. Deliveries of aluminum including alloys declined from \$63.9 million to \$42.0 million, although this meant a slight recovery from the still lower levels of the intervening years. There were also varying declines in shipments of synthetic rubber and plastics materials (not shaped), copper and alloys, steel plates, sheet and strips, primary iron and steel, and nickel and alloys. Advances were recorded by wood pulp and similar pulp which rose from \$14.6 million to \$23.8 million, softwood lumber (from \$4.1 million to \$11.9 million), organic chemicals, and newsprint paper.

Exports of inedible end products rose steadily at varying annual rates, from \$41 million in 1960 to \$101.4 million in 1963. The principal export under this commodity section was navigation equipment and parts, sales of which were \$11.1 million in 1962 and \$30.1 million in 1963. Exports for the earlier two years are not

available owing to changes in export commodity classification. Deliveries of aircraft parts except engines increased sharply from \$2.0 million in 1960 to \$14.8 million in 1963, while those of aircraft engines and parts declined from \$7.1 million to \$4.8 million.

Over the period as a whole, there was a slight increase from 11.8 per cent to 12.7 per cent in Europe's share of Canada's total domestic exports.

Imports

Imports from Europe rose 29.3 per cent from \$384.0 million in 1960 to \$496.3 million in 1963. There was no marked change in Europe's share of our market, being 7.0 per cent in 1960 and 7.6 per cent in 1963. There were increases in all major commodity sections. Purchases of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased 27.2 per cent from \$35.6 million in 1960 to \$45.3 million in 1963. Those of inedible crude materials rose almost a third from \$10.9 million to \$14.4 million. The increase in imports of inedible fabricated materials was of a larger order (42.4 per cent) from \$122.9 million to \$175.0 million. The leading import here was nickel and alloys which increased from less than \$1 million in 1960 to \$16.1 million in 1963. Purchases of steel bars and rods rose from \$5.6 million to \$15.0 million, and those of sheet and plate glass from \$8.6 million to \$11.7 million. Other items which made advances included organic and inorganic chemicals, dyestuffs except dyeing extracts, cotton broad woven fabrics and miscellaneous textile fabricated materials.

Purchases of inedible end products, which traditionally constitute the largest import of Canada, advanced by nearly a quarter from \$208.3 million in 1960 to \$257.3 million in 1963. The largest item was passenger automobiles and chassis in spite of a decline in purchases from \$45.4 million in 1960 to \$42.1 million in 1963. Apparel and apparel accessories, which ranked second among Canada's imports in 1963, advanced from \$11.8 million in 1960 to \$17.8 million in 1963. Communication and related equipment increased from \$9.9 million to \$14.1 million. There were also increased

purchases of office machines and equipment, \$10.5 million in 1963 compared with \$6.5 million in 1960.

Trade with EEC

Developments in the formation of regional economic groupings have been dealt with in Chapter I. Table 7 below illustrates the movements in trade between Canada and the European Economic Community as well as with the European Free Trade Association countries. Although intra-EEC trade expanded faster largely on account of the tariff reductions under the Rome Treaty, trade between Canada and the EEC continued to expand in absolute terms during the period. Thus trade with the Community expanded from

\$735.4 million in 1960 to \$828.6 million in 1963, total exports increasing from \$442.6 million to \$487.1 million and total imports rising from \$292.8 million to \$341.6 million. There was a decline of \$10 million in exports during 1962 but imports rose every year during the period. Canada's trade surplus with these countries rose from \$149.8 million in 1960 to \$153.7 million in 1961, dropped to \$126.9 million in 1962 but rose again in 1963 to \$145.5 million. Wheat, unmanufactured asbestos, aluminum including alloys, and wood pulp and similar pulp were the principal exports. The principal imports from the EEC included passenger automobiles and chassis, steel bars and rods, and steel structural shapes and sheet piling.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with EEC and EFTA Countries, 1960 - 63

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	values in \$'000				% of total domestic exports			
Domestic exports								
European Economic Community (EEC):								
Belgium and Luxembourg	69,131	76,055	68,169	76,493	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1
France	72,907	71,923	57,561	63,428	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9
Germany, Federal Republic	165,597	188,694	177,688	170,969	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.5
Italy	68,393	67,688	74,521	76,761	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Netherlands	62,554	61,297	76,940	87,009	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
Totals, EEC countries	438,581	465,657	454,879	474,659	8.3	8.1	7.4	7.0
European Free Trade Association (EFTA):								
Austria	7,745	7,877	7,316	6,826	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Denmark	4,978	4,813	6,087	6,811	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Norway	61,595	69,744	69,054	73,398	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Portugal	3,336	4,718	2,563	5,859	0.1	0.1	¹	0.1
Sweden	20,906	17,654	18,230	20,926	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Switzerland	26,404	22,422	23,891	27,247	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
United Kingdom	915,290	909,344	909,041	1,006,838	17.4	15.8	14.7	14.8
Totals, EFTA countries	1,040,254	1,036,572	1,036,182	1,147,905	19.8	18.0	16.8	16.9
Totals, both groups	1,478,835	1,502,229	1,491,061	1,622,564	28.1	26.1	24.1	23.9
Imports								
European Economic Community (EEC):					% of total imports			
Belgium and Luxembourg	41,401	44,780	48,672	47,342	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
France	50,121	54,280	56,160	58,170	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Germany, Federal Republic	126,988	136,530	141,198	144,023	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
Italy	42,843	49,140	51,859	55,303	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Netherlands	31,456	33,493	37,049	36,736	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Totals, EEC countries	292,809	318,223	334,938	341,574	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.2
European Free Trade Association (EFTA):								
Austria	6,605	6,636	7,971	9,026	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Denmark	9,962	11,650	13,278	13,209	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Norway	4,248	8,965	16,109	23,492	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Portugal	3,208	4,917	5,998	7,713	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	20,409	24,221	25,873	33,410	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Switzerland	24,343	26,102	28,040	32,469	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
United Kingdom	588,932	618,221	563,062	526,800	10.7	10.7	9.0	8.0
Totals, EFTA countries	657,707	700,712	660,331	646,119	12.0	12.1	10.6	9.9
Totals, both groups	950,516	1,018,935	995,269	987,693	17.3	17.7	15.9	15.1

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Trade with EFTA

Canada's trade with the countries of the European Free Trade Association has always been much larger than with the EEC countries, mainly because it includes trade with the United Kingdom which is Canada's second largest trading partner. If the United Kingdom were excluded, our trade with the remaining six countries of the EFTA is much smaller. Trade with the EFTA increased from \$1,709.2 million in 1960 to \$1,804.5 million in 1963 with a small decline in 1962 when total trade was valued at \$1,710.7 million compared with \$1,752.0 million in 1961. The U.K. was almost exclusively responsible for this decline in 1962; trade with the other EFTA countries increased during each of the years under review. Even if the individual EFTA members are considered, Canada's trade with each one increased regularly with the exception of the U.K. and Portugal in 1962 which showed small declines. Canada's overall trade surplus increased from \$393.8 million in 1960 to \$512.2 million in 1963, although there were variations with respect to individual countries and years. Excluding the U.K., there was a steady contraction in Canada's trade surplus with the other EFTA countries from \$57.7 million in 1960 to \$24.1 million in 1963, which was the lowest figure on record during the period. Canada's trade with EFTA is shown in Table 7.

Trade with Eastern Europe

Canada's trade with Eastern Europe fluctuated widely during the period. From \$53.0 million in 1960, it rose to \$139.7 million the next year, dropped to \$68.7 million in 1962 and resurged to \$233.3 million in 1963, establishing the record high level of the period. The balance of trade was always in Canada's favour but it fluctuated with total trade from year to year, although at \$189.1 million in 1963 it was the record for the four years, 1960-63. Total exports to Eastern Europe followed the same pattern of fluctuations, though imports advanced steadily if slowly. Thus, total exports were \$39.2 million in 1960, \$122.1 million in 1961, \$49.9 million in 1962 and \$211.2 million in 1963. Imports moved up from \$13.8 million in 1960 to \$22.1 million in 1963. While the increase in exports during 1961 was more or less evenly spread among Czechoslovakia,

Poland, the U.S.S.R. and East Germany, the main factor contributing to the big jump in 1963 was the unusually large exports of wheat to the U.S.S.R. which took \$147.6 million worth of wheat and wheat flour in its total imports from Canada that year of \$150.1 million.

Trade with OECD

The bulk of Canada's foreign trade is conducted with the countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which includes among others, the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan, all of them Canada's principal trading partners. Domestic exports to the OECD countries increased from \$4,615.6 million in 1960 to \$5,726.1 million in 1963 or by 24.1 per cent. Imports increased from \$4,758.0 million to \$5,580.2 million or by 17.3 per cent. If the United States is excluded, domestic exports still increased 16.4 per cent from \$1,683.4 million to \$1,959.7 million, and imports by 6.0 per cent from \$1,071.4 million to \$1,135.6 million.

Trade with Commonwealth and Preferential Countries²

The Commonwealth and Preferential area includes a large number of developing countries. Their import needs are determined by the requirements of economic development plans and programmes within the overall constraint of the availability of foreign exchange through export earnings and foreign aid. Their export capacities, on the other hand, are subject to such considerations as exportable surpluses and the basic structures of the economies concerned which, being largely oriented to primary production, are subject to wide fluctuations of international demand, supply and price conditions.

Total trade with the Commonwealth and Preferential countries taken together, but excluding the United Kingdom, increased from year to year during the period, as can be seen from Table 8. At \$805.0 million in 1963, it was 29.9 per cent above the 1960 level of \$619.5

² Excluding the United Kingdom.

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth¹ and Preferential (Except the United Kingdom)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Change from		
					1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	334.2	329.3	331.0	394.3	- 1.5	+ 0.5	+ 19.1
Re-exports	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.8	-	-	-
Imports	281.2	292.2	318.5	406.0	+ 3.9	+ 9.0	+ 27.5
Total trade	619.5	625.9	654.1	805.0	+ 1.0	+ 4.5	+ 23.1
Trade balance	+ 57.2	+ 41.6	+ 17.1	- 6.9	-	-	-

¹ For the period 1960-63 Kuwait is included in Commonwealth.

million. Canada's trade surplus with these countries was steadily eroded, turning into a deficit in 1963. Thus, it contracted from \$57.2 million in 1960 to \$41.6 million in 1961 and \$17.1 million in 1962, becoming a deficit of \$6.9 million in 1963. This development was mainly owing to the erratic behaviour of domestic exports and a steady expansion in imports. From \$334.2 million in 1960, exports declined by \$5.1 million to \$329.3 million in 1961 but recovered partially in the following year, amounting to \$331.0 million. In 1963 they surged to \$394.3 million, 19.1 per cent above the level of the preceding year, thus ending the period with a 18.0 per cent increase over the level at the beginning. Imports, on the other hand, were 44.4 per cent higher in 1963 than in 1960, being \$406.0 million and \$281.2 million, respectively.

Domestic Exports

There were increased exports under practically all major commodity sections. Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased 28.6 per cent from \$63.7 million in 1960 to \$82.0 million in 1963. The major item was wheat valued at \$18.0 million in 1960 and \$26.0 million in 1963. Wheat flour exports also increased from \$17.1 million to \$18.9 million. Exports of inedible crude materials rose from \$9.6 million to \$17.0 million, the principal item being unmanufactured asbestos at \$5.6 million in 1960 and \$10.3 million in 1963. Exports of inedible fabricated materials, at \$175.2 million in 1960 and \$177.6 million in 1963, did not show any significant advance. Newsprint paper was the leading export not only in this section but in all commodity sections in 1963, though shipments of this item declined almost by a quarter from \$35.1 million in 1960 to \$27.0 million in 1963. Aluminum including alloys, the second largest Canadian export, also declined from \$37.9 million to \$26.5 million. Softwood lumber which ranked fourth in 1963 (wheat being third) fell marginally from \$22.9 million to \$21.2 million. Other principal exports included copper and alloys, unshaped synthetic rubber and plastic materials, and wood pulp and similar pulp. Several items advanced and several others lost ground but the gains were larger than the losses.

Exports of inedible end products increased 39.3 per cent from \$82.9 million in 1960 to \$115.4 million in 1963, the substantial increase of \$23.3 million occurring in 1963. The chief export under this section was passenger automobiles and chassis, rising slightly from \$18.7 million to \$18.9 million. Another important export was road motor vehicle parts except engines, which declined from \$20.1 million to \$12.7 million. Exports of general purpose industrial machinery, however, tripled from \$3.0 million to \$9.9 million. Increases also occurred in electric lighting and distribution equipment from \$1.9 million to \$7.9 million, aircraft (complete with engines) from \$0.7 million to \$5.8 million, communication and related equipment

from \$0.6 million to \$2.5 million, and pulp and paper industries machinery and parts from \$0.7 million to \$1.9 million.

Imports

Imports from the Commonwealth and Preferential countries other than the United Kingdom registered varying degrees of advance in all major commodity sections. Imports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased 86.1 per cent from \$115.2 million in 1960 to \$214.3 million in 1963, with the major advance in 1963. Imports of raw sugar, which was Canada's chief import, rose from \$46.5 million to \$113.4 million, an increase of 143.9 per cent. There was little change in tea imports which were \$19.2 million in 1960 and \$19.4 million in 1963. Purchases of fresh, chilled or frozen meat, canned fruits and products, of refined sugar, molasses, syrup, and fish and marine animals made significant advances. Distilled alcoholic beverages and spices registered a decline.

Imports of inedible crude materials increased 0.5 per cent from \$111.6 million in 1960 to \$112.1 million in 1963. Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap advanced from \$36.6 million to \$47.3 million. Purchases of natural rubber and allied gums declined by \$4 million to \$19.4 million. Crude petroleum declined by \$16 million to \$21 million, and oil seeds, nuts and kernels declined slightly from \$2.8 million to \$2.1 million.

There was a sizeable increase in imports of inedible fabricated materials from \$33.5 million in 1960 to \$56.4 million in 1963. Purchases of cotton and other broad woven fabrics increased from \$13.8 million to \$24.4 million. There were also significant advances in imports of iron and steel and alloys, tin and alloys, wood pulp and similar pulp, steel bars and rods, and miscellaneous textile fabricated materials.

Arrivals of inedible end products increased 15.5 per cent from \$18.8 million in 1960 to \$21.7 million in 1963. A shift in the commodity composition of imports from the Commonwealth and Preferential countries as against the overall pattern of Canadian imports is evident from these figures. While the largest component of Canada's total imports consists of inedible end products, these products constitute the smallest percentage (0.7 per cent) of imports under all major commodity sections from Commonwealth and Preferential countries. This is because most of these countries are predominantly exporters of primary commodities and simple manufactures.

Trade with Latin America

Trade with Latin America rose consistently during the period, as shown in Table 9. Domestic exports to the region rose from \$184.9 million in 1960 to \$268.5 million in 1963 and imports from \$302.3 million to

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Latin America

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Change from		
					1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	184.9	229.6	222.1	268.5	+ 24.2	- 3.3	+ 20.9
Re-exports	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.0	-	-	-
Imports	302.3	326.0	347.9	383.6	+ 7.8	+ 6.7	+ 10.3
Total trade	490.1	559.6	573.5	655.1	+ 14.2	+ 2.5	+ 14.2
Trade balance	- 114.5	- 92.4	- 122.3	- 112.1	-	-	-

\$383.6 million. The balance of trade, unfavourable to Canada throughout, was \$114.5 million in 1960 and \$112.1 million in 1963, touching the low point of \$92.4 million in 1961 and the high point of \$122.3 million in 1962.

Domestic Exports

Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased 27 per cent from \$43.7 million in 1960 to \$55.5 million in 1963. Wheat, Canada's second largest export to Latin America, registered the highest percentage increase under this commodity section, from \$10.8 million in 1960 to \$27.3 million in 1963. Wheat flour shipments were also higher in value. Exports of whole milk powder, preserved fish (except canned), and malt declined. Deliveries of inedible crude materials at \$13.3 million in 1963 were higher by over a third, the principal item being unmanufactured asbestos valued at \$10.9 million in 1963 as against \$7.9 million in 1960.

There was an increase of 23.4 per cent in exports of inedible fabricated materials, from \$98.6 million in 1960 to \$121.6 million in 1963. Sales of newsprint, the largest Canadian export to the region, advanced 10.8 per cent from \$25.8 million to \$28.6 million. Sales of aluminum including alloys also rose from \$14.6 million to \$19.9 million. Other prominent exports included steel plate, sheet and strip; synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped; rails and railway track material of steel; and wood pulp and similar pulp.

Exports of inedible end products increased 144 per cent from \$31.3 million in 1960 to \$76.3 million in 1963, this being the largest sectional increase in percentage terms. There were increases in railway and street railway rolling stock (to \$24.6 million in 1963), general purpose industrial machinery (\$6.1 million), and pulp and paper industries machinery (\$5.6 million). Other important items included office machines and equipment (\$4.2 million in 1963), passenger automobiles and chassis (\$3.6 million), and drilling, excavating and mining machinery (\$3 million).

The chief Latin American customer of Canada during 1963 was Mexico, which was also our top-ranking customer every year except in 1962 when it was temporarily replaced by Venezuela. Exports to Mexico increased steadily from \$38.0 million in 1960 to \$38.5 million in 1961, \$41.3 million in 1962 and \$55.6 million in 1963. Newsprint paper was the principal export to Mexico in 1963 valued at \$9.1 million against \$8.7 million in 1960. Other important exports included railway rails and track material (\$8.6 million) and locomotives, engines and parts (\$7.6 million).

Venezuela was the second biggest Latin American customer of Canadian products except in 1962 when it ranked first. Exports to that country were valued at \$35.3 million in 1960, \$35.0 million in 1961, \$42.3 million in 1962, and \$46.3 million in 1963. Wheat was the largest export during 1962 and 1963, amounting to \$11.8 million and \$14.2 million, respectively. Other leading exports were milk powder, whole milk (\$8.7 million in 1962 and \$6.9 million in 1963), newsprint paper (\$2.7 million and \$2.4 million), and passenger automobiles and chassis (\$0.7 million and \$1.9 million).

Argentina, Brazil and Colombia were the other important customers in Latin America. Exports to Argentina rose from \$19.4 million in 1960 to \$37.0 million in 1963, those to Brazil from \$19.8 million to \$29.4 million, and to Colombia from \$16.6 million to \$23.3 million. The region's share in our domestic exports was 3.5 per cent in 1960, 4.0 per cent in 1961, 3.6 per cent in 1962, and 3.9 per cent in 1963.

Imports

There were varying degrees of increases in imports under all major commodity sections. Purchases of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased a fifth from \$86.4 million in 1960 to \$104.1 million in 1963. Those of green coffee, the second biggest import, rose from \$38.6 million to \$43.2 million; of fresh bananas and plantains, third in rank, from \$24.4 million to \$27.0 million; and of raw sugar from \$4.2 million to \$13.3 million.

Imports of inedible crude materials increased by over a fifth from \$190.5 million in 1960 to \$242.5 million in 1963. Crude petroleum was the largest import item, valued at \$175.0 million in 1960, rising consistently till it achieved the highest point of the period at \$220.2 million in 1963.

Imports of inedible fabricated materials increased by over two-fifths from \$24.2 million in 1960 to \$35.2 million in 1963. Purchases of fuel oils, which ranked fourth among Canadian imports from the region in 1963, increased from \$18.8 million to \$23.5 million. Other important items were vegetable oils, except essential oils (\$0.8 million in 1960 and \$1.4 million in 1963), and cordage, rope and twine (\$1.0 million and \$1.3 million). There was a 20 per cent increase in purchases of inedible end products but at \$0.9 million in 1963 they still remained a very small component of our imports from the region. The highest level they touched during the period was \$1.1 million in 1961. There was no significant change in Latin America's share of our market, which varied between 5.5 per cent (in 1960) and 5.8 per cent (in 1963).

Venezuela was our biggest Latin American supplier during each of the years. Imports from this country were valued at \$195.2 million in 1960, at \$216.6 million in 1961, \$224.3 million in 1962 and \$243.5 million in 1963. The second rank was retained by Brazil, imports therefrom rising from \$24.9 million in 1960 to \$36.4 million in 1963. A very substantial value of the imports from Venezuela consisted of crude petroleum, which rose from \$175.0 million in 1960 to \$220.2 million in 1963. The chief import from Brazil was green coffee valued at \$18.5 million in 1960, \$21.5 million in 1961 and 1962 and \$21.4 million in 1963.

Mexico was the third important supplier with goods valued at \$21.0 million in 1960, \$18.2 million in 1961, \$24.4 million in 1962 and \$23.7 million in 1963. The chief import from this source was fresh or chilled tomatoes valued at \$5.0 million in 1960, \$2.4 million in 1961, \$3.0 million in 1962 and \$3.7 million in 1963. Green coffee was another important purchase, whose value changed little from \$3.0 million in 1960 to \$2.9 million in 1963. Raw cotton, green peanuts and fluor-spar were the other prominent purchases.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

This chapter gives a brief review of Canada's trade with twelve leading partners, judged in terms of their importance in its total trade during 1963. The United States continued to be Canada's chief trading partner throughout the period under review. Each country was the other's best customer in keeping with long-standing trends. The United Kingdom, also in keeping with historical trends, remained in second place. The Federal Republic of Germany ranked third in Canada's total trade during 1960, but was replaced by Japan during the following years. Throughout the period, Canada's imports from Germany were higher than from Japan but total exports to Japan more than offset this differential, putting the latter ahead in total trade. Venezuela ranked fifth, mainly on account of our large imports of crude petroleum from that country. The sixth place went to Australia which thus achieved in 1963 the same rank it had in Canada's trade during 1960. Having dropped to tenth in 1961, its rank had improved to seventh in 1962.

The seventh rank during 1963 went to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a new-comer among Canada's top-ranking trading partners. This was accounted for by large purchases by that country of Canadian wheat and wheat flour, valued at \$147.6 million out of \$150.1 million worth of goods sold to that country. Italy's rank remained eighth in 1963 as it had been during 1960 and 1962 as against ninth in 1961. Belgium and Luxembourg ranked ninth in 1960, 1962 and 1963 compared with eighth in 1961. The Netherlands ranked tenth in 1960 and 1963, and eleventh in 1961 and 1962. France, which had ranked seventh in 1960 and 1961, dropped to the tenth place in 1962 and to the eleventh in 1963. The twelfth rank in 1963 went to the People's Republic of China. On account of reduced trade with some principal trading partners and, at least in 1962, higher wheat purchases by China, that country's rank in 1961 and 1962 was, in fact, as high as sixth.

Trade with the United States constituted 61.9 per cent of Canada's total trade in 1960 and 61.7 per cent in 1963. Trade with the United Kingdom was 13.9 per cent of total trade during 1960 but declined to 11.4 per cent by 1963. These two countries together accounted for 75.8 per cent of Canada's total trade in 1960, 73.9 per cent in 1961, 75.6 per cent in 1962 and 73.1 per cent in 1963. Both were the principal suppliers of our imports and the principal markets for our exports. The United States took 55.8 per cent of Canada's total domestic exports in 1960, 54.0 per cent in 1961, 58.4 per cent in 1962 and 55.4 per cent in 1963. It was also the source of 67.2 per cent of our total imports in 1960, of 67.0 per cent in 1961, 68.7 per cent in 1962 and 67.8 per

cent in 1963. The United Kingdom was the destination for 17.4 per cent of our domestic exports in 1960, for 15.8 per cent in 1961, 14.7 per cent in 1962, and 14.8 per cent in 1963. It was the source of 10.7 per cent of all our imports in 1960 and 1961, of 9.0 per cent in 1962 and 8.0 per cent in 1963.

Included in this chapter are two charts which illustrate the movements of Canada's trade over the decade to 1963 with the United States and the United Kingdom. Canada's rank in the trade of its two most important partners, the United States and the United Kingdom, is given in Table 10.

Trade with the United States of America

During the four years 1960 to 1963 inclusive, Canada's trade with the United States continued to expand at varying rates. Considering the period from 1950, trade between these two countries had been rising every year, except in 1954, 1957, 1958 and 1960. Total trade in 1960 was valued at \$6,723.0 million, with total exports at \$3,036.4 million and imports at \$3,686.6 million, resulting in a deficit for Canada of \$650.2 million. This was the largest deficit on record during the period 1960 to 1963. Total exports in 1961 were \$3,214.5 million and imports \$3,864.0 million, resulting in a deficit of \$649.5 million. Exports rose again in 1962 to \$3,744.7 million and imports to \$4,299.5 million. The deficit shrank to \$554.9 million in 1962, mainly on account of the greater buoyancy of exports following the devaluation of the Canadian dollar and the restrictions on imports which were levied as a temporary measure. There was a further improvement in exports in 1963 to \$3,913.4 million, which was partly offset by an increase in imports to \$4,444.6 million. The deficit was further reduced to \$531.2 million, the lowest figure on record during the four years. The pattern of Canada's trade with the United States of America during 1960 - 63 can be seen from Table 11.

The United States economic situation in 1960 was a mixed one. The end of the four-month long steel strike of 1959 did result in an upsurge in business activity and peak levels of industrial and real output in the early months of 1960, but the expansion of overall activity for the year as a whole was less than expected. At the end of 1961, industrial production was 13 per cent above the low level of February 1961. The economy continued to expand in 1962 although the 3 per cent increase in real output between the last quarter of 1961 and that of 1962 was considerably lower than in the earlier stages of the cyclical expansion. Total employment increased by about two per cent while the labour

TABLE 10. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

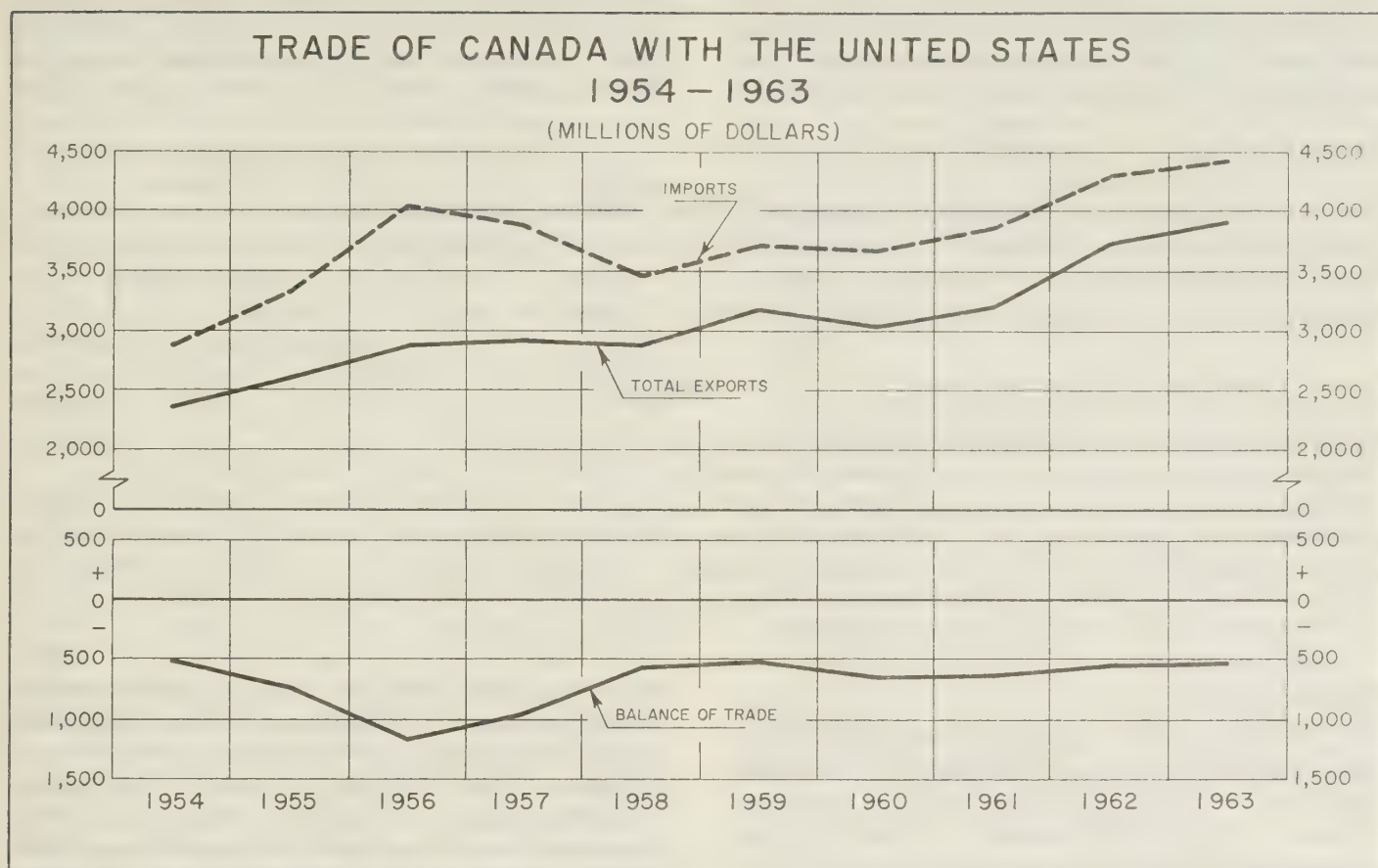
Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1963.

	United States trade (U.S. statistics, ¹ values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	Japan	United Kingdom	Germany, Federal Republic	Italy	Mexico
Exports (including re-exports):²							
1960	18,884.2	3,708.9	1,340.7	1,411.0	1,067.8	650.1	819.6
1961	19,143.4	3,643.0	1,739.3	1,130.1	1,073.4	794.1	813.0
1962	19,520.5	3,832.6	1,415.0	1,074.8	1,079.5	769.3	805.2
1963	21,155.0	4,119.8	1,714.2	1,162.4	1,120.3	884.5	861.0
	Total	Canada	Japan	United Kingdom	Germany, Federal Republic	Venezuela	Mexico
General imports:							
1960	14,653.9	2,900.8	1,148.7	992.7	897.2	947.7	443.3
1961	14,713.0	3,270.0	1,054.7	897.7	855.6	898.0	538.1
1962	16,379.4	3,660.0	1,357.8	1,005.0	961.5	975.8	578.2
1963	17,137.9	3,828.6	1,497.7	1,079.0	1,003.1	935.8	594.4
	United Kingdom trade (U.K. statistics, ³ values in U.K. £'000,000)						
	Total	United States	Germany, Federal Republic	Australia	Republic of South Africa	France	Canada
Exports (including re-exports):							
1960	3,695.9	342.0	184.1	262.2	155.9	97.6	220.6
1961	3,840.1	298.1	193.0	203.0	148.7	124.2	228.2
1962	3,948.7	347.5	224.9	230.7	148.4	152.4	194.4
1963	4,235.0	360.5	240.3	238.0	197.8	194.4	179.5
	Total	United States	Canada	Netherlands	Germany, Federal Republic	Australia	New Zealand
General imports:							
1960	4,540.7	565.7	374.9	180.3	181.5	197.2	183.0
1961	4,395.1	484.4	349.4	172.5	194.3	174.1	159.6
1962	4,487.2	476.4	348.9	197.1	193.6	185.2	169.4
1963	4,812.7	498.4	368.5	208.7	208.3	206.1	173.1

¹ U.S. Dept. of Commerce, *Statistical Abstracts of the United States*, 1963 and 1965.

² Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.

³ U.K. Board of Trade, *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1962, 1963 and 1964.



force increased by 1.5 per cent. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 5.3 per cent in July 1962 and fluctuated at a somewhat higher level during the following months, reaching 5.8 per cent in January 1963. Expansion during 1963 was more rapid than had been expected at the start of the year. Gross national product rose 5.4 per cent in value and 3.8 per cent in volume over 1962. Employment increased by 1.5 per cent and in December 1963 unemployment at 5.5 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis was unchanged from a year earlier.

The performance of the United States in international trade during the period was slightly poorer than during 1958 and 1959. Exports (including re-exports) from the United States increased only 1.4 per cent in 1961 over the year before, and 2.0 per cent in 1962. In 1963, however, they rose 8.4 per cent over the 1962 level. Imports, on the other hand, rose only fractionally (by 0.4 per cent) in 1961, but surged forward 11.3 per cent in 1962, followed by an increase of 4.6 per cent in 1963. The United States continued to enjoy a merchandise trade surplus throughout the four years.

As shown by the trade statistics of the United States, presented in Table 10, Canada remained its top customer, with shipments declining from U.S. \$3,708.9 million in 1960 to U.S. \$3,643.0 million in 1961, but rising to U.S. \$3,832.6 million and U.S. \$4,119.8 million

in the succeeding two years. Japan recovered its place as the United States' second best customer in 1961, after having lost to the United Kingdom during 1960 and 1961. Shipments to Japan rose from U.S. \$1,340.7 million in 1960 to U.S. \$1,714.2 million in 1963, the peak of U.S. \$1,739.3 million having been attained in 1961. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from U.S. \$1,411.0 million in 1960 to U.S. \$1,162.4 million in 1963. Exports to the Federal Republic of Germany rose steadily and in 1963 were valued at U.S. \$1,120.3 million against U.S. \$1,067.8 million in 1960. Exports to Italy and Mexico also rose; those to Italy went up from U.S. \$650.1 million in 1960 to U.S. \$861.0 million in 1963 and those to Mexico from U.S. \$819.6 million to U.S. \$858.0 million.

Canada was also the largest supplier of goods to the United States whose general imports from this country rose steadily from U.S. \$2,900.8 million in 1960 to U.S. \$3,270.0 million in 1961, U.S. \$3,660.0 million in 1962 and \$3,828.6 million in 1963. U.S. imports from Canada thus increased by 32.0 per cent between 1960 and 1963 while its exports to Canada increased only by 11.1 per cent. Japan, which overtook the United Kingdom as the second largest supplier to the U.S. in 1960, continued to hold its ground. U.S. imports from Japan rose from U.S. \$1,148.7 million in 1960 to U.S. \$1,497.7 million in 1963. By contrast, imports from the United Kingdom rose from U.S. \$992.7 million

in 1960 to U.S. \$1,079.0 million in 1963. Imports from the Federal Republic of Germany rose from U.S. \$897.2 million to U.S. \$1,003.1 million during the same period. Imports from Venezuela were erratic and at U.S. \$935.8

million in 1963 were some twelve million United States dollars lower than the level of U.S. \$947.7 million in 1960. Purchases from Mexico increased from U.S. \$443.3 million in 1960 to U.S. \$594.4 million in 1963.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with the United States

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Change from		
					1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	2,932.2	3,107.2	3,608.4	3,766.4	+ 6.0	+ 16.1	+ 4.4
Re-exports	104.2	107.3	136.2	147.0	—	—	—
Imports	3,686.6	3,864.0	4,299.5	4,444.6	+ 4.8	+ 11.3	+ 3.4
Total trade	6,723.0	7,078.5	8,044.2	8,357.9	+ 5.3	+ 13.6	+ 3.9
Trade balance	- 650.2	- 649.5	- 554.9	- 531.2	—	—	—

Domestic Exports

Overall domestic exports to the United States from Canada were 28.5 per cent higher in 1963 over their 1960 level. The big rise of 16.1 per cent came between 1961 and 1962 as against an increase of 6.0 per cent from 1960 to 1961 and 4.4 per cent from 1962 to 1963. In absolute terms, domestic exports to the United States rose from \$2,932.2 million in 1960 to \$3,766.4 million in 1963. If we ignore the minor commodity sections like live animals (where there was a decline of 2.1 per cent in sales between 1960 and 1963) and special trade transactions (where there was an increase of 106.4 per cent) we find that the largest increase was in inedible end products, exports of which increased 92.8 per cent from \$220.7 million in 1960 to \$425.4 million in 1963. Exports at \$283.7 million in 1961 were 28.5 per cent higher than in 1960 and the 1962 sales valued at \$375.9 million meant an increase of 32.5 per cent over 1961.

Sales of inedible crude materials rose 30.2 per cent from \$676.9 million in 1960 to \$881.4 million in 1963, registering an increase of 2.7 per cent in 1961 over the year before, and 27.2 per cent in 1962, with a fractional decline in 1963. Exports of inedible fabricated materials rose 21.8 per cent from \$1,698.2 million in 1960 to \$2,069.2 million in 1963, with the major increase being in 1962 when exports were valued at \$1,968.0 million, 11.8 per cent above the 1961 level of \$1,760.5 million. Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco at \$332.9 million in 1963 were 15.6 per cent higher than \$288.0 million in 1960. Following moderate increases of 3.5 per cent and 2.6 per cent, respectively, in 1961 and 1962, they rose 8.9 per cent in 1963.

An analysis of commodity exports to the United States reveals that newsprint paper was the top item during each of the years from 1960. Sales were more or less steady, rising less than one percentage point over the

entire period to 1963, from \$631.2 million in 1960 to \$636.1 million in 1963. Softwood lumber ranked second among our exports to the United States in 1963. Sales of this item rose 31.1 per cent from \$239.1 million in 1960 to \$313.6 million in 1963. Next came wood pulp and similar pulp which increased 21.0 per cent from \$256.2 million in 1960 to \$309.9 million in 1963. The fourth place in 1963 went to crude petroleum sales, which registered an impressive rise of 147.6 per cent from \$94.5 million in 1960 to \$233.9 million in 1963. Exports of iron ores, concentrates and scrap — the fifth largest export — also doubled from 107.6 million in 1960 to \$220.8 million in 1963. Nickel and alloys increased 86.5 per cent from \$80.7 million in 1960 to \$150.4 million in 1963. Aluminum including alloys more than doubled from \$52.5 million in 1960 to \$119.9 million in 1963. Against the 128.3 per cent increase over the entire period, sales of aluminum and alloys rose 63.8 per cent in 1962 alone.

Exports of radioactive ores and concentrates, valued at \$236.6 million in 1960, continued to decline in succeeding years and ended the period with \$97 million in 1963, a decline of 59.1 per cent. Whisky, which ranked ninth, showed yearly increases of 3 to 6 per cent with sales rising 15.5 per cent from \$73.9 million in 1960 to \$85.4 million in 1963. Sales of natural gas, ranking tenth, rose fourfold from \$18.1 million in 1960 to \$75.6 million in 1963. Another important export in the commodity section food, feed, beverages and tobacco was fresh or frozen fish in fillets and blocks, with sales rising 26.0 per cent from \$33.7 million in 1960 to \$42.5 million in 1963.

Important among inedible end products were communication and related equipment; combine reaper-threshers and parts; other haying and harvesting machinery; aircraft and parts; soil preparation, seeding and

fertilizing machinery; road motor vehicle parts, accessories and assemblies, except engines; and navigation equipment and parts. Sales of communication and related equipment doubled between 1960 and 1963, from \$19.4 million to \$39.0 million. Exports of combine reaper-threshers and parts declined in 1961 and 1962 but increased 39.6 per cent in 1963 to bring their 1960 level of \$36.1 million up 6.6 per cent to \$38.5 million in 1963. Other haying and harvesting machinery nearly doubled in one year alone, from \$9.2 million in 1960 to \$18.2 million in 1961, and continued to advance during the succeeding two years by 27.6 per cent and 28.5 per cent. Sales to the U.S.A. at \$29.8 million in 1963 were 224.6 per cent higher than in 1960.

Aircraft parts, except engines, rose from \$11.7 million in 1960 to \$27.5 million in 1963, a rise of 135.6 per cent over three years. Even stronger was the performance of aircraft, complete with engines, sales of which rose phenomenally during 1961 and 1962. From just \$2.5 million in 1960, they increased to \$40.8 million in 1961 and to \$63.0 million in 1962, before declining to \$25.9 million in 1963. Aircraft engines and parts rose modestly in comparison, from \$18.1 million in 1960 to \$23.3 million in 1963. Sales of soil preparation, seeding and fertilizing machinery doubled from \$11.1 million in 1960 to \$22.6 million in 1963. Exports of road motor vehicle parts, accessories and assemblies, except engines, at \$19.8 million in 1963 were almost three times the 1960 level of \$6.8 million. Navigation equipment and parts, which appeared as a separate group in 1962, increased 41.7 per cent from \$12.3 million in 1962 to \$17.4 million in 1963. Details of domestic exports to the United States by principal commodities and groups of commodities are given in Table IX, Part II.

The composition of Canada's trade with the United States is shown in Table 12. Exports of live animals varied between one and two per cent of total Canadian domestic exports to the United States. Similarly, special transactions (trade) constituted barely a

third, and in 1963 no more than a half of one per cent, of total domestic exports to that country. More or less stable is the pattern of domestic exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco as well as inedible crude materials. The former constituted 9.8 per cent of total domestic exports in 1960 and 8.9 per cent in 1963, and the latter 23.1 per cent and 23.4 per cent, respectively. The share of inedible fabricated materials declined three percentage points from 57.9 in 1960 to 54.9 in 1963. Inedible end products, on the other hand, increased their share by some four percentage points between 1960 and 1963.

It may be pertinent here to show the United States share of our principal export commodities and commodity sections. Some 91 per cent of our live animals exports went to the U.S. market in 1963 compared with 95.3 per cent in 1960. That country took 23.4 per cent of our shipments of food, feed, beverages and tobacco in 1963 compared with 30.4 per cent in 1960. A preponderantly large proportion of our exports of items mentioned in Table IX, Part II, under this commodity section was destined for the U.S. market. The United States share of our exports of inedible crude materials rose from 60.7 per cent in 1960 to 61.8 per cent in 1963. Under this section, all our crude petroleum and natural gas exports went to that country.

The U.S. share of our exports of inedible fabricated materials rose from 62.2 per cent in 1960 to 66.6 per cent in 1963. This section includes electricity, of which the U.S. was the sole buyer. The share of other items varied from moderate to preponderant. There was no noteworthy change in the U.S. share of our exports of inedible end products, being 53.9 per cent in 1960 and 54.6 per cent in 1963. Of all Canadian exports of special trade transactions, 77.4 per cent went to the U.S. market in 1963 compared with 66.4 per cent in 1960. As remarked earlier, 55.4 per cent of our total domestic exports in 1963 went to the United States compared with 55.8 per cent in 1960, 54.0 per cent in 1961 and 58.4 per cent in 1962.

TABLE 12. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Sections¹

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	%							
Live animals	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	9.8	9.6	8.5	8.9	7.8	8.3	7.9	8.1
Crude materials, inedible	23.1	22.3	24.5	23.4	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.6
Fabricated materials, inedible	57.9	56.7	54.5	54.9	25.0	24.4	22.8	23.3
End products, inedible	7.6	9.1	10.4	11.3	56.1	56.3	58.1	57.0
Special transactions—Trade	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.8

¹ For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, tables IX and X.

Imports

As Table 12 shows, there were no discernible changes in the composition of our imports from the United States by commodity sections. Live animals maintained their share at 0.2 per cent in each of the four years to 1963. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco varied slightly from 7.8 per cent of our total imports in 1960 to 8.1 per cent in 1963. Inedible crude materials were also stable, being 8.8 per cent in 1960 and 8.6 per cent in 1963. There was a small decline in the share of inedible fabricated materials, from 25 per cent in 1960 to 23.3 per cent in 1963. There was a marginal increase of less than one percentage point in the share of inedible end products, from 56.1 per cent in 1960 to 57 per cent in 1963. Special transactions (trade) constituted 2.1 per cent in 1960 and 2.8 per cent in 1963.

Over two thirds of Canada's total imports were obtained from the United States in each of the years 1960 to 1963. The U.S. share of our total imports was 67.2 per cent in 1960, 67.0 per cent in 1961, 68.7 per cent in 1962 and 67.5 per cent in 1963. Total imports from the United States rose 20.6 per cent between 1960 and 1963. There were varying increases in imports under all commodity sections. Imports of live animals increased 30.0 per cent between 1960 and 1963; those of food, feed, beverages and tobacco, 23.7 per cent; inedible crude materials, 17.8 per cent; inedible fabricated materials, 12.4 per cent, inedible end products, 22.6 per cent; and special transactions (trade), 63.2 per cent. The values of 20 items or groups of items imported from the United States exceeded \$50 million each in 1963.

There are some distinct variations between the pattern of our imports from the United States and the pattern of our exports to that country. Although exports of end products to all destinations have been rising in recent years in absolute terms and also as a proportion of total exports, Canada traditionally has been an importer of end products and an exporter of fabricated and crude materials. Consequently, over half of our imports from the United States consisted of inedible end products in each of the years to 1963. Imports of inedible fabricated materials and end products together constituted more than 80 per cent of our total imports from the U.S.A. in each of the years under review.

In absolute terms, imports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased from \$289.5 million in 1960 to \$358.0 million in 1963. Inedible crude materials advanced from \$325.8 million to \$383.9 million. Inedible fabricated materials advanced from \$922.3 million to \$1,037 million and inedible end products from \$2,066.5 million to \$2,533.1 million. Against an overall increase of 23.7 per cent over the three-year period in imports under the food and beverages section, the year-to-year rises were 10.6 per cent in 1961, 6.5 per cent in 1962 and 5.0 per cent in 1963. Inedible crude materials

advanced 3.1 per cent, 7.2 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively, compared with 17.8 per cent over the three-year period. While inedible fabricated materials rose 12.4 per cent over the entire period, year-to-year increases were 2.3 per cent, 4.0 per cent and 5.7 per cent, respectively. The major annual increase in inedible end products was 14.7 per cent in 1962.

The major import items under the food and beverages section were fresh or chilled fruits and berries with purchases valued at \$61.3 million in 1960 and \$65.7 million in 1963; fresh or chilled vegetables, \$43.7 million in 1960 and \$49.6 million in 1963; and fresh, chilled or frozen meat, \$15.0 million in 1960 and \$28.0 million in 1963. Among inedible crude materials, important purchases consisted of iron ores, concentrates and scrap, valued at \$65.2 million in 1960 and \$81.8 million in 1963; bituminous coal, \$63.2 million in 1960 and \$68.3 million in 1963; raw cotton, \$41.0 million in 1960 and \$47.9 million in 1963; and soya beans, \$32.2 million in 1960 and \$41.1 million in 1963.

Important in the inedible fabricated materials section were organic chemicals; steel plates, sheet and strips; plastics materials (not shaped); paper and paper-board; broad woven cotton fabrics; other textiles fabricated materials; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel valves and pipe fittings; lumber including flooring; and aluminum including alloys. Organic chemicals imports rose 21.9 per cent between 1960 and 1963, from \$58.6 million in 1960 to \$71.4 million in 1963, 11.7 per cent over the 1962 level of \$63.9 million. Purchases of steel plates, sheet and strips rose from \$49.0 million in 1960 to \$61.2 million in 1963. Following a decline in 1961, they rose 32.2 per cent between 1962 and 1963. Imports of plastics materials (not shaped) increased 201.1 per cent between 1960 and 1963, from \$16.3 million to \$49.1 million, the largest annual increase of 180.2 per cent being in 1962. Purchases of aluminum including alloys rose 185.2 per cent over the three-year period, from \$8.7 million in 1960 to \$24.9 million in 1963, the largest annual increase of 72 per cent being in 1963. Inorganic chemicals rose 25.6 per cent over the period, from \$29.3 million in 1960 to \$36.8 million in 1963. Of the items shown under the fabricated materials section in Table X, Part II, broad woven cotton fabrics alone declined consistently, from \$51.9 million in 1960 to \$39.5 million in 1963.

Imports of inedible end products increased 22.6 per cent over the three-year period. Motor vehicle parts (except engines) were the major import in this section. Purchases rose 64.9 per cent from \$278.8 million in 1960 to \$459.9 million in 1963. Purchases of general purpose industrial machinery declined from \$134.5 million in 1960 to \$124.3 million in 1961, but increased during the succeeding two years to \$153.3 million and \$161.2 million. Imports of tractors increased 37.8 per cent, from \$108.5 million in 1960 to \$149.6 million in 1963. Purchases of agricultural machinery and imple-

ments in 1963 were 42.7 per cent higher than in 1960, after declining from \$87.1 million to \$83.9 million in 1961 but more than recovering the ground in 1962 and 1963, with the 1963 value at \$124.4 million. There was an increase of 36.3 per cent over the three years in purchases of the omnibus group called measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment from \$83.4 million in 1960 to \$113.7 million in 1963.

Imports of aircraft and parts increased substantially from \$102.8 million in 1960 to \$173.5 million in 1961 and \$195.8 million in 1962, but declined in 1963 almost to their original level. Purchases of books and printed matter increased 17.1 per cent from \$87.8 million in 1960 to \$102.9 million in 1963. Imports of communication and related equipment rose from \$81.4 million in 1960 to \$87.6 million in 1961 and \$110.0 million in 1962 but fell to \$101.1 million in 1963. Purchases of electric lighting, distribution and control equipment, after rising in 1961 and 1962, fell in 1963, though at \$95.9 million they were still above the 1960 level of \$72.3 million. Purchases of miscellaneous equipment and tools declined continuously and were valued at \$94.0 million in 1963 compared with \$103.8 million in 1960. Those of office machines and equipment rose 37.6 per cent from \$42.3 million in 1960 to \$58.2 million in 1963, attaining the peak level of \$64.5 million in 1962. There was a 44.6 per cent increase over the three-year period in imports of drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery, from \$36.1 million in 1960 to \$52.2 million in 1963. There was a decline of 48.9 per cent in purchases of passenger automobiles and trucks over the period, from \$80.9 million in 1960 to \$41.3 million in 1963.

Some 90 per cent of total Canadian imports of live animals came from the United States during the years to 1963. Canadian imports from that country under the food and beverages section exceeded 50 per cent of the total imports until 1962, but the U.S. share in 1963 was down to 46.5 per cent. That country supplied about 43 to 44 per cent of our purchases of inedible crude materials during the period under review. The U.S. share of our market for inedible fabricated materials ranged between 66.0 per cent (in 1963 and 1962) and 68.6 per cent (1960). Its share of our inedible end products market was over three-fourths in each of the years, being 76.0 per cent in 1960 and 79.8 per cent in 1963. Some 80 to 90 per cent of our special trade transactions were with the United States.

Trade with the United Kingdom

Canada's trade with the United Kingdom during the decade to 1963 had a generally rising trend which was interrupted only twice, in 1957 and 1962. The balance of merchandise trade was always in Canada's favour. During the period under review, total trade between the two countries increased from \$1,513.9 million (in 1960) to \$1,541.7 million (in 1963). Total

exports to the U.K. increased from \$924.9 million in 1960 to \$1,014.9 million in 1963, which was the first year since 1944 when Canada's total exports to the U.K. were valued at over one billion dollars. Imports from the U.K., however, declined from \$588.9 million in 1960 to \$526.8 million in 1963. The peak during the period was attained in 1963 in exports and in 1961 with respect to imports which were valued at \$618.2 million. Canada's trade surplus with the U.K. rose from \$336.0 million in 1960 to \$488.1 million in 1963, the highest since 1947. Canada's share in the U.K. market declined, however, as domestic exports to that country constituted 14.8 per cent of domestic exports to all destinations in 1963 compared with 17.4 per cent in 1960 and 15.8 per cent in 1961. Imports from the U.K. during 1960 were 10.7 per cent of our total imports but by 1963 they were down to 8.0 per cent. Canada's trade with the U.K. during 1960 - 63 is shown in Table 13.

Economic activity in the United Kingdom during the years 1960 to 1963 was characterized by mixed trends with expansion up to the early months of 1960 when the first signs of a levelling off became apparent. Industrial production ceased its upward movement in April, when consistent with an evolving policy of economic restraint and tight financial conditions, the U.K. government reimposed hire-purchase controls which had been lifted in 1958. An attempt was made to reduce bank liquidity through the Bank of England's call for special deposits from the banks. After April, production was generally steady until late in the year.

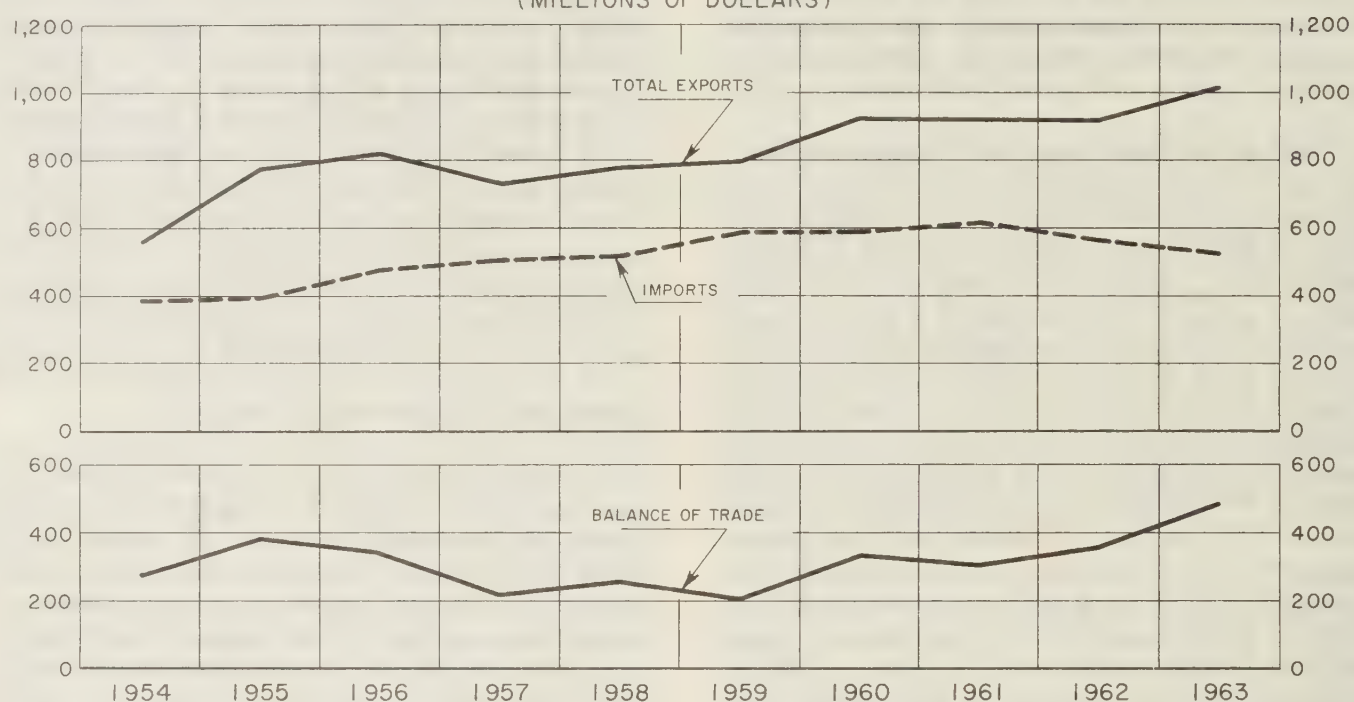
In the first half of 1961, there was a new surge of spending, and consumer expenditure rose strongly, thanks to the stimulus provided by rising employment and wage rates and an easing of credit conditions. The level of activity took a downturn about the middle of the year and declined thereafter. Prices began to rise and the investment boom levelled off. Foreign exchange difficulties developed, necessitating the introduction of a number of measures of restraint.

The ground lost in the second half of 1961 was, however, recovered in the first half of 1962 but the uptrend was not sustained. Increased consumer spending in 1962 resulted from the relaxation of credit restraints imposed in 1961. Public investment rose but private business investment continued to fall from the high levels of mid-1961. Unemployment was high, particularly on account of a severe winter. Demand rose strongly again in 1963 and there was an air of expansion, to which the main contributory factors were consumer and government expenditures and exports initially but towards the end of the year there was also evidence of increased private fixed investment. Unemployment fell to a more modest level.

These factors partly explain the movements in trade between Canada and the United Kingdom during the period. During 1960, the U.K. suffered a deterio-

TRADE OF CANADA WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM 1954-1963

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



ration in its trade balance resulting from increased imports and lower exports. However, the position improved substantially thereafter and there was a surplus in current account in the first half of 1962. While the overall external balance in 1962 was generally favourable, exports levelled off and imports rose again after mid-year. There was some deterioration in the U.K.'s overall trade balance in the latter part of 1963, although its exports to European countries rose appreciably. For the year as a whole, exports rose 8 per cent in value over the 1962 level.

Table 10 shows Canada's rank in the trade of the United Kingdom during the years 1960 to 1963. According to the U.K.'s own trade statistics, its principal

customers in 1963 were the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, the Republic of South Africa, France, and Canada, in that order. Canada's position as a market for U.K. products declined to sixth in 1963 from third in 1960, second in 1961 and fourth in 1962.

Throughout the period under review, Canada maintained its second position as a supplier of goods to the United Kingdom. The United States remained the principal supplier. The other major suppliers to the U.K. were the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia and New Zealand. There were changes in the ranks of these other countries from year to year, but the order indicated above holds for 1963.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Change from		
					1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	915.3	909.3	909.0	1,006.8	- 0.7	0.0	+ 10.8
Re-exports	9.7	11.9	10.9	8.1	—	—	—
Imports	588.9	618.2	563.1	526.8	+ 5.0	- 8.9	- 6.4
Total trade	1,513.9	1,539.4	1,483.0	1,541.7	+ 1.7	- 3.7	+ 4.0
Trade balance	+ 336.0	+ 303.0	+ 356.9	+ 488.1	—	—	—

Domestic Exports

Canadian domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1960 were valued at \$915.3 million. They declined fractionally to \$909.3 million in 1961 and \$909.0 million in 1962 but rose strongly to \$1,006.8 million in 1963, an increase of 10.8 per cent over the preceding year. The composition of Canada's trade with the United Kingdom by sections is shown in Table 14. Over half (50.3 per cent) of our domestic exports to that country in 1960 consisted of inedible fabricated materials. The proportion of these materials fell consistently to 48.4 per cent, 47.9 per cent and 45.4 per cent in the three following years. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco contributed 28.2 per cent in 1960 and 26.2 per cent in 1961; the proportion rose to 29.8 per cent in 1962 and was 29.6 per cent in 1963. Inedible crude materials contributed 19.5 per cent in 1960, 22.5 per cent in 1961, 18.9 per cent in 1962 and 21.5 per cent in 1963. Although a very small proportion of our domestic exports to the U.K., inedible end products improved their share from 2.0 per cent in 1960 to 2.9 per cent in 1961 and 3.4 per cent in 1962 and 1963.

Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco rose 15.3 per cent between 1960 and 1963, from \$258.2 million to \$297.8 million. Wheat was by far the largest item, not merely in this section but of all our exports to the U.K. Sales of wheat rose 18.7 per cent from \$135.4 million in 1960 to \$160.8 million in 1963. Sales of flue-cured bright Virginia tobacco rose strongly in 1961 by 19.7 per cent and moderately by 4.8 per cent in 1962 but declined 10.6 per cent in 1963, finally being 12.2 per cent higher than in 1960. Oilseed cake and meal exports rose 58.9 per cent over the period, canned fish exports by 59 per cent and sales of frozen, fresh or chilled vegetables by as much as 946.3 per cent. Sales of fresh or frozen, whole or dressed fish also rose strongly, by 66.5 per cent between 1960 and 1963. A phenomenal increase occurred in canned fruit and fruit products (except infant foods), which rose from \$216 thousand in 1960 to \$2.9 million in 1963. Items that registered

declines were barley and wheat flour. Barley was down 64.1 per cent from \$28.9 million in 1960 to \$10.4 million in 1963, and wheat flour declined marginally from \$22.7 million to \$22.3 million.

Exports of inedible crude materials increased 20.9 per cent from \$178.9 million in 1960 to \$216.3 million in 1963. The top item in this section was nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap, its rank in overall exports to the U.K. being third in 1963. Sales rose 42.5 per cent from \$55.5 million in 1960 to \$79.1 million in 1963. Sales of radioactive ores and concentrates rose 56.4 per cent from \$25.9 million in 1960 to \$40.5 million in 1963. Precious metals in ores, concentrates and scrap advanced 43.8 per cent from \$15.1 million in 1960 to \$21.7 million in 1963. Sales of undressed fur skins also rose from \$5.0 million to \$6.8 million, and unmanufactured asbestos from \$9.4 million to \$9.9 million. Flaxseed shipments fell 32.6 per cent from \$20.7 million in 1960 to \$14.0 million in 1963, while those of iron ores, concentrates and scrap, and soya beans declined modestly.

There was a fractional decline in the exports of inedible fabricated materials from \$460.4 million in 1960 to \$457.5 million in 1963. Prominent among the items registering declines were copper and alloys, wood pulp and similar pulp, zinc including alloys, synthetic rubber and plastics materials (not shaped), nickel and alloys, primary iron and steel, organic chemicals, lead including alloys, steel plates, sheet and strips, and wrapping paper. Those showing increases included aluminum and alloys, newsprint paper, softwood lumber, plywood and veneers, paperboard, inorganic chemicals, vegetable oils and fats except essential oils, cotton broad woven fabrics, fine paper, and leather and leather fabricated materials. Sales of aluminum including alloys increased from \$79.1 million in 1960 to \$82.7 million in 1963. Newsprint paper was only fractionally higher at \$60.2 million in 1963. Softwood lumber rose from \$50.7 million to \$52.2 million. There was a substantial

TABLE 14. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Sections¹

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	%							
Live animals	²	²	²	²	²	²	0.1	0.1
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	28.2	26.2	29.8	29.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.0
Crude materials, inedible	19.5	22.5	18.9	21.5	4.3	4.5	5.6	6.9
Fabricated materials, inedible	50.3	48.4	47.9	45.4	28.5	26.0	31.4	32.0
End products, inedible	2.0	2.9	3.4	3.4	60.6	62.8	56.3	54.1
Special transactions - Trade	²	²	²	0.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9

¹ For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XI and XII.

² Less than 0.1 per cent.

increase in sales of plywood and veneers from \$10.5 million to \$18.9 million. Paperboard rose from \$10.9 million to \$16.8 million. Inorganic chemicals doubled from \$3.3 million to \$6.6 million. Vegetable oils and fats except essential oils also doubled from \$2.8 million to \$5.9 million. Cotton broadwoven fabrics rose from \$2.8 million to \$4.3 million. Fine paper increased from less than one million dollars in 1960 to \$3.2 million in 1963, and leather and leather fabricated materials from \$1.9 million to \$2.8 million.

Although still a very small proportion (3.4 per cent) of our domestic exports to the U.K. in 1963, inedible end products almost doubled between 1960 and 1963. Sales of these products rose steadily, being valued at \$34.6 million in 1963 compared with \$17.3 million in 1960. Apparel and accessories rose from \$1.5 million in 1960 to \$3.0 million in 1963, more than doubling over the period.

As for the U.K.'s share of our exports, 27.3 per cent of our exports in 1960 of food, feed, beverages and tobacco were destined to that country. This proportion had declined to 21.0 per cent by 1963. The proportion of inedible crude materials going to the U.K. declined from 16.1 per cent in 1960 to 15.2 per cent in 1963 and of inedible fabricated materials from 16.9 per cent to 14.7 per cent. Inedible end products alone, of the major commodity sections, increased fractionally from 4.2 per cent in 1960 to 4.4 per cent in 1963. This suggests that there is evidence of decreasing dependence on the U.K. market for our sales.

Imports

A predominantly large proportion of our imports from the United Kingdom, as from the world as a whole, consists of inedible end products and also a significant proportion of inedible fabricated materials, the rest being divided among other commodity sections. Thus, for example, 60.6 per cent of our imports from the U.K. consisted of inedible end products in 1960. This proportion rose to 62.8 per cent in 1961 but declined to 56.3 per cent in 1962 and 54.1 per cent in 1963. Inedible fabricated materials constituted 28.5 per cent of our imports from the U.K. in 1960 and 26.0 per cent in 1961; their proportion went up to 31.4 per cent in 1962 and 32.0 per cent in 1963.

Of the four major commodity sections, there was a reduction of imports under two and an increase under the remaining two. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco imports declined from \$32.8 million in 1960 to \$31.6 million in 1963. The principal imports under this section were distilled alcoholic beverages, sugar preparations and confectionery, and tea. Purchases of distilled alcoholic beverages rose from \$8.7 million in 1960 to \$9.7 million in 1963. Purchases of sugar preparations and confectionery were 15.6 per cent lower at \$5.6 million. Tea purchases, however, rose by over one-fifth from \$3.6 million in 1960 to \$4.4 million in 1963. Inedible crude

materials increased 44 per cent from \$25.2 million in 1960 to \$36.4 million in 1963. Important among the purchases were wool and fine animal hair and undressed fur skins. Wool and fine animal hair — our largest import from the U.K. in 1963 — increased 62.4 per cent from \$15.0 million in 1960 to \$24.4 million in 1963. Undressed fur skins, on the other hand, declined marginally from \$4.6 million to \$4.3 million.

There was a small increase of less than one per cent in our imports of inedible fabricated materials from the United Kingdom from \$167.5 million in 1960 to \$168.9 million in 1963. Precious metals including alloys rose from \$12.7 million to \$13.2 million and steel plates, sheet and strips from \$6.3 million to \$8.1 million. Organic chemicals more than doubled from \$3.6 million to \$7.4 million whereas inorganic chemicals declined 25.1 per cent from \$8.5 million to \$6.4 million. There was a reduction of imports of iron and steel pipes and tubes from \$10.1 million in 1960 to \$6.2 million in 1963. Steel wire and wire rope purchases were also slightly lower. Leather and leather fabricated materials declined fractionally. Imports of aluminum including alloys more than doubled to \$5.5 million in 1963 from \$2.7 million in 1960. Copper and alloys rose from \$2.7 million in 1960 to \$4.3 million in 1963. Purchases of structural shapes and sheet piling fell from \$11.3 million in 1960 to \$3.8 million in 1963. Sheet and plate glass imports rose from \$3.3 million to \$4.1 million.

Our purchases of inedible end products from the U.K. were lower by one-fifth over the period. Valued at \$357.0 million in 1960, they rose to \$388.2 million in 1961 but declined by 18.4 per cent to \$316.9 million in 1962 and another 10.1 per cent to \$284.8 million in 1963. A major decrease of 79 per cent was recorded in imports of passenger automobiles and chassis — ranking third among our imports from the U.K. in 1963 — from \$104.7 million in 1960 to a mere \$22.0 million in 1963. This decrease was associated with the introduction of the North American compact car. Aircraft and parts — ranking second in 1963 — were down 37.5 per cent from \$36.2 million in 1960 to \$22.6 million in 1963. Imports of aircraft and parts rose 165.4 per cent in 1961 to \$96.0 million but declined during the next two years. Apparel and apparel accessories declined from \$14.1 million in 1960 to \$10.2 million in 1963. House furnishings were down from \$6.3 million to \$4.7 million.

Major increases in our purchases under this section were recorded by printing and bookbinding machinery, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, metalworking machinery, telephone and telegraphic equipment, photographic goods, general purpose industrial machinery (n.e.s.), and tractors. Tractors rose from \$12.1 million in 1960 to \$15.3 million in 1963, metalworking machinery from \$4.6 million to \$8.4 million, and kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware from \$12.2 million to \$13.2 million. Electric generators and motors declined from

\$17.5 million to \$12.5 million. Telephone and telegraph equipment rose from \$3.9 million to \$5.8 million.

Medicinal and pharmaceutical products rose from \$2.9 million to \$5.3 million and photographic goods from \$3.4 million to \$4.5 million. Miscellaneous equipment and tools declined from \$5.6 million to \$4.4 million. Printing and bookbinding machinery increased from less than \$1 million in 1960 to \$4.2 million in 1963.

The overall declining relative importance of the U.K. as a source of supplies for Canada can be seen from the fact that against 10.7 per cent of our imports in 1960 and 1961 it supplied only 9.0 per cent in 1962 and 8.0 per cent in 1963. It supplied 4.1 per cent of our food, feed, beverages and tobacco requirements in 1963 compared with 5.7 per cent in 1960. Its share of our market for inedible fabricated materials decreased from 12.5 per cent in 1960 to 10.7 per cent in 1963, and for inedible end products from 13.1 per cent to 9.0 per cent. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom still remained Canada's second largest trading partner.

Trade with Other Principal Countries¹

Japan

Japan experienced extremely high rates of economic growth from the latter part of 1958, continuing into 1961 when there was evidence of overexpansion of the economy. Rapid growth led to increased imports exerting serious pressures on the balance of payments. In 1961, imports rose 31 per cent compared with an increase of 21 per cent in industrial production. Exports slowed down and were only 7 per cent higher in 1961, partly owing to the recession in the United States at the beginning of the year and partly due to sluggish demand in the primary producing countries. In order to restore equilibrium in the balance of payments, the government tightened monetary controls in the second half of 1961. Although there was no visible effect on the expansion of production and imports during the last months of the year, exports did resume a vigorous expansion in 1962 when they increased by 16 per cent, thanks to favourable conditions in other industrial countries. Imports declined 3 per cent. By July 1962, Japan's payments situation showed a positive balance and by November the restrictions imposed earlier were removed. The Japanese economy resumed its advance in 1963 when industrial output rose 10 per cent. Imports expanded so rapidly, however, that there was a deterioration in the trade balance despite the strong behaviour of exports. This obliged the government to re-impose controls to limit consumption and hence imports, without adversely affecting the trade liberalization measures accepted by Japan on the eve of joining the OECD.

¹ For Canada's trade with ten other principal countries, see Table 15.

Throughout the period under review, Canada had a trade surplus with Japan, which was our third largest customer in each of the years 1960 to 1963. Total exports to Japan rose 66 per cent from \$179.5 million in 1960 to \$297.9 million in 1963. Barring 1962 when there was some decline, exports to Japan increased every year. By contrast, imports from Japan rose only 18.2 per cent over the same period. Consequently, our trade surplus with that country widened by nearly \$100 million to \$167.4 million in 1963. The importance of Japan as a market for Canadian goods increased from 3.3 per cent of our total exports in 1960 to 4.3 per cent in 1963.

Among the domestic exports to Japan, wheat was by far the biggest item, at \$95.6 million in 1963 compared with \$83.0 million in 1960. Sales of copper ores, concentrates and scrap rose from \$8.9 million in 1960 to \$34.4 million in 1963, making this material the second largest export to Japan during the last year under review. Iron ores, concentrates and scrap ranked third in 1963. Softwood lumber exports had a tremendous boost from under \$200,000 in 1960 to \$21.5 million in 1963. There were increases in practically all commodities shown in Table XIX, Part II. The only instances of decline were unmanufactured asbestos, where the decline was marginal, and synthetic rubber and plastics materials (not shaped) where the decline was a little less than \$2 million.

The largest purchase from Japan was apparel and apparel accessories, but imports of these declined from \$20.3 million in 1960 to \$12.7 million in 1963. There were also declines in footwear; games, toys and children's vehicles; photographic equipment and supplies; and oranges, mandarines and tangerines. Increases were shown by communication and related equipment; iron and steel pipes and tubes; steel plate, sheet and strip; kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware; sporting and recreation equipment; and iron and steel wire and wire rope, and a few other items. Imports of principal commodities are given in Table XIX, Part II.

Federal Republic of Germany

For the Federal Republic of Germany, the period was generally one of strong and steady growth, particularly in exports despite the 5 per cent upward revaluation of the German mark in March 1961. Currency revaluation cut back by over two-fifths in 1962 the trade surplus which had attained a peak in 1961, but the surplus rose again in 1963, though entirely through increased intra-EEC trade.

Throughout the period, Canada had a trade surplus with the Federal Republic, but it was reduced from \$40.6 million in 1960 to \$31.9 million in 1963. There was a 5 per cent increase in exports from \$167.6 million to \$175.9 million in 1963, which however was lower than the peak of \$191.5 million in 1961. As against this somewhat erratic behaviour of total exports, Canada's

TABLE 15. Trade of Canada with Ten Other Leading Countries, by Calendar Years

Note: For trade with United States and United Kingdom see Chap. III, Tables 11-14. Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1963.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Change from		
					1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000,000				%		
Japan:							
Total exports	179.5	232.4	215.6	297.9	+ 29.5	- 7.2	+ 38.2
Imports	110.4	116.6	125.4	130.5	+ 5.6	+ 7.5	+ 4.1
Trade balance	+ 69.2	+ 115.8	+ 90.2	+ 167.4	-	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic:							
Total exports	167.6	191.5	180.4	175.9	+ 14.3	- 5.8	- 2.5
Imports	127.0	136.5	141.2	144.0	+ 7.5	+ 3.4	+ 2.0
Trade balance	+ 40.6	+ 55.0	+ 39.2	+ 31.9	-	-	-
Venezuela:							
Total exports	35.5	35.1	42.5	46.7	- 1.1	+ 21.1	+ 9.9
Imports	195.2	216.6	224.3	243.5	+ 11.0	+ 3.6	+ 8.6
Trade balance	- 159.7	- 181.5	- 181.8	- 196.8	-	-	-
Australia:							
Total exports	99.8	79.4	106.5	101.7	- 20.4	+ 34.1	- 4.5
Imports	35.5	36.6	45.2	55.7	+ 3.1	+ 23.5	+ 23.2
Trade balance	+ 64.3	+ 42.7	+ 61.3	+ 46.0	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:							
Total exports	8.2	24.3	3.3	150.1	+ 196.3	- 86.4	¹
Imports	3.2	2.7	1.8	2.3	- 15.6	- 33.3	+ 27.8
Trade balance	+ 5.0	+ 21.6	+ 1.5	+ 147.8	-	-	-
Italy:							
Total exports	68.9	68.3	75.4	78.4	- 0.9	+ 10.4	+ 4.0
Imports	42.8	49.1	51.9	55.3	+ 14.7	+ 5.7	+ 6.6
Trade balance	+ 26.1	+ 19.2	+ 23.5	+ 23.1	-	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg:							
Total exports	69.5	76.8	69.0	78.3	+ 10.5	- 10.2	+ 13.5
Imports	41.4	44.8	48.7	47.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.7	- 2.9
Trade balance	+ 28.1	+ 32.0	+ 20.3	+ 31.0	-	-	-
Netherlands:							
Total exports	63.1	62.1	77.8	88.8	- 1.6	+ 25.3	+ 14.1
Imports	31.5	33.5	37.0	36.7	+ 6.3	+ 10.4	- 0.8
Trade balance	+ 31.6	+ 28.6	+ 40.7	+ 52.0	-	-	-
France:							
Total exports	73.6	73.2	59.2	65.6	- 0.5	- 19.1	+ 10.8
Imports	50.1	54.3	56.2	58.2	+ 8.4	+ 3.5	+ 3.6
Trade balance	+ 23.5	+ 18.9	+ 3.1	+ 7.5	-	-	-
Peoples Republic of China:							
Total exports	8.9	125.4	147.4	104.7	¹	+ 17.5	- 29.0
Imports	5.6	3.2	4.5	5.1	- 42.9	+ 40.6	+ 13.3
Trade balance	+ 3.3	+ 122.2	+ 142.9	+ 99.6	-	-	-

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

imports from the Federal Republic of Germany increased steadily from \$127.0 million in 1960 to \$144.0 million in 1963 or by 13.4 per cent, resulting in a narrowing of Canada's trade surplus.

Wheat was the outstanding Canadian export, amounting to \$39.7 million in 1960 and \$45.6 million in 1963. Record sales were made during 1961 and 1962 at \$78.2 million and \$68.8 million, respectively. Exports of measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment rose phenomenally from a mere \$66,000 in 1960 to \$25.3 million in 1963. Exports of aluminum and alloys were down to \$14.2 million in 1963 from \$32.9 million in 1960. Unmanufactured asbestos rose from \$9.6 million in 1960 to \$11.4 million in 1963. Aircraft assemblies and parts except engines rose from \$1 million to \$7.6 million. Other prominent sales included wood pulp and similar pulp; iron ore, concentrates and scrap; copper and alloys; office machines and equipment; nickel and alloys; aircraft engines and parts; unmanufactured tobacco; and primary iron and steel. Details of Canada's trade with West Germany are given in Table XIX, Part II.

Around a quarter of our imports from the Federal Republic consisted of passenger automobiles and chassis, which increased from \$32.7 million in 1960 to \$33.4 million in 1963. Other principal purchases were communication and related equipment; steel bars and rods; measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment; steel plate; sheet and strip; photographic equipment and supplies; and organic chemicals. Of our total imports, 2.2 per cent were derived from the Federal Republic of Germany in 1963 compared with 2.3 per cent in 1960. As against this, 2.5 per cent and 3.2 per cent, respectively, of our exports were destined to that market.

Venezuela

Canada has traditionally had an unfavourable balance of trade with Venezuela on account of large imports of crude petroleum and also of fuel oil, gasoline and green coffee. Although exports to Venezuela, at \$46.7 million in 1963, were higher by 31.5 per cent than the 1960 level of \$35.5 million, our trade deficit widened from \$159.7 million in 1960 to \$196.8 million in 1963, because of a substantial increase in imports from \$195.2 million to \$243.5 million. The bulk of the increase was contributed by crude petroleum, purchases of which rose from \$175.0 million in 1960 to \$220.2 million in 1963. Fuel oil imports rose from \$18.6 million to \$20.7 million and gasoline from \$768,000 to \$1.5 million. Green coffee imports were also slightly higher.

Our largest export to Venezuela in 1963 was wheat valued at \$14.2 million compared with \$5.0 million in 1960, replacing whole milk powder which declined from \$7.8 million to \$6.9 million. Newsprint

paper exports were marginally higher at \$2.4 million in 1963. Other sales, details of which together with imports from Venezuela are given in Table XIX of Part II, included synthetic rubber and plastics materials (not shaped), passenger automobiles and chassis, copper and alloys, and wood pulp and similar pulp, among others.

Australia

Exports to Australia, at \$101.7 million in 1963, were marginally higher than the 1960 level of \$99.8 million, with an unsteady performance from year to year. Imports, on the other hand, increased steadily every year, amounting to \$55.7 million in 1963 compared with \$35.5 million in 1960. Canada's trade surplus with Australia consequently fell from \$64.3 million in 1960 to \$46.0 million in 1963.

Newsprint paper and softwood lumber were the principal exports to Australia. Both, however, declined, the former by \$7 million to \$12.4 million, and the latter fractionally to \$10.1 million. There was also a sizeable decline in sales of road motor vehicle accessories and parts, from \$16.3 million in 1960 to \$8.8 million. The largest import from Australia was raw sugar, valued at \$12.7 million in 1960 and \$17.6 million in 1963. Other prominent purchases included dried or dehydrated fruits, fresh or frozen mutton and lamb, and wool and fine animal hair. Our exports to Australia constituted 1.5 per cent of our total exports to all destinations in 1963 compared with 1.9 per cent in 1960, and our imports from that country formed 0.8 per cent of our total imports compared with 0.6 per cent in 1960.

U.S.S.R.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics became a major importer of Canadian wheat in 1961 amounting to \$13.0 million against nothing before. Consequently, total exports to the Soviet Union rose from \$8.2 million in 1960 to \$24.3 million in 1961. Exports in 1962 were down to just \$3.3 million because there were no sales of wheat. The next year, however, wheat exports attained a record \$139.7 million besides wheat flour amounting to another \$7.9 million, making up a total export earning of \$150.1 million, an all-time high with the Soviet Union up to 1963. Imports from that country, which mainly consisted of undressed fur skins and potassium chloride, were valued at \$3.2 million in 1960, \$2.7 million in 1961, \$1.8 million in 1962 and \$2.3 million in 1963. This led to a tremendous boost to our trade surplus with the Soviet Union from \$5 million in 1960 to \$147.8 million in 1963, when 2.2 per cent of our total exports were destined to that market.

Italy

The period was characterized in general by a fairly rapid expansion of the economy of Italy with which Canada has traditionally had a trade surplus. Although both exports and imports rose, the former increased by

13.8 per cent between 1960 and 1963 and the latter by 29.1 per cent, so that the trade surplus narrowed from \$26.1 million in 1960 to \$23.1 million in 1963. Exports, which rose every year except in 1961 when they suffered a minor decline, consisted mainly of wheat, wood pulp and similar pulp, aluminum ores concentrates and scrap, aluminum including alloys, and steel plate, sheet and strip, among others. Wheat exports from Canada to Italy depend largely on crop conditions in Italy and also on the latter's demand for our high-quality durum wheat. This explains the decline in wheat sales from \$21.2 million in 1960 to almost half that level (\$10.9 million) in 1963. Sales of wood pulp and similar pulp rose by over \$5 million to \$7.4 million in 1963. Many of the commodities, shown in Table XIX, Part II, registered increases. There were also some cases of decline, prominent among them being rapeseed, primary iron and steel, and copper and alloys.

Imports, which increased consistently were composed mainly of apparel and apparel accessories, broad woven fabrics, footwear, and office machinery and equipment.

Belgium and Luxembourg

Belgium and Luxembourg are among the chief trading nations of the world and have the highest per capita trade. Both total exports to and imports from these two countries increased between 1960 and 1963, and Canada's trade surplus widened from \$28.1 million in 1960 to \$31.0 million in 1963. Wheat was the largest single export, valued at \$35.4 million in 1963 compared with \$19.3 million in 1960. Unmanufactured asbestos and softwood lumber were two other principal items. There were several gains; prominent among the losses were aluminum including alloys, lead in ores, concentrates and scrap, and copper and alloys. Exports to these two countries decreased from 1.3 per cent of the total exports in 1960 to 1.1 per cent in 1963.

Sheet and plate glass replaced steel structural shapes and sheet piling as the leading import. The former rose from \$4.9 million in 1960 to \$6.8 million in 1963, while the latter declined to second place from \$7.8 million to \$6.5 million. Cut but unset gem diamonds declined from \$4.8 million to \$4.4 million. Photographic equipment rose from \$1.5 million to \$2.8 million. Details are given in Table XIX, Part II.

The Netherlands

Having declined a little in 1961 to \$62.1 million from \$63.1 million the year before, total exports to the Netherlands rose to \$88.8 million in 1963, an increase of 40.7 per cent over the 1960 level. Imports, by contrast, rose 16.8 per cent from \$31.5 million to \$36.7 million. Consequently, Canada's trade surplus with the Netherlands widened from \$31.6 million in 1960 to \$52.0 million in 1963.

Wheat was the leading export amounting to \$27.5 million in 1963 compared with \$17.4 million in 1960. Oats rose from \$407,000 to \$7.1 million, thus displacing iron ores, concentrates and scrap from the second rank. Exports of the latter declined to the fourth place in 1963 from \$7.8 million in 1960 to \$5.0 million in 1963. Exports of measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment, which were negligible in 1960, were valued at \$5.6 million in 1963, making this the third leading Canadian export to the Netherlands. Organic chemicals rose from \$1.6 million to \$4.8 million. Aircraft assemblies and parts except engines rose from less than a million dollars to \$2.2 million. The proportion of exports to that country increased marginally from 1.2 per cent in 1960 to 1.3 per cent in 1963.

Communications and related equipment was the leading import, valued at \$3.1 million in 1960 and \$4.9 million in 1963. Nursery greenhouse stock imports, second in rank in 1963, declined from \$2.5 million to \$2.3 million. Unmanufactured tobacco rose from \$410,000 to \$1.6 million, vegetable oils and fats except essential oils from less than \$200,000 to \$1.3 million, and marine engines and parts from \$83,000 to \$1.0 million. Details are given in Table XIX, Part II.

France

The period under review opened with a trade surplus with France amounting to \$23.5 million in 1960. On account of declining exports, at least up to 1962, and increasing imports, Canada's trade surplus dwindled to \$3.1 million by 1962. There was a small recovery in 1963 when it amounted to \$7.5 million — small in comparison with 1960 or 1961 but quite significant in relation to 1962. Total exports to France declined from \$73.6 million in 1960 to \$73.2 million in 1961 and \$59.2 million in 1962 but they recovered some of the lost ground in 1963, amounting to \$65.6 million. The principal items of exports were wheat (\$13.4 million in 1960 and \$14.2 million in 1963), unshaped synthetic rubber and plastics materials (\$16.9 million and \$9.2 million), unmanufactured asbestos (\$5.2 million and \$6.6 million), copper and alloys (\$7.6 million and \$3.8 million), and wood pulp and similar pulp (\$3.7 million and \$4.6 million).

Canada's imports from France increased during each of the years, from \$50.1 million in 1960 to \$58.2 million in 1963. Principal among the imports in 1963 was printed matter, up from \$4.3 million in 1960 to \$5.3 million in 1963, thus replacing passenger automobiles and chassis as the top item. Purchases of the latter fell steadily from \$9.3 million in 1960 to \$3.4 million in 1963. Other important purchases included brandy (\$2.0 million in 1960 and \$2.5 million in 1963) and fermented alcoholic beverages (\$2.2 million and \$3.1 million).

People's Republic of China

Trade with the People's Republic of China never amounted to more than a small fraction of one per cent of our total trade until 1961, when that country became an important customer of our wheat. Consequently, there was a phenomenal growth in our total exports to Mainland China from less than \$9 million in 1960 to \$125.4 million in 1961 and \$147.4 million in 1962. There was a decline of about \$43 million in our exports to \$104.7 million in 1963, entirely on account of reduced sales of wheat and barley. Wheat shipments were \$94.4 million in 1961, compared with nothing in 1960, \$134.3 million in 1962 and \$103.0 million in 1963. Shipments of barley were \$28.4 million in 1961, \$12.9 million in 1962 and only \$1.4 million in 1963. The only other export product worth noting was wood pulp and similar pulp sales of which, however, were small, amounting to \$465,000 in 1961 and \$285,000 in 1963 as against none in 1960 and 1962.

Total purchases from the People's Republic of China during the period 1960 to 1963 amounted to only \$18.5 million, which represents less than a fifth of our total exports to that country in 1963 alone. The main import was shelled or roasted walnuts which showed an erratic tendency, being \$2.7 million in 1960, \$1.4 million in 1961, \$1.6 million in 1962 and \$1.9 million in 1963. Fur skins, apparel and apparel accessories, and house furnishings were other items imported from China during the period. The highest trade surplus with China was \$142.9 million in 1962 and the lowest \$3.3 million in 1960.

Other Important Countries

Other important countries, in terms of their rank in Canada's total trade in 1963, included India, Norway, the Republic of South Africa, Mexico, Jamaica, Brazil, Switzerland, and Sweden. Principal domestic exports to, and principal imports from, these and other leading countries during the period 1960 to 1963 are given in Table XIX, Part II.

Principal exports to India consisted generally of industrial raw materials, crude or fabricated, and newsprint paper. The main imports were jute broad woven fabrics, raw sugar (in 1962 and 1963 only), black tea, cotton broad woven fabrics, shelled or prepared nuts (mainly cashew nuts), and carpets, mats and other floor coverings. Principal exports to Norway included nickel and copper ores, concentrates and scrap, copper and alloys, and wheat. The main imports were nickel and alloys, and canned fish. The principal exports to the Republic of South Africa consisted of wheat, aluminum including alloys, newsprint paper, and passenger automobiles and chassis. Principal imports were raw sugar, oranges, and ferro-alloys. Newsprint paper was the leading export to Mexico, and fresh or chilled tomatoes and green coffee were the leading imports from that country. Salted and/or dried fish, and wheat flour were the main exports to Jamaica from which Canada purchased aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap, and raw sugar. While aluminum including alloys was the leading export to Brazil, the chief import was green coffee. Wheat was the leading export to Switzerland from which the largest purchase consisted of clocks, watches and parts. Aluminum including alloys was the principal export to Sweden and passenger automobiles and chassis were the principal import.

CHAPTER IV

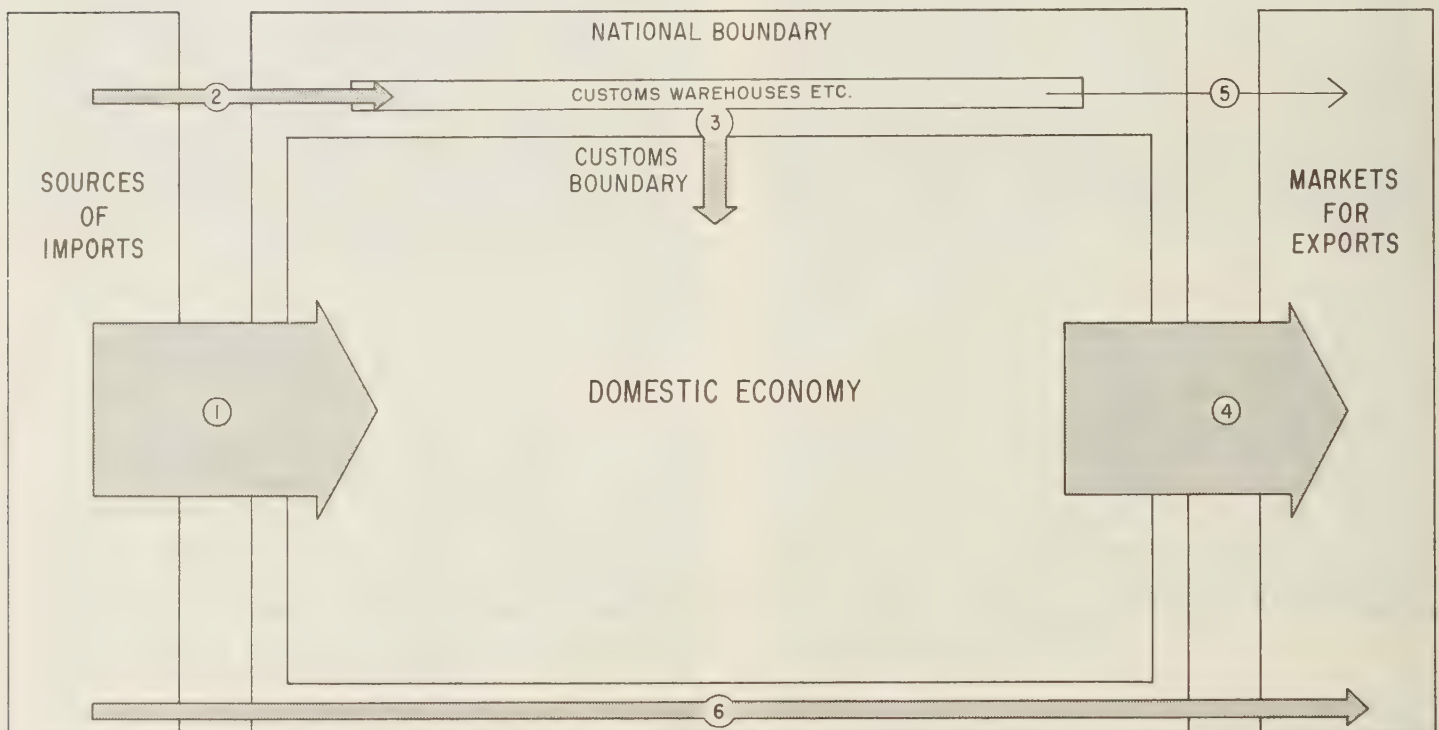
STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN CANADIAN TRADE STATISTICS

New Basis of Compiling Trade Statistics

Trade can conveniently be recorded at two points. Merchandise imports or exports recorded at the national frontier, the point at which goods enter or leave the country, are known as "General Trade" statistics, while merchandise recorded at the "customs frontier", the point at which imports leave or exports enter customs supervision, is known as "Special Trade" statistics. Statistics of same trade compiled in these two ways can differ in both magnitude and timing as shown in the accompanying chart in which arrows indicate the following movements of goods:

- (1) Most imports cross the national boundary and are immediately (or within a few days) cleared through customs for domestic use.
- (2) Significant amounts of imports cross the national boundary and are then stored in customs warehouses under customs supervision, before being cleared for domestic use.
- (3) Most of the goods stored in customs warehouses are eventually cleared through customs for domestic use, sometimes after some weeks or months have passed.
- (4) Most exports leave the domestic economy and immediately pass beyond the national boundary.
- (5) A small proportion of exports consists of goods entered into customs warehouses and later re-exported without having been cleared for domestic use.
- (6) Direct transit trade comprises goods which enter the national territory in transit to another country. There are no statistical records of these goods which remain under customs supervision as long as they are within the national boundary.

THE FLOW OF FOREIGN TRADE



Until 1964, Canada's trade statistics were of the "Special Trade" type. Imports, therefore, included the movements indicated by arrows 1 and 3, exports the movement indicated by arrow 4. Since January 1, 1964, Canada's trade statistics have been compiled on the "General Trade" basis and imports, therefore, include the movements indicated by arrows 1 and 2, exports

being indicated by arrows 4 and 5. Direct transit trade (arrow 6) is not included in statistics under either the Special Trade or the General Trade system.

Generally speaking, it appears to make little difference whether Canadian trade is recorded on one basis or the other. During the period 1952 - 61, goods

passing through customs warehouses fluctuated between 2.4 per cent and 3.1 per cent of total imports. Re-exports from customs warehouses totalled \$13 million in 1952, but ranged between only \$3 million and \$7 million in the ensuing nine years. From 1955 the apparent growth in warehouse stocks fluctuated but the amounts involved were small, exceeding \$10 million only in 1956 and 1959.

From 1962, importers who had not previously used customs warehousing facilities began to keep stocks in customs warehouses in the hope that the surcharges, which were imposed in June of that year as a temporary exchange conservation measure, would be cancelled before the goods were required. Imports entered into customs warehouses rose from \$143 million in 1961 to \$188 million in 1962 and \$284 million in 1963. This development resulted in some widening of timing discrepancies between Canadian records of trade in certain commodities and the statistics of partner countries. Because of this and the preference in balance of payments accounting for measuring the actual movement of goods rather than the technicalities of customs clearance, it was decided to change the basis of compilation of Canadian trade statistics, effective January 1, 1964.

Totals calculated on both systems were published in the 1964 monthly bulletin "Summary of Foreign Trade" (DBS Catalogue No. 65-001), but it was not considered feasible to adjust detailed statistics of Canadian trade for 1963 and earlier years to the new basis. Consequently, the data shown in this *Review* are on the special trade system. The figures in Trade of Canada publications from 1964 are on the General Trade basis.

New Export Commodity Classification

Effective January 1, 1961, a new Export Commodity Classification (XCC) was introduced based on the Standard Commodity Classification developed in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as a tool for integrating statistical series derived from different sources.

The new Export Commodity Classification differs greatly from the former Statistical Classification — Exports, which classified commodities according to the material of which they were chiefly composed. The new classification groups commodities primarily according to the stage of processing and purpose. It is divided into seven sections, as follows:

Section	Title	Classes
I	Live animals	1-19 to 9-99
II	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	11-09 to 183-99
III	Crude materials, inedible . .	201-10 to 291-99
IV	Fabricated materials, inedible	300-12 to 490-99
V	End products, inedible . . .	500-19 to 960-99
VI	Special transactions — Trade	970-10 to 970-75
VII	Special transactions — Non-trade	990-05 to 995-89

Section I contains all live animals except live fish and other seafoods shipped for food, which are included in Section II.

Section II contains all commodities whose chief end use is as food, feed, beverages and tobacco. Within this section, the commodities are further classified by component material and stage of processing.

Section III contains all commodities whose chief use is as materials for industry, and which have not been processed beyond the stage of cleaning, sorting and concentrating. Within this section, the commodities are further classified chiefly by component material.

Section IV contains all commodities which have passed the preliminary stages of processing but which are still used chiefly as materials in some later industrial process. All commodities included in this section will be processed further before reaching the form in which their end use is served. Within this section, the commodities are further classified chiefly by component material.

Section V contains all commodities which will not lose their identity through further processing and which are commonly regarded as articles rather than as materials, together with finished identifiable parts, attachments and accessories of these commodities. Within this section, the commodities are further classified chiefly by principal use or function.

Section VI contains special transactions, essentially commercial in nature, which are not classified by commodity in trade statistics. The value of these transactions is included in export totals.

Section VII is described in Chapter V in the paragraph on "Coverage" under "Methods and Concepts".

Trade data in this *Review* are based on the new classification.

New Import Commodity Classification

Effective January 1, 1964, a new Import Commodity Classification (MCC) was introduced, also based on the DBS Standard Commodity Classification.

The Import Commodity Classification is divided into seven "Sections" as follows:

Section	Title	Classes
I	Live Animals	1-19 to 9-99
II	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	11-09 to 183-99
III	Crude materials, inedible . .	201-10 to 291-99
IV	Fabricated materials, inedible	301-10 to 496-99
V	End products, inedible . . .	501-19 to 961-99
VI	Special transactions — Trade	970-10 to 970-99
VII	Special transactions — Non-trade	990-05 to 995-89

Section I contains all live animals except live fish and other seafoods shipped for use as food, which are included in Section II.

Section II contains all other commodities whose chief end use is as food, feed, beverages and tobacco. Because any commodity at one stage of processing is dealt with in only one place in the classification, certain non-food grades of chiefly food commodities (e.g., seed wheat and seed potatoes) are classified in this section, but certain food grades of chiefly non-food commodities (e.g., edible tallow and vegetable oils) are dealt with elsewhere. Within this section the commodities are further classified by component material and stage of processing.

Section III contains all commodities whose chief use is as materials for industry, and which have not been processed beyond the stage of cleaning, sorting or concentrating, together with the synthetic equivalents of some natural materials. Waste and scrap materials which are principally used for the same purpose as particular crude materials are included with those materials. Within this section the commodities are further classified by component material.

Section IV contains all commodities which have passed the preliminary stages of processing but which are still used chiefly as materials in some later industrial process. Some commodities in this section are highly processed and a major part of their value may be derived from manufacturing. Yet all have in common the basic characteristic of materials, i.e., they will be subjected to (or used up in) further industrial operations in the course of which their form will be changed or their identity lost. Within this section the commodities are further classified chiefly by component material.

Section V contains all commodities which will not lose their identity through further processing and which are commonly regarded as articles rather than as materials, together with finished identifiable parts, attachments and accessories of these articles. Within this section the commodities are further classified chiefly by principal use or function.

Section VI contains certain essentially commercial transactions which are not, for various reasons, classified by commodity in trade statistics; some import packing, all goods previously exported from Canada which are returned to Canada within five years after having been

exported, and small value shipments. The value of these transactions is included in published totals of Canadian imports.

Section VII contains certain transactions which do not have an international commercial implication or which, for various reasons, are better considered separately from merchandise trade in economic analysis, e.g., gold, settlers' effects and tourist purchases. The value of these transactions is not included in published totals of Canadian trade, but statistics are compiled because of their independent interest.

New Country Classification for External Trade Statistics

A revised classification of countries introduced for export and import statistics as of January 1, 1960, divides the world into nine geographic regions, and within each region it lists Commonwealth countries and other countries. Statistics for earlier years presented in this report have been adjusted to conform with the new classification as far as possible.

The regions used in the new classification are as follows:

Western Europe; Eastern Europe; Middle East; Other Africa; Other Asia; South America; Central America and Antilles; and North America.

In Canadian international trade statistics, the territory of any country is considered to be the geographic area of the country unless otherwise stated; that is, it includes both the customs area of the country and also any free areas in which customs control may not be exercised. Countries with which Canada's trade is small are grouped with contiguous or related areas.

The adoption of this country classification, which facilitated changes in the extent of country detail shown as well as in country names, was guided by two criteria.

1. Total trade between Canada and any country specified should exceed \$100,000 per year.
2. Available documentation must be adequate to compile accurate statistics of trade between Canada and each country specified.

The detailed country classification can be seen in the *Trade of Canada, Volume I: Summary and Analytical Tables, 1960-1964*, (Catalogue No. 65-201) published by the External Trade Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHAPTER V

NOTES ON METHODS AND CONCEPTS OF CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

1. Sources

Canadian foreign trade statistics are compiled from information appearing on customs entries and invoices received in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the various customs ports in Canada, with a few exceptions. Since January 1960, exports of electricity have been reported by the exporting firms through the National Energy Board. Similarly, statistics of crude petroleum exported by pipeline have been reported, since January 1964, by the pipeline companies direct to the DBS. In the case of imports, data on electricity imports have been reported to the Bureau direct by the importing firms since January 1963.

2. Time Periods

The statistical "month" in Canadian trade statistics is not precisely the same as the calendar month. Canadian International Trade statistics for any period are based upon data reported on customs entries received in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during the calendar month in question. Customs documents normally reach the DBS within a week of the date the goods are cleared, but the receipt of entries from major customs ports may actually lag 2 or 3 days. The overall effect of this procedure of compiling Canadian trade statistics on different months and years is approximately constant.

3. Coverage

- (a) **Domestic exports:** Statistics of domestic exports include goods wholly produced in Canada and goods, previously included in import statistics, which have been changed in form by further processing in Canada and then exported.
- (b) **Re-exports:** Statistics of re-exports include goods previously included in import statistics but which are exported from Canada in the same form as imported. Minor operations such as sorting and repacking are not considered as changing the condition of imported goods.
- (c) **Imports:** Statistics of imports for the period of this *Review* include substantially all goods which entered Canada and were cleared by customs officials for domestic consumption.

Effective January 1960, a new category was established in both export and import statistics, under the title "Special transactions — Non-trade", to include certain commodity movements which have either no international financial implications or are better considered separately from merchandise trade. Published monthly totals of Canadian merchandise trade now

exclude the value of transactions of these types, though statistics for the classes of this category were previously published in the regular monthly export and import reports. With the establishment of the new Export Commodity Classification from January 1961 and the new Import Commodity Classification from January 1964, however, new sections called "Special transactions — Non-trade" came into being. A brief description of the new commodity classifications is given in Chapter IV.

Export statistics for the period 1960 - 63 exclude gold and current coin (shown under "Special transactions — Non-trade"), but include gold products where the value of the gold content is less than 80 per cent of the value of the commodity as well as a small amount of gold scrap in the form of jewellers' sweepings (recorded under commodity class 256-99). Other important exclusions are goods shipped to Canadian armed forces and diplomats stationed outside Canada, goods financed under the Defence Appropriation Acts and shipped to our NATO countries, temporary exports for exhibition or competition, bunker supplies and ships' stores sold to foreign vessels in Canadian ports, settlers' effects, private donations and gifts, and identifiable tourist purchases.

Import statistics treat gold, current coin and gold products as above. Other important exclusions are goods for the use of the United States armed forces stationed at treaty bases in Canada, ships of British construction and registry imported for use in Canada, ships purchased for use in foreign trade, bunker supplies and ships' stores purchased by Canadian vessels abroad, temporary imports for exhibition or competition, Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada, goods imported for foreign armed forces or diplomats stationed in Canada, settlers' effects, private donations and gifts, and tourist purchases exempt from duty.

4. Valuation

Exports are normally valued f.o.b. point of consignment from Canada, i.e., exclusive of inland freight and other charges from the point of consignment to the Canadian port of exit and beyond.

Imports are normally valued f.o.b. point of consignment to Canada, i.e., excluding inland freight from the point of consignment abroad to the foreign border port of exit, ocean freight, insurance, handling and export or import duties.

The statistical value of imports is the value for customs duty which is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for domestic consumption in the country from which the imports into Canada were consigned. Generally, the customs

value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods, in Canadian dollars.

Value Adjustments

Some of the goods which are landed under customs supervision may never be cleared for domestic consumption but may be re-exported instead, or occasionally may suffer destruction while in bond. All landed goods enter general trade import statistics, but only those later cleared for domestic consumption enter special trade records. Goods re-exported without having been cleared for domestic consumption enter general trade export statistics but not special trade statistics. General trade records thus give a more complete picture of the movement of goods into or out of the country and special trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

Goods held under customs supervision are not free to enter the country's economy until customs duties have been paid. Under the general trade system, these goods would be included as imports at the time they were landed, under the special trade system only when duties were paid.

Canadian trade statistics for the period covered in this *Review* are compiled on the **special trade system**. Since Canada's *entrepôt* trade has been relatively small, it appeared to make little difference whether one or the other basis of recording trade was used. All that is necessary to obtain a general export total is to add to the recorded total the value of goods exported from customs warehouses. Similarly, to obtain a general trade import total, the value of recorded imports must be adjusted with the difference between the value of goods warehoused under customs supervision and the value of goods withdrawn for domestic consumption. These adjustments have been estimated since 1952 from the records of the External Trade Division, and those pertaining to the five years 1959 to 1963 are shown in Table 16.

The f.o.b. — c.i.f. estimates are shown in this *Review* since valuation on this basis is followed by many foreign countries. These estimates are calculated by adding to the Trade of Canada totals of exports and imports the freight and other costs incurred in transporting these goods to the Canadian border, as estimated by the Balance of Payments Section of DBS.

TABLE 16. Estimated General Trade F.O.B. — C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Average 1959-63
	\$' 000,000					
Total exports (domestic plus re-exports):						
Recorded values of total exports	\$ 5,140	5,387	5,895	6,348	6,980	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	\$ 4	3	8	10	10	—
Transport charges to Canadian border ²	\$ 240	254	272	282	318	—
Estimated general trade values, f.o.b. port of exit	\$ 5,384	5,644	6,175	6,640	7,308	—
Increase added by goods from customs warehouses....	% 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Increase added by freight charges	% 4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6
Total increase over recorded values	% 4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7
Imports:						
Recorded values of imports	\$ 5,509	5,483	5,769	6,258	6,558	—
Goods entered into customs warehouses ¹	\$ 131	136	144	188	284	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	\$ (—) 111	(—) 124	(—) 131	(—) 151	(—) 264	—
Transport and insurance charges to Canadian border ² ..	\$ 476	485	495	523	556	—
Estimated general trade values, c.i.f. port of entry	\$ 6,005	5,980	6,277	6,818	7,134	—
Increase added by net amount of goods into customs warehouses	% 0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3
Increase added by freight and insurance charges	% 8.6	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.6
Total increase over recorded values	% 9.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9

¹ Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Division.

² Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division.

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

Until the end of 1960, Canadian trade statistics were compiled and usually published on the basis of a component material classification. Four subsidiary classifications of trade were also obtained by re-grouping the individual classes of the component material classification. These were: industrial origin, degree of manufacture, purpose, and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). Summaries of Canadian trade on the first three of these have been available for about thirty years, and on the SITC since 1951. A new export commodity classification was introduced in January 1961 and a new import commodity classification starting January 1964. A brief account of these is given in Chapter IV. The statistics presented in this *Review* are compiled on the basis of these new commodity classifications.

The SITC, approved in 1950 by the United Nations Statistical Commission, was intended to help in comparing the commodity trade statistics of different countries, using various classifications and also ultimately to reduce the burden of reporting statistical

data to international agencies. National governments were urged to make use of SITC, either by adopting it as a primary classification in compiling their trade statistics, or by converting national statistical data to SITC for international use. Canada chose the latter. The SITC classification was revised in 1961 and the data presented in Section F of Part II of this *Review* are in accordance with the SITC, revised.

With the development and introduction of the new export and import commodity classifications, based on the Canadian Standard Commodity Classification, the earlier secondary classifications by industrial origin, degree of manufacture, and purpose were superseded. The new trade commodity classifications are amenable to a secondary classification by stage of fabrication, which has replaced the old series of degree of manufacture. Canadian trade data have accordingly been prepared by stage of fabrication for the period of 1946 to date under three headings: crude materials, fabricated materials, and end products. These data which are available for all countries, the United States, and the United Kingdom are reproduced in Tables 17, 18 and 19.

TABLE 17. Trade of Canada by Sections and Stage of Fabrication
All Countries

	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000							
Section								
I. Live animals	41,038	66,901	68,054	41,971	7,426	7,025	7,561	9,673
II. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	946,962	1,197,803	1,172,135	1,419,857	574,647	621,526	656,763	770,477
Crude materials (A)	(614,277)	(865,451)	(808,022)	(1,012,475)	(298,651)	(327,268)	(355,310)	(377,592)
Fabricated materials (B)	(141,402)	(138,688)	(151,225)	(157,532)	(120,476)	(129,473)	(143,314)	(218,595)
End products (C)	(191,283)	(193,664)	(212,888)	(249,850)	(155,519)	(164,785)	(158,139)	(174,291)
III. Crude materials, inedible	1,114,543	1,195,442	1,361,595	1,425,951	744,993	763,536	826,523	897,299
IV. Fabricated materials, inedible	2,729,389	2,777,345	2,907,126	3,106,898	1,343,775	1,395,779	1,487,419	1,571,000
V. End products, inedible	409,683	505,591	654,763	779,138	2,718,262	2,879,561	3,152,226	3,172,403
VI. Special transactions — Trade	13,960	11,903	14,849	24,714	93,593	101,152	127,284	137,358
Crude materials (A)	(1,937)	(4,337)	(3,991)	(9,771)	(10,322)	(11,430)	(15,727)	(17,301)
Fabricated materials (B)	(3,471)	(403)	(340)	(748)	(30,326)	(31,490)	(31,025)	(31,195)
End products (C)	(8,552)	(7,164)	(10,518)	(14,196)	(52,945)	(58,231)	(80,531)	(88,862)
Grand totals	5,255,575	5,754,986	6,178,523	6,798,529	5,482,695	5,768,578	6,257,776	6,558,209
Stage of fabrication								
Crude materials (A)	1,771,795	2,132,131	2,241,662	2,490,168	1,061,392	1,109,259	1,205,121	1,301,865
I, IIA, III, VIA % of total	33.7	37.0	36.3	36.6	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.9
Fabricated materials (B)	2,874,262	2,916,436	3,058,691	3,265,178	1,494,577	1,556,742	1,661,758	1,820,790
IIB, IV, VIB % of total	54.7	50.7	49.5	48.0	27.3	27.0	26.6	27.8
End products (C)	609,518	706,419	878,169	1,043,184	2,926,726	3,102,577	3,390,896	3,435,556
IIC, V, VIC % of total	11.6	12.3	14.2	15.4	53.4	53.8	54.2	52.4
Grand totals	5,255,575	5,754,986	6,178,523	6,798,529	5,482,695	5,768,578	6,257,776	6,558,209

**TABLE 18. Trade of Canada by Sections and Stage of Fabrication
United States**

	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000							
Section								
I. Live animals	39,121	61,060	64,422	38,312	6,838	6,493	6,689	8,888
II. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	287,971	298,121	305,780	332,872	289,456	320,133	341,053	357,958
Crude materials (A)	(125,188)	(130,025)	(121,930)	(137,654)	(163,038)	(187,383)	(208,465)	(218,332)
Fabricated materials (B)	(32,860)	(33,794)	(42,366)	(40,756)	(41,111)	(45,536)	(52,730)	(53,972)
End products (C)	(129,923)	(134,302)	(141,485)	(154,462)	(85,307)	(87,214)	(79,858)	(85,653)
III. Crude materials, inedible	676,879	694,914	884,041	881,401	325,818	335,902	360,125	383,910
IV. Fabricated materials, inedible	1,698,231	1,760,533	1,968,046	2,069,229	922,257	943,086	980,713	1,037,026
V. End products, inedible	220,700	283,707	375,905	425,436	2,066,485	2,178,165	2,499,281	2,533,093
VI. Special transaction—Trade	9,270	8,841	10,243	19,130	75,771	80,189	111,678	123,681
Crude materials (A)	(1,530)	(3,519)	(3,155)	(7,801)	(9,410)	(10,178)	(14,217)	(15,813)
Fabricated materials (B)	(1,097)	(97)	(277)	(571)	(18,000)	(18,048)	(24,540)	(26,606)
End products (C)	(6,643)	(5,225)	(6,812)	(10,758)	(48,361)	(51,963)	(72,922)	(81,262)
Grand totals	2,932,171	3,107,176	3,608,439	3,766,380	3,686,625	3,863,968	4,299,539	4,444,556
Stage of fabrication								
Crude materials (A)	842,718	889,518	1,073,548	1,065,168	505,104	539,956	589,496	626,943
I, IIA, III, VIA								
% of total	28.7	28.6	29.8	28.3	13.7	14.0	13.7	14.1
Fabricated materials (B)	1,732,188	1,794,424	2,010,689	2,110,556	981,368	1,006,670	1,057,983	1,117,604
IIB, IV, VIB								
% of total	59.1	57.8	55.7	56.0	26.6	26.0	24.6	25.1
End products (C)	357,266	423,234	524,202	590,656	2,200,153	2,317,342	2,652,061	2,700,008
IIC, V, VIC								
% of total	12.2	13.6	14.5	15.7	59.7	60.0	61.7	60.8
Grand totals	2,932,171	3,107,176	3,608,439	3,766,380	3,686,625	3,863,968	4,299,539	4,444,556

**TABLE 19. Trade of Canada by Sections and Stage of Fabrication
United Kingdom**

	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000							
Section								
I. Live animals	210	184	105	46	198	142	516	474
II. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	258,246	238,240	270,282	297,762	32,848	33,740	31,894	31,595
Crude materials (A)	(195,553)	(179,656)	(191,434)	(213,133)	(4,283)	(4,648)	(4,138)	(5,327)
Fabricated materials (B)	(42,975)	(39,273)	(51,235)	(52,432)	(8,338)	(8,117)	(7,441)	(6,667)
End products (C)	(19,718)	(19,312)	(27,612)	(32,198)	(20,226)	(20,975)	(20,316)	(19,600)
III. Crude materials, inedible	178,936	204,539	172,050	216,316	25,236	28,139	31,428	36,401
IV. Fabricated materials, inedible	460,357	440,073	435,774	457,459	167,531	160,503	176,785	168,881
V. End products, inedible	17,338	26,069	30,624	34,555	357,012	388,233	316,929	284,857

TABLE 19. Trade of Canada by Sections and Stage of Fabrication — Concluded
United Kingdom

	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
Section — Concluded								
VI. Special transactions — Trade	203	240	205	699	6, 107	7, 464	5, 510	4, 591
Crude materials (A)	(42)	(97)	(101)	(256)	(295)	(489)	(603)	(582)
Fabricated materials (B)	(80)	(7)	(7)	(17)	(4, 316)	(4, 506)	(1, 834)	(1, 054)
End products (C)	(81)	(135)	(97)	(426)	(1, 497)	(2, 470)	(3, 073)	(2, 955)
Grand totals	915, 290	909, 344	909, 041	1, 006, 838	588, 932	618, 221	563, 062	526, 800
Stage of fabrication								
Crude materials (A)	374, 741	384, 476	363, 690	429, 751	30, 012	33, 418	36, 685	42, 784
I, IIA, III, VIA								
% of total	40.9	42.3	40.0	42.7	5.1	5.4	6.5	8.1
Fabricated materials (B)	503, 412	479, 353	487, 016	509, 908	180, 185	173, 126	186, 060	176, 602
IIB, IV, VIB								
% of total	55.0	52.7	53.6	50.6	30.6	28.0	33.0	33.5
End products (C)	37, 137	45, 516	58, 333	67, 179	378, 735	411, 678	340, 318	307, 412
IIC, V, VIC								
% of total	4.1	5.0	6.4	6.7	64.3	66.6	60.5	58.4
Grand totals	915, 290	909, 344	909, 041	1, 006, 838	588, 932	618, 221	563, 062	526, 800

Treatment of Gold

For monetary reasons and for purposes of balance of payments accounting, movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state have been excluded from published totals of Canada's commodity trade until 1960. When the coverage of trade statistics was revised in 1960, records of physical movements of gold were included in the new category of "Special transactions — Non-trade", for regular publication. These figures together with the statistics of new gold production available for export, as prepared by the Bank of Canada, are given in Table XXVII in Part II.

Imports from Central and South America

Beginning July 1946, all imports of goods produced in Central or South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies) but consigned to Canada from the United States, where they are usually purchased, are credited to the country of origin. The effect of this special treatment is illustrated in Table 20 showing individual countries from which imports exceeded \$1 million in 1963. The bulk of these goods consigned from the United States originated from non-Commonwealth countries in the region. As can be seen from the table, 29.4 per cent of our imports from these other countries in 1960 were consigned from the United States, 30 per cent in 1961, 28.7 per cent in 1962 and 24.7 per cent in

1963. Given variations in individual years, the overall trend during the period seems to have been for roughly 30 per cent of Canadian imports from these countries being consigned from the U.S.

Part of the reasons for all but a negligible amount of imports from the Commonwealth countries of the region coming direct into Canada lies in the fact that to qualify for British preferential rates of duty they have to be conveyed without trans-shipment from a Commonwealth country. In the case of the oil-exporting countries petroleum purchases are made normally in bulk and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or by Montreal — Portland pipeline. The operation of U.S. subsidiaries in the other countries of the area sending goods to the U.S. from where they are consigned to Canada and the scarcity of direct transportation and distribution facilities would contribute to explaining the situation of imports from these other countries.

Part B of Table 20 lists principal commodities with a value of \$1 million or more in 1963, imported from Central and South America, by consignment from the U.S. and from the country to which credited. The outstanding among those consigned from the U.S. were: shrimps, prawns, fresh or frozen (99.3 per cent in 1960 and 91.6 per cent in 1963); raw cotton (93.7 per cent in 1960 and 64 per cent in 1963); sisal, istle and tampico fibres (82.0 per cent in 1960 and 60.8 per cent in 1963); green coffee (42.7 per cent in 1960 and 35.2 per cent in 1963).

**TABLE 20. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Calendar Years, 1960-63**

Country and commodity	1960				1961				
	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country credited			United States	Country credited		
		\$'000		%		\$'000		%	
A. By principal countries									
Totals, Commonwealth countries	78,447	99	78,348	0.1	83,573	221	83,352	0.3	
Barbados	2,417	0	2,417	0.0	4,980	0	4,980	0.0	
British Guiana	18,921	0	18,921	0.0	23,030	5	23,025	1	
British Honduras	91	32	59	35.2	701	33	668	4.7	
Jamaica	37,688	34	37,654	0.1	38,511	14	38,497	1	
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,496	0	1,496	0.0	1,261	1	1,260	0.1	
Trinidad and Tobago	14,512	24	14,488	0.2	14,375	20	14,355	0.1	
Totals, other oil-exporting countries	227,710	1,087	226,623	0.5	247,777	834	246,943	0.3	
Netherlands Antilles	32,521	82	32,439	0.3	31,137	385	30,752	1.2	
Venezuela	195,189	1,005	194,184	0.5	216,640	449	216,191	0.2	
Totals, other countries	114,226	33,572	80,654	29.4	115,639	34,747	80,892	30.0	
Argentina	3,611	463	3,148	12.8	3,399	823	2,576	24.2	
Brazil	24,883	6,594	18,289	26.5	29,081	8,309	20,772	28.6	
Chile	747	525	222	70.3	1,217	905	312	74.4	
Colombia	12,784	7,021	5,763	54.9	13,023	5,988	7,035	46.0	
Costa Rica	4,345	591	3,754	13.6	4,227	1,061	3,166	25.1	
Cuba	7,243	980	6,263	13.5	5,034	309	4,725	6.1	
Dominican Republic	1,586	506	1,080	31.9	1,269	335	934	26.4	
Ecuador	11,018	4,798	6,220	43.5	7,682	4,020	3,662	52.3	
El Salvador	829	523	306	63.1	1,307	598	709	45.8	
Guatemala	3,256	1,459	1,797	44.8	2,536	1,109	1,427	43.7	
Haiti	982	770	212	78.4	810	530	280	65.4	
Honduras	3,352	1,455	1,897	43.4	7,391	2,836	4,555	38.4	
Mexico	21,007	6,501	14,506	30.9	18,193	6,525	11,668	35.9	
Panama	6,066	673	5,393	11.1	6,168	300	5,868	4.9	
Peru	3,037	164	2,873	5.4	4,233	229	4,004	5.4	
Puerto Rico	2,904	172	2,732	5.9	2,359	138	2,221	5.8	
Surinam	4,156	77	4,079	1.9	3,482	132	3,350	3.8	
Uruguay	987	31	956	3.1	1,834	37	1,797	2.0	
B. By principal commodities									
Class									
Crude petroleum	7,153	181,536	358	181,178	0.2	198,097	0	198,097	0.0
Sugar, raw, for refining	262	26,638	0	26,638	0.0	28,888	0	28,888	0.0
Bauxite and alumina	6001-2	40,265	76	40,189	0.2	43,671	120	43,551	0.3
Coffee, green	283	38,871	16,583	22,288	42.7	41,488	16,980	24,508	40.9
Bananas and plantains, fresh	3	24,442	6,429	18,013	26.3	25,036	7,457	17,579	29.8
Light fuel oils, Nos. 1-3	7171-2	27,588	0	27,588	0.0	29,484	132	29,352	0.4
Heavy fuel oils, Nos. 4-6	7,173	16,300	0	16,300	0.0	12,608	155	12,453	1.2
Diesel fuel	7,174	6,448	302	6,146	4.7	7,202	0	7,202	0.0
Molasses, n.e.s.	255,258	2,967	59	2,908	2.0	2,976	0	2,976	0.0
Gasoline, n.e.s.	7,164	2,014	0	2,014	0.0	1,891	0	1,891	0.0
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3,413	2,142	1,756	386	82.0	2,011	1,695	316	84.3
Iron ore	5,001	1,744	244	1,500	14.0	1,850	216	1,635	11.7
Tomatoes, fresh	127	5,198	332	4,866	6.4	2,799	212	2,587	7.6
Peanuts, green	1,771	2,191	30	2,161	1.4	2,325	51	2,274	2.2
Orange juice concentrates, frozen	59	56	0	56	0.0	196	0	196	0.0
Cotton, raw	3,001	2,313	2,167	146	93.7	684	590	94	86.3
Corned beef, canned	2,274	1,957	0	1,957	0.0	2,089	0	2,089	0.0
Aviation gasoline	7,161	907	0	907	0.0	5,454	0	5,454	0.0
Rum	1,514	2,150	0	2,150	0.0	2,200	0	2,200	0.0
Shrimps, prawns, fresh or frozen	2,136	461	458	3	99.3	803	791	12	98.5
Total imports from Central and South America		420,383	34,758	385,625	8.3	446,989	35,802	411,187	8.0

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 20. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Calendar Years, 1960-63 - Concluded

Country and commodity	1962				1963				
	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country Credited			United States	Country Credited		
		\$'000		%		\$'000		%	
A. By principal countries									
Totals, Commonwealth countries	83,033	1,236	81,797	1.5	107,294	282	107,012	0.3	
Barbados	3,170	0	3,170	0.0	3,954	0	3,954	0.0	
British Guiana	23,375	68	23,307	0.3	31,334	9	31,325	1	
British Honduras	629	37	592	5.9	1,720	13	1,707	0.8	
Jamaica	39,721	1,062	38,659	2.7	51,524	110	51,414	0.2	
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,686	2	1,684	0.1	2,202	0	2,202	0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	14,100	15	14,085	0.1	15,871	28	15,843	0.2	
Totals, other oil-exporting countries	260,131	855	259,276	0.3	279,494	577	278,917	0.2	
Netherlands Antilles	35,856	375	35,481	1.0	35,999	193	35,806	0.5	
Venezuela	224,275	480	223,795	0.2	243,495	384	243,111	0.2	
Totals, other countries	130,738	37,575	93,163	28.7	148,910	36,711	112,199	24.7	
Argentina	5,649	1,048	4,601	18.6	5,352	905	4,447	16.9	
Brazil	31,600	8,493	23,107	26.9	36,361	8,390	27,971	23.1	
Chile	1,117	804	313	72.0	1,271	770	501	60.6	
Colombia	15,658	6,672	8,986	42.6	13,576	4,183	9,393	30.8	
Costa Rica	6,259	1,059	5,200	16.9	7,308	924	6,384	12.6	
Cuba	2,803	351	2,452	12.5	13,041	75	12,966	0.6	
Dominican Republic	1,912	528	1,384	27.6	2,281	458	1,823	20.1	
Ecuador	8,611	3,957	4,654	46.0	7,625	4,188	3,437	54.9	
El Salvador	1,848	867	981	46.9	1,960	1,152	808	58.8	
Guatemala	1,796	1,221	575	68.0	2,557	1,449	1,108	56.7	
Haiti	566	377	189	66.6	1,159	720	439	62.1	
Honduras	7,617	2,876	4,741	37.8	6,868	3,297	3,571	48.0	
Mexico	24,416	7,994	16,422	32.7	23,734	8,240	15,494	34.7	
Panama	8,321	287	8,034	3.4	11,057	385	10,672	3.5	
Peru	3,225	210	3,015	6.5	3,770	533	3,237	14.1	
Puerto Rico	2,713	247	2,466	9.1	2,399	196	2,203	8.2	
Surinam	4,067	148	3,919	3.6	6,158	40	6,118	0.6	
Uruguay	793	131	662	16.5	868	248	620	28.6	
B. By principal commodities									
Class									
Crude petroleum	7153	215,415	0	215,415	0.0	227,428	0	227,428	0.0
Sugar, raw, for refining	262	23,664	0	23,664	0.0	53,710	0	53,710	0.0
Bauxite and alumina	6001-2	49,058	1,162	47,896	2.4	53,320	45	53,275	0.1
Coffee, green	283	44,762	18,542	26,220	41.4	43,456	15,291	28,165	35.2
Bananas and plantains, fresh	3	26,238	7,154	19,084	27.3	27,373	8,123	19,250	29.7
Light fuel oils, Nos. 1-3	7171-2	23,609	169	23,440	0.7	26,259	0	26,259	0.0
Heavy fuel oils, Nos. 4-6	7173	18,765	254	18,511	1.4	20,479	0	20,479	0.0
Diesel fuel	7174	8,178	29	8,149	0.4	9,125	0	9,125	0.0
Molasses, n.e.s.	255,258	3,737	0	3,737	0.0	6,369	0	6,369	0.0
Gasoline, n.e.s.	7164	2,396	0	2,396	0.0	5,753	0	5,753	0.0
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	2,581	1,879	702	72.8	4,710	2,863	1,847	60.8
Iron ore	5001	1,659	0	1,659	0.0	4,405	0	4,405	0.0
Tomatoes, fresh	127	3,160	48	3,112	1.5	3,689	185	3,504	5.0
Peanuts, green	1771	5,457	40	5,417	0.7	3,440	0	3,440	0.0
Orange juice concentrates, frozen	59	26	0	26	0.0	3,353	0	3,353	0.0
Cotton, raw	3001	4,966	2,543	2,423	51.2	3,321	2,125	1,196	64.0
Corned beef, canned	2274	1,114	0	1,114	0.0	1,883	27	1,856	1.4
Aviation gasoline	7161	3,870	0	3,870	0.0	1,843	0	1,843	0.0
Rum	1514	1,850	3	1,847	0.2	1,712	0	1,712	0.0
Shrimps, prawns, fresh or frozen	2136	1,250	1,111	139	88.9	1,568	1,436	132	91.6
Total imports from Central and South America		473,903	39,665	434,238	8.4	535,699	37,571	498,128	7.0

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average price changes affecting commodities in trade in order to analyze the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. If the general level of prices should rise between two periods, this will tend to increase the value of trade in the second period even in the absence of an increase in volume. Similarly, quantity changes may affect trade values in the absence of price change. When prices and quantities change in the same direction, they will produce very sharp changes in value totals. Prices and quantities may, however, change in opposite directions.

Indexes which attempt to measure the effect of price movements are based on unit values calculated from trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting or insufficiently homogeneous items in the trade statistics prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected wholesale or other prices are substituted. The price indexes are divided into indexes of declared values

of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes. Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data declared in customs documents for months, quarters and calendar years.

The present external trade price indexes are of the fixed-weight (Laspeyres) type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year 1948. The volume indexes are derived by dividing the value indexes by the corresponding price indexes and are therefore of the currently-weighted (Paasche) type. The sample average for each group within the commodity section is used to represent all commodities within that main group/section, the fixed-weight average of the sample averages for the selected groups to represent the total of exports or imports.

The fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of exports and imports by commodity sections are given for the years 1960 to 1963 in Table 21. Data for the section "Special transactions - Trade" are not available.

TABLE 21. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices
1948 = 100

Index and section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
Live animals:								
Fixed weights	123.5	118.8	130.6	128.0	57.1	62.3	69.6	69.6
Current weights	(125.1)	(115.8)	(131.1)	(130.2)	(51.8)	(53.8)	(61.4)	(58.0)
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco:								
Fixed weights	99.0	103.3	108.9	108.6	100.4	103.1	106.8	134.3
Current weights	(96.2)	(100.4)	(111.9)	(111.5)	(100.7)	(99.0)	(99.8)	(127.4)
Crude materials, inedible:								
Fixed weights	143.8	145.3	152.1	154.6	97.9	97.6	101.8	103.9
Current weights	(135.4)	(133.8)	(146.0)	(153.8)	(93.5)	(94.6)	(99.3)	(100.8)
Fabricated materials, inedible:								
Fixed weights	123.3	122.0	123.7	124.7	120.8	126.3	131.0	133.7
Current weights	(123.5)	(120.8)	(121.9)	(121.3)	(120.4)	(123.6)	(131.8)	(121.2)
End products, inedible:								
Fixed weights	156.6	161.9	166.2	168.1	136.0	142.4	150.5	152.0
Current weights	(153.7)	(165.1)	(169.5)	(171.2)	(139.9)	(145.3)	(153.0)	(153.5)
Special transactions - Trade:								
Fixed weights	Not available							
Current weights								
Total:								
Fixed weights	123.0	124.0	128.1	128.9	115.5	119.1	124.5	129.4
Current weights	(121.4)	(120.9)	(128.3)	(129.1)	(121.3)	(124.3)	(130.7)	(131.7)

STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, Calendar Years, 1929-63

Calendar year	Total exports			Imports			Trade balance		
	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	All countries	United States	United Kingdom
	\$'000								
1929	1, 172, 001	510, 307	291, 353	1, 287, 529	883, 901	193, 773	- 115, 528	- 373, 594	+ 97, 580
1930	887, 389	385, 397	236, 151	996, 221	643, 073	161, 673	- 108, 831	- 257, 676	+ 74, 478
1931	595, 328	246, 808	171, 239	619, 153	386, 055	108, 812	- 23, 825	- 139, 247	+ 62, 428
1932	494, 779	163, 041	178, 693	445, 165	256, 816	93, 124	+ 49, 613	- 93, 774	+ 85, 569
1933	532, 371	171, 175	210, 864	396, 530	213, 296	97, 471	+ 135, 841	- 42, 121	+ 113, 393
1934	653, 023	222, 256	270, 876	509, 826	290, 958	112, 996	+ 143, 197	- 68, 702	+ 157, 880
1935	735, 059	271, 726	303, 874	547, 020	309, 951	116, 251	+ 188, 039	- 38, 226	+ 187, 623
1936	947, 445	344, 028	395, 749	628, 398	363, 908	121, 993	+ 319, 047	- 19, 879	+ 273, 756
1937	1, 008, 773	371, 078	402, 876	798, 061	481, 614	146, 123	+ 210, 711	- 110, 536	+ 256, 754
1938	846, 165	278, 325	341, 075	664, 936	414, 010	118, 218	+ 181, 229	- 135, 685	+ 222, 857
1939	933, 495	389, 543	328, 686	736, 138	485, 261	112, 305	+ 197, 357	- 95, 718	+ 216, 381
1940	1, 185, 349	451, 232	506, 842	1, 022, 908	710, 548	136, 986	+ 162, 441	- 259, 316	+ 369, 857
1941	1, 588, 294	608, 949	624, 796	1, 274, 323	912, 204	137, 985	+ 313, 971	- 303, 255	+ 486, 811
1942	2, 311, 754	892, 357	701, 222	1, 505, 175	1, 209, 391	118, 406	+ 806, 579	- 317, 034	+ 582, 816
1943	2, 922, 508	1, 161, 835	990, 934	1, 685, 928	1, 410, 090	100, 588	+ 1, 236, 581	- 248, 255	+ 890, 347
1944	3, 398, 284	1, 327, 888	1, 196, 498	1, 729, 543	1, 435, 384	94, 306	+ 1, 668, 740	- 107, 496	+ 1, 102, 192
1945	3, 214, 261	1, 222, 807	956, 358	1, 514, 329	1, 183, 212	100, 166	+ 1, 699, 933	+ 39, 596	+ 856, 192
1946	2, 298, 848	904, 721	595, 377	1, 841, 267	1, 387, 386	137, 423	+ 457, 582	- 482, 665	+ 457, 955
1947	2, 789, 628	1, 052, 560	749, 170	2, 542, 659	1, 951, 606	184, 207	+ 246, 969	- 899, 046	+ 564, 963
1948	3, 086, 531	1, 519, 713	685, 015	2, 618, 276	1, 798, 507	293, 535	+ 468, 254	- 278, 794	+ 391, 480
1949	3, 004, 397	1, 525, 327	706, 364	2, 714, 025	1, 915, 227	302, 420	+ 290, 372	- 389, 900	+ 403, 943
1950	3, 142, 636	2, 050, 178	470, 512	3, 125, 231	2, 089, 531	400, 811	+ 17, 406	- 39, 353	+ 69, 701
1951	3, 945, 929	2, 332, 479	634, 353	4, 004, 939	2, 752, 087	415, 194	- 59, 011	- 419, 608	+ 219, 159
1952	4, 337, 175	2, 344, 806	749, 653	3, 916, 418	2, 887, 628	351, 541	+ 420, 757	- 542, 821	+ 398, 113
1953	4, 152, 269	2, 457, 482	666, 423	4, 247, 808	3, 115, 301	445, 441	- 95, 539	- 657, 819	+ 220, 981
1954	3, 925, 821	2, 359, 079	655, 935	3, 967, 401	2, 871, 279	382, 229	- 41, 580	- 512, 200	+ 273, 707
1955	4, 327, 776	2, 600, 539	772, 314	4, 567, 754	3, 331, 143	393, 117	- 239, 978	- 730, 604	+ 379, 196
1956	4, 833, 777	2, 863, 571	816, 834	5, 546, 951	4, 031, 394	476, 371	- 713, 175	- 1, 167, 823	+ 340, 463
1957	4, 884, 141	2, 920, 834	726, 049	5, 473, 346	3, 887, 391	507, 319	- 589, 205	- 966, 557	+ 218, 730
1958	4, 894, 343	2, 895, 795	776, 668	5, 050, 492	3, 460, 147	518, 505	- 156, 150	- 564, 353	+ 258, 163
1959	5, 140, 300	3, 181, 903	794, 271	5, 508, 921	3, 709, 065	588, 573	- 368, 621	- 527, 162	+ 205, 698
1960	5, 386, 792	3, 036, 416	924, 941	5, 482, 695	3, 686, 625	588, 932	- 95, 903	- 650, 210	+ 336, 009
1961	5, 895, 215	3, 214, 518	921, 213	5, 768, 578	3, 863, 968	618, 221	+ 126, 637	- 649, 450	+ 302, 992
1962	6, 347, 713	3, 744, 664	919, 943	6, 257, 776	4, 299, 539	563, 062	+ 89, 937	- 554, 875	+ 356, 880
1963	6, 980, 142	3, 913, 352	1, 014, 925	6, 558, 209	4, 444, 556	526, 800	+ 421, 933	- 531, 204	+ 488, 125

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1959 - 63

Year and quarter	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential ¹	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
Domestic exports							
1959	5,021,672	3,083,151	785,802	281,462	485,310	172,089	213,858
1960	5,255,575	2,932,171	915,290	334,200	622,589	184,866	266,459
1961	5,754,986	3,107,176	909,344	329,299	738,565	229,555	441,046
1962	6,178,523	3,608,439	909,041	331,004	661,860	222,113	446,067
1963	6,798,529	3,766,380	1,006,838	394,274	862,350	268,533	500,154
1959 1Q	1,025,682	627,191	160,758	65,610	92,177	37,218	42,727
..... 2Q	1,318,905	824,288	198,249	70,905	128,218	44,634	52,612
..... 3Q	1,264,207	779,417	199,233	67,289	119,373	43,571	55,325
..... 4Q	1,412,878	852,255	227,563	77,658	145,542	46,666	63,193
1960 1Q	1,257,936	741,492	207,881	70,257	140,522	35,504	62,281
..... 2Q	1,277,643	740,030	225,145	85,113	127,577	38,688	61,089
..... 3Q	1,355,357	741,428	237,906	86,856	165,142	50,014	74,010
..... 4Q	1,364,639	709,221	244,358	91,973	189,348	60,660	69,078
1961 1Q	1,232,795	651,639	218,943	88,050	146,882	53,921	73,360
..... 2Q	1,381,216	743,766	206,420	73,973	173,027	57,076	126,954
..... 3Q	1,547,748	839,344	237,426	82,946	197,496	53,999	136,538
..... 4Q	1,593,227	872,426	246,555	84,330	221,161	64,559	104,195
1962 1Q	1,352,520	821,678	188,567	68,729	118,918	47,275	107,353
..... 2Q	1,577,498	915,959	233,373	77,611	163,685	54,519	132,350
..... 3Q	1,566,311	927,858	238,093	84,747	153,422	55,729	106,462
..... 4Q	1,682,195	942,943	249,008	99,917	225,834	64,591	99,902
1963 1Q	1,441,852	841,335	208,322	87,369	132,773	49,093	122,960
..... 2Q	1,699,841	968,944	262,187	104,632	170,537	65,092	128,449
..... 3Q	1,722,831	972,927	273,434	99,112	196,151	64,526	116,680
..... 4Q	1,934,005	983,173	262,895	103,161	362,889	89,822	132,065
Total exports							
1959	5,140,300	3,181,903	794,271	283,921	490,097	175,157	214,950
1960	5,386,792	3,036,416	924,941	338,334	629,221	187,769	270,112
1961	5,895,215	3,214,518	921,213	333,787	748,457	233,568	443,671
1962	6,347,712	3,744,664	919,943	335,625	672,725	225,570	449,185
1963	6,980,142	3,913,352	1,014,925	399,060	877,686	271,529	503,590
1959 1Q	1,051,271	647,532	163,758	66,064	92,948	38,002	42,966
..... 2Q	1,350,016	850,175	200,494	71,406	129,726	45,375	52,839
..... 3Q	1,291,826	803,639	200,621	67,753	120,266	44,045	55,502
..... 4Q	1,447,187	880,557	229,397	78,698	147,157	47,735	63,643
1960 1Q	1,289,022	768,251	209,326	70,895	141,607	36,207	62,737
..... 2Q	1,308,738	765,808	226,987	85,940	129,080	39,357	61,567
..... 3Q	1,391,008	769,052	239,691	88,057	167,321	50,720	76,168
..... 4Q	1,398,023	733,304	248,938	93,443	191,213	61,486	69,640
1961 1Q	1,264,004	676,476	221,084	89,069	148,870	54,801	73,704
..... 2Q	1,416,610	771,281	209,664	74,888	175,136	57,987	127,654
..... 3Q	1,581,483	864,702	240,668	83,803	199,821	55,167	137,323
..... 4Q	1,633,118	902,059	249,798	86,028	224,629	65,613	104,992
1962 1Q	1,395,352	857,100	190,388	69,937	121,720	48,278	107,929
..... 2Q	1,617,770	948,783	235,932	121,720	166,194	55,254	133,156
..... 3Q	1,608,339	960,967	241,343	86,045	155,992	56,475	107,517
..... 4Q	1,726,251	977,814	252,279	101,192	228,820	65,563	100,583
1963 1Q	1,486,130	878,388	210,608	88,383	135,307	49,804	123,635
..... 2Q	1,747,006	1,005,760	264,235	105,845	176,303	65,655	129,208
..... 3Q	1,767,297	1,010,167	275,273	100,342	198,505	65,370	117,640
..... 4Q	1,979,709	1,019,037	264,809	104,485	367,571	90,700	133,107

¹ Includes Kuwait.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1959-63 - Concluded

Year and quarter	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential ¹	Europe	Latin America	Other
\$'000							
Imports							
1959	5,508,921	3,709,065	588,573	241,241	376,086	338,734	255,222
1960	5,482,695	3,686,625	588,932	281,167	383,982	302,296	239,694
1961	5,768,578	3,863,968	618,221	292,155	429,381	326,011	238,842
1962	6,257,776	4,299,539	563,062	318,501	463,682	347,907	265,085
1963	6,558,209	4,444,556	526,800	405,989	496,344	383,568	300,952
1959 1Q	1,217,515	870,822	107,652	37,650	64,844	84,881	51,667
..... 2Q	1,535,849	1,041,496	172,603	73,199	102,846	87,492	58,213
..... 3Q	1,354,429	877,487	153,833	67,042	102,365	82,994	70,708
..... 4Q	1,401,128	919,260	154,484	63,351	106,031	83,367	74,634
1960 1Q	1,323,231	938,459	142,211	48,367	71,616	73,172	49,407
..... 2Q	1,477,450	996,080	168,300	78,087	107,490	74,925	52,569
..... 3Q	1,294,221	841,669	131,661	75,236	95,599	81,234	68,822
..... 4Q	1,387,793	910,417	146,761	79,477	109,277	72,964	68,896
1961 1Q	1,281,295	894,453	141,722	51,224	73,773	69,487	50,636
..... 2Q	1,480,702	985,481	171,954	77,854	109,196	85,479	50,738
..... 3Q	1,411,840	931,033	142,894	80,145	110,131	82,800	64,837
..... 4Q	1,594,740	1,053,001	161,651	82,932	136,282	88,245	72,629
1962 1Q	1,469,883	1,057,108	137,347	54,913	87,032	82,017	51,466
..... 2Q	1,677,089	1,162,007	152,680	86,696	130,155	81,774	63,777
..... 3Q	1,549,319	1,037,620	141,958	88,461	119,203	90,439	71,638
..... 4Q	1,561,485	1,042,804	131,077	88,432	127,292	93,678	78,202
1963 1Q	1,414,182	1,030,823	103,848	63,096	77,979	82,146	56,290
..... 2Q	1,696,606	1,157,676	141,786	95,564	133,069	95,082	73,429
..... 3Q	1,652,714	1,078,257	136,559	119,305	128,566	103,609	86,418
..... 4Q	1,794,707	1,177,801	144,606	128,023	156,731	102,731	84,815
Trade balance							
1959	- 368,621	- 527,162	+ 205,698	+ 42,680	+ 114,012	- 163,577	- 40,272
1960	- 95,904	- 650,210	+ 336,009	+ 57,167	+ 245,239	- 114,527	+ 30,417
1961	+ 126,637	- 649,450	+ 302,992	+ 41,632	+ 319,076	- 92,443	+ 204,829
1962	+ 89,937	- 554,875	+ 356,881	+ 17,124	+ 209,043	- 122,337	+ 184,100
1963	+ 421,933	- 531,204	+ 488,125	- 6,929	+ 381,342	- 112,039	+ 202,638
1959 1Q	- 166,244	- 223,289	+ 56,106	+ 28,414	+ 28,104	- 46,878	- 8,701
..... 2Q	- 185,833	- 191,321	+ 27,891	- 1,792	+ 26,880	- 42,116	- 5,374
..... 3Q	- 62,603	- 73,848	+ 46,788	+ 711	+ 17,902	+ 38,949	- 15,206
..... 4Q	+ 46,059	- 38,703	+ 74,913	+ 15,347	+ 41,126	- 35,633	- 10,991
1960 1Q	- 34,209	- 170,208	+ 67,115	+ 22,528	+ 69,991	- 36,965	+ 13,330
..... 2Q	- 168,712	- 230,272	+ 58,687	+ 7,853	+ 21,590	- 35,568	+ 8,998
..... 3Q	+ 96,788	- 72,617	+ 108,031	+ 12,821	+ 71,722	- 30,514	+ 7,345
..... 4Q	+ 10,230	- 177,113	+ 102,177	+ 13,966	+ 81,936	- 11,479	+ 744
1961 1Q	- 17,291	- 217,977	+ 79,362	+ 37,845	+ 75,097	- 14,686	+ 23,068
..... 2Q	- 64,092	- 214,200	+ 37,710	- 2,966	+ 65,940	- 27,492	+ 76,916
..... 3Q	+ 169,643	- 66,331	+ 97,774	+ 3,658	+ 89,690	- 27,633	+ 72,486
..... 4Q	+ 38,378	- 150,942	+ 88,147	+ 3,096	+ 88,347	- 22,632	+ 32,363
1962 1Q	- 74,531	- 200,008	+ 53,041	+ 15,024	+ 34,688	- 33,739	+ 56,463
..... 2Q	- 59,319	- 213,224	+ 83,252	- 8,245	+ 36,039	- 26,520	+ 69,379
..... 3Q	+ 59,020	- 76,653	+ 99,385	- 2,416	+ 36,789	- 33,964	+ 35,879
..... 4Q	+ 164,766	- 64,990	+ 121,202	+ 12,760	+ 101,528	- 28,115	+ 22,381
1963 1Q	+ 71,948	- 152,435	+ 106,760	+ 25,292	+ 57,328	- 32,342	+ 67,345
..... 2Q	+ 50,409	- 151,916	+ 122,449	+ 10,281	+ 43,234	- 29,427	+ 55,779
..... 3Q	+ 114,583	- 68,090	+ 138,714	- 18,963	+ 69,939	- 38,239	+ 31,222
..... 4Q	+ 185,002	- 158,764	+ 120,203	- 23,538	+ 210,840	- 12,031	+ 48,292

¹ Includes Kuwait.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in				Country	Calendar year				Change from		Percentage of total domestic exports	
1960	1961	1962	1963		1960	1961	1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63	1962	1963
					\$'000				%			
1	1	1	1	United States	2,932,171	3,107,176	3,608,439	3,766,380	+ 16.1	+ 4.4	58.4	55.4
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	915,290	909,344	909,041	1,006,838	¹ + 10.8		14.7	14.8
3	3	3	3	Japan	178,859	231,574	214,535	296,010	- 7.4	+ 38.0	3.5	4.4
4	4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	165,597	188,694	177,688	170,969	- 5.8	- 3.8	2.9	2.5
32	22	39	5	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8,233	24,276	3,297	150,123	- 86.4	²	0.1	2.2
31	5	5	6	People's Republic of China	8,737	125,448	147,438	104,738	+ 17.5	- 29.0	2.4	1.5
5	6	6	7	Australia	98,862	78,628	104,773	100,773	+ 33.5	- 4.0	1.7	1.5
9	11	7	8	Netherlands	62,554	61,297	76,940	87,009	+ 25.5	+ 13.1	1.2	1.3
8	10	8	9	Italy	68,393	67,688	74,521	76,761	+ 10.1	+ 3.0	1.2	1.1
7	7	10	10	Belgium and Luxembourg	69,131	76,055	68,169	76,493	- 10.4	+ 12.2	1.1	1.1
10	9	9	11	Norway	61,595	69,744	69,054	73,398	- 1.0	+ 6.3	1.1	1.1
6	8	11	12	France	72,907	71,923	57,561	63,428	- 20.0	+ 10.2	0.9	0.9
11	14	14	13	Republic of South Africa	52,655	37,819	37,525	60,299	- 0.8	+ 60.7	0.6	0.9
12	13	13	14	Mexico	38,023	38,529	41,267	55,572	+ 7.1	+ 34.7	0.7	0.8
13	12	15	15	India	37,200	43,330	29,633	53,900	- 31.6	+ 81.9	0.5	0.8
14	16	12	16	Venezuela	35,345	34,978	42,328	46,328	+ 21.0	+ 9.5	0.7	0.7
20	20	20	17	Argentina	19,364	30,893	22,546	36,992	- 27.0	+ 64.1	0.4	0.5
16	18	18	18	New Zealand	23,858	31,125	26,784	30,549	- 13.9	+ 14.1	0.4	0.4
19	21	17	19	Brazil	19,755	30,076	28,481	29,432	- 5.3	+ 3.3	0.5	0.4
15	23	19	20	Switzerland	26,404	22,422	23,891	27,247	+ 6.6	+ 14.0	0.4	0.4
22	15	15	21	Poland	16,665	36,819	37,391	27,200	+ 1.6	- 27.3	0.6	0.4
23	25	22	22	Colombia	16,590	19,525	19,887	23,348	+ 1.9	+ 17.4	0.3	0.3
21	26	21	23	Jamaica	18,056	19,077	21,891	22,271	+ 14.8	+ 1.7	0.4	0.3
24	30	23	24	Philippines	14,809	15,645	18,545	21,284	+ 18.5	+ 14.8	0.3	0.3
18	29	24	25	Sweden	20,906	17,654	18,230	20,926	+ 3.3	+ 14.8	0.3	0.3
29	33	25	26	Spain	10,243	12,803	15,416	20,500	+ 20.4	+ 33.0	0.2	0.3
27	31	31	27	Pakistan	11,942	15,315	10,755	13,152	- 29.8	+ 78.1	0.2	0.3
³	³	³	28	Yugoslavia	3,249	2,135	999	17,519	- 53.2	²	¹	0.3
17	24	27	29	Hong Kong	21,665	19,604	14,283	17,490	- 27.1	+ 22.5	0.2	0.3
25	19	30	30	Cuba	13,038	31,104	10,878	16,433	- 65.0	+ 51.1	0.2	0.2
26	27	28	31	Trinidad and Tobago	12,971	18,398	14,817	16,213	- 19.5	+ 9.4	0.2	0.2
28	32	29	32	Puerto Rico	11,172	13,109	12,711	14,619	- 3.0	+ 15.0	0.2	0.2
36	17	38	33	Czechoslovakia	6,767	32,654	3,522	13,289	- 89.2	+ 277.3	0.1	0.2
37	36	28	34	Chile	6,575	8,225	13,278	12,329	+ 61.4	- 7.1	0.2	0.2
30	37	36	35	Peru	8,891	8,188	8,140	11,641	- 0.6	+ 43.0	0.1	0.2
34	34	32	36	Ireland	7,706	11,588	10,329	10,461	- 10.9	+ 1.3	0.2	0.2
40	49	34	37	Dominican Republic	5,062	4,469	8,488	9,085	+ 89.9	+ 7.0	0.1	0.1
38	35	39	38	Israel	6,184	8,747	6,232	8,163	- 28.8	+ 31.0	0.1	0.1
39	43	33	39	Greece	5,546	4,995	9,235	7,429	+ 84.9	+ 19.6	0.1	0.1
45	40	45	40	Finland	4,355	6,085	5,240	7,277	- 13.9	+ 38.9	0.1	0.1
					Additional countries included in leading forty in 1962							
33	38	37	41	Austria	7,745	7,877	7,316	6,826	- 7.1	- 6.7	0.1	0.1
³	³	40	42	Denmark	4,978	4,813	6,087	6,811	+ 26.5	+ 11.9	0.1	0.1
49	39	35	49	Ghana	3,879	7,798	8,400	5,451	+ 7.7	- 35.1	0.1	0.1
³	³	38	³	Nigeria	2,305	3,272	6,997	3,234	+ 113.8	- 53.8	0.1	¹

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

² Over 1,000 per cent.

³ Lower than 50th.

TABLE IV. Imports by Leading Countries

Rank in				Country	Calendar year				Change from		Percentage of total imports	
1960	1961	1962	1963		1960	1961	1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63	1962	1963
					\$'000				%			
1	1	1	1	United States	3,686,625	3,863,968	4,299,539	4,444,556	+ 11.3	+ 3.4	68.7	67.8
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	588,932	618,221	563,062	526,800	- 8.9	- 6.4	9.0	8.0
3	3	3	3	Venezuela	195,189	216,640	224,275	243,495	+ 3.5	+ 8.6	3.6	3.7
4	4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	126,988	136,530	141,198	144,023	+ 3.4	+ 2.0	2.3	2.2
5	5	5	5	Japan	110,382	116,607	125,359	130,471	+ 7.5	+ 4.1	2.0	2.0
6	6	6	6	France	50,121	54,280	56,160	58,170	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	0.9	0.9
11	11	9	7	Australia	35,508	36,649	45,216	55,650	+ 23.4	+ 23.1	0.7	0.8
7	7	7	8	Italy	42,843	49,140	51,859	55,303	+ 5.5	+ 6.6	0.8	0.8
15	13	10	9	India	29,352	33,465	43,479	52,664	+ 29.9	+ 21.1	0.7	0.8
9	10	12	10	Jamaica	37,688	38,511	39,721	51,524	+ 3.1	+ 29.7	0.6	0.8
10	9	11	11	Saudi Arabia	37,402	41,393	40,551	50,290	- 2.0	+ 24.0	0.6	0.8
8	8	8	12	Belgium and Luxembourg	41,401	44,780	48,672	47,342	+ 8.7	- 2.7	0.8	0.7
14	20	15	13	Iran	30,740	21,622	31,736	42,799	+ 46.8	+ 34.9	0.5	0.7
13	12	13	14	Netherlands	31,456	33,493	37,049	36,736	+ 10.6	- 0.8	0.6	0.6
17	15	16	15	Brazil	24,883	29,081	31,600	36,361	+ 8.7	+ 15.1	0.5	0.6
12	14	14	16	Netherlands Antilles	32,521	31,137	35,856	35,999	+ 15.2	+ 0.4	0.6	0.5
21	17	19	17	Sweden	20,409	24,221	25,873	33,410	+ 6.8	+ 29.1	0.4	0.5
18	16	18	18	Switzerland	24,343	26,102	28,040	32,469	+ 7.4	+ 15.8	0.4	0.5
27	27	23	19	Republic of South Africa	11,482	12,202	16,952	31,548	+ 38.9	+ 86.1	0.3	0.5
16	18	18	20	Malaya and Singapore	28,120	23,597	27,740	31,454	+ 17.6	+ 13.4	0.4	0.5
22	19	21	21	British Guiana	18,921	23,030	23,375	31,334	+ 1.5	+ 34.0	0.4	0.5
20	20	20	22	Mexico	21,007	18,193	24,416	23,734	+ 34.2	- 2.8	0.4	0.4
41	30	24	23	Norway	4,248	8,965	16,109	23,492	+ 79.7	+ 45.8	0.3	0.4
24	25	22	24	Hong Kong	15,534	14,143	18,889	21,197	+ 33.6	+ 12.2	0.3	0.3
25	24	27	25	Trinidad and Tobago	14,512	14,375	14,100	15,871	- 1.9	- 12.6	0.2	0.2
23	23	26	26	Ceylon	15,556	16,516	14,763	14,642	- 10.6	- 0.8	0.2	0.2
29	29	29	27	New Zealand	10,099	10,546	12,005	14,067	+ 13.8	+ 17.2	0.2	0.2
26	26	25	28	Colombia	12,784	13,023	15,658	13,576	+ 20.2	- 13.3	0.3	0.2
30	28	28	29	Denmark	9,962	11,650	13,278	13,209	+ 14.0	- 0.5	0.2	0.2
32	39	¹	30	Cuba	7,243	5,034	2,803	13,041	- 44.3	+ 365.3	²	0.2
37	37	34	31	Panama	6,066	6,168	8,321	11,057	+ 34.9	+ 32.9	0.1	0.2
34	33	31	32	Czechoslovakia.....	6,654	8,405	9,033	9,204	+ 7.5	+ 1.9	0.1	0.1
35	36	35	33	Austria	6,605	6,636	7,971	9,026	+ 20.1	+ 13.2	0.1	0.1
31	31	38	34	Qatar	8,434	8,724	6,273	8,678	- 28.1	+ 38.3	0.1	0.1
¹	38	44	35	Mauritius and Dependencies	2,100	5,600	5,215	8,606	- 6.9	+ 65.0	0.1	0.1
36	¹	¹	36	Fiji	6,481	2,512	3,144	8,588	+ 25.2	+ 173.2	0.1	0.1
33	32	33	37	Spain	6,947	8,543	8,463	8,496	- 0.9	+ 0.4	0.1	0.1
39	48	41	38	Nigeria	4,358	3,504	5,726	7,924	+ 63.4	+ 38.4	0.1	0.1
47	41	40	39	Portugal	3,208	4,917	5,998	7,713	+ 22.0	+ 28.6	0.1	0.1
29	34	32	40	Ecuador	11,018	7,682	8,611	7,625	+ 12.1	- 11.5	0.1	0.1
					Additional countries included in leading forty in 1962							
40	45	39	42	Costa Rica	4,345	4,227	6,259	7,308	+ 48.1	+ 16.8	0.1	0.1
44	35	36	43	Honduras	3,352	7,391	7,617	6,868	+ 3.1	- 9.8	0.1	0.1
48	43	37	45	Ghana	3,127	4,691	7,036	6,533	+ 50.0	- 7.1	0.1	0.1
19	21	30	¹	Kuwait	22,303	20,225	10,034	5,169	- 50.4	- 48.5	0.2	0.1

¹ Lower than 50th.² Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000				%		
Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	915,290	909,344	909,041	1,006,838	- 0.6	¹	+ 10.8
Gibraltar	200	291	149	185	+ 45.5	- 48.8	+ 24.2
Ireland	7,706	11,588	10,329	10,461	+ 50.4	- 10.9	+ 1.3
Malta and Gozo	2,299	2,924	2,217	2,313	+ 27.2	- 24.2	+ 4.3
Austria	7,745	7,877	7,316	6,826	+ 1.7	- 7.1	- 6.7
Belgium and Luxembourg	69,131	76,055	68,169	76,493	+ 10.0	- 10.4	+ 12.2
Denmark	4,978	4,813	6,087	6,811	- 3.3	+ 26.5	+ 11.9
Finland	4,355	6,085	5,240	7,277	+ 39.7	- 13.9	+ 38.9
France	72,907	71,923	57,561	63,428	- 1.3	- 20.0	+ 10.2
Germany, Federal Republic	165,597	188,694	177,688	170,969	+ 13.9	- 5.8	- 3.8
Greece	5,546	4,995	9,235	7,429	- 9.9	+ 84.9	- 19.6
Iceland	243	219	287	347	- 9.9	+ 31.1	+ 20.9
Italy	68,393	67,688	74,521	76,761	- 1.0	+ 10.1	+ 3.0
Netherlands	62,554	61,297	76,940	87,009	- 2.0	+ 25.5	+ 13.1
Norway	61,595	69,744	69,054	73,398	+ 13.2	- 1.0	+ 6.3
Portugal	3,336	4,718	2,563	5,859	+ 41.4	- 45.7	+ 128.6
Spain	10,243	12,803	15,416	20,500	+ 25.0	+ 20.4	+ 33.0
Sweden	20,906	17,654	18,230	20,926	- 15.6	+ 3.3	+ 14.8
Switzerland	26,404	22,422	23,891	27,247	- 15.1	+ 6.6	+ 14.0
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	925,495	924,147	921,736	1,019,797	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 10.6
Other countries	583,932	616,986	612,198	651,279	+ 5.7	- 0.8	+ 6.4
Totals, Western Europe	1,509,428	1,541,133	1,533,934	1,671,076	+ 2.1	- 0.5	+ 8.9
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	²	5,845	3,053	2	³	- 47.8	- 99.9
Bulgaria	491	277	388	28	- 43.6	+ 40.1	- 92.8
Czechoslovakia	6,767	32,654	3,522	13,289	+ 382.5	- 89.2	+ 277.3
Germany, Eastern	994	17,972	148	1,262	³	- 99.2	+ 752.7
Hungary	931	564	350	374	- 39.4	- 37.9	+ 6.9
Poland	16,665	36,819	37,391	27,200	+ 120.9	+ 1.6	+ 27.3
Roumania	1,326	1,037	514	1,275	- 21.8	- 50.4	+ 148.1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8,233	24,276	3,297	150,123	+ 194.9	- 86.4	³
Yugoslavia	3,249	2,135	999	17,519	- 34.3	- 53.2	³
Totals, Eastern Europe	38,657	121,579	49,662	211,071	+ 214.5	- 59.2	+ 325.0
Middle East:							
Bahrain	112	111	210	162	- 0.9	+ 89.2	- 22.9
Cyprus	609	70	298	513	- 88.5	+ 325.7	+ 72.1
Kuwait	1,091	941	1,040	2,748	- 13.7	+ 10.5	+ 164.2
Qatar	⁴	72	213	246	-	+ 195.8	+ 15.5
British Middle East, n.e.s.	115	165	159	127	+ 43.5	- 3.6	- 20.1
Ethiopia	220	120	105	139	- 45.5	- 12.5	+ 32.4
Iran	2,499	4,457	5,293	3,568	+ 78.4	+ 18.8	- 32.6
Iraq	2,425	1,374	1,343	3,376	- 43.3	- 2.3	+ 151.4
Israel	6,184	8,747	6,232	8,163	+ 41.4	- 28.8	+ 31.0
Jordan	131	308	145	244	+ 135.1	- 52.9	+ 68.3
Lebanon	3,443	2,484	2,244	2,365	- 27.9	- 9.7	+ 5.4
Libya	333	151	376	690	- 54.7	+ 149.0	+ 83.5
Saudi Arabia	2,905	2,697	3,257	3,548	- 7.2	+ 20.8	+ 8.9
Somalia	2	12	3	22	+ 500.0	- 75.0	+ 633.3
Sudan	335	333	180	173	- 0.6	- 45.9	- 3.9
Syria	674	364	561	713	- 46.0	+ 54.1	+ 27.1
Turkey	2,014	1,943	978	2,378	- 3.5	- 49.7	+ 143.1
United Arab Republic — Egypt	2,010	3,025	2,230	2,536	+ 50.5	- 26.3	+ 13.7
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	1,927	1,360	1,920	3,796	- 29.4	+ 41.2	+ 97.7
Other countries	23,176	26,013	22,945	27,914	+ 12.2	- 11.8	+ 21.7
Totals, Middle East	25,103	27,373	24,866	31,710	+ 9.0	- 9.2	+ 27.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000				%		
Other Africa:							
Ghana	3,879	7,798	8,400	5,451	+ 101.0	+ 7.7	+ 35.1
Kenya	936	586	680	1,003	- 37.4	+ 16.0	+ 47.5
Mauritius and Dependencies	77	95	94	218	+ 23.4	- 1.1	+ 131.9
Nigeria	2,305	3,272	6,997	3,234	+ 42.0	+ 113.8	- 53.8
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	4,088	3,396	3,367	4,562	- 16.9	- 0.9	+ 35.5
Sierra Leone	641	810	1,200	1,298	+ 26.4	+ 48.1	+ 8.2
Tanganyika	143	173	228	377	+ 21.0	+ 31.8	+ 65.4
Uganda	86	66	137	148	- 23.3	+ 107.6	+ 8.0
Republic of South Africa	52,655	37,819	37,525	60,299	- 28.2	- 0.8	+ 60.7
British Africa, n.e.s.	200	156	161	264	- 22.0	+ 3.2	+ 64.0
Algeria	4,662	6,064	2,202	3,970	+ 30.1	- 63.7	+ 80.3
Angola	67	160	44	104	+ 138.8	- 72.5	+ 136.4
Cameroons	5	5	5	24	5	5	5
Congo	1,310	980	889	921	- 25.2	- 9.3	+ 3.6
French Equatorial Africa	34	57	98	8	+ 67.6	+ 71.9	- 91.8
French West Africa	135	73	880	331	- 45.9	3	- 62.4
French Africa, n.e.s.	10	26	9	10	+ 160.0	- 65.4	- 11.1
Gabon Republic	6	19	61	15	6	+ 221.1	- 75.4
Guinea	9	140	131	2	3	- 6.4	1
Ivory Coast	6	26	10	18	6	- 61.5	+ 80.0
Liberia	644	501	816	1,100	- 22.2	+ 62.9	+ 34.8
Morocco	627	476	459	963	- 24.1	- 3.6	+ 109.8
Mozambique	3,145	2,023	2,504	2,646	- 35.7	+ 23.8	+ 5.7
Portuguese Africa, n.e.s.	279	241	197	283	- 13.6	- 18.3	+ 43.7
Spanish Africa	28	40	118	27	+ 42.9	+ 195.0	- 77.1
Togo	7	7	7	350	7	7	3
Tunisia	170	561	30	1,970	+ 230.0	- 94.7	3
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	65,010	54,172	58,790	76,853	- 16.7	+ 8.5	+ 30.7
Other countries	11,121	11,385	8,449	12,738	+ 2.4	- 25.8	+ 50.8
Totals, other Africa	76,130	65,558	67,239	89,591	- 13.9	+ 2.6	+ 33.2
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	2,479	3,799	2,007	2,636	+ 53.2	- 47.2	+ 31.3
Hong Kong	21,665	19,604	14,283	17,490	- 9.5	- 27.1	+ 22.5
India	37,200	43,330	29,633	53,900	+ 16.5	- 31.6	+ 81.9
Malaya and Singapore	4,660	5,696	5,453	6,355	+ 22.2	- 4.3	+ 16.5
Pakistan	11,942	15,315	10,755	19,152	+ 28.2	- 29.8	+ 68.8
British East Indies, n.e.s.	359	457	435	644	+ 27.3	- 4.8	+ 48.0
Afghanistan	159	55	25	18	- 65.4	- 54.5	- 28.0
Burma	806	1,405	1,303	703	+ 74.3	- 7.3	- 46.0
Cambodia and Laos	148	114	2	17	- 23.0	- 98.2	+ 750.0
People's Republic of China	8,737	125,448	147,438	104,738	7	+ 17.5	- 29.0
Indonesia	2,110	2,463	2,027	1,449	+ 16.7	- 17.7	- 28.5
Japan	178,859	231,574	214,535	296,010	+ 29.5	- 7.4	+ 38.0
Korea	3,916	2,067	1,492	3,815	- 47.2	- 27.8	+ 155.7
Philippines	14,809	15,645	18,545	21,284	+ 5.6	+ 18.5	+ 14.8
Portuguese Asia	93	59	22	38	- 36.6	- 62.7	+ 72.7
Taiwan	2,886	2,219	4,387	3,759	- 23.1	+ 97.7	- 14.3
Thailand	2,710	2,921	3,472	2,823	+ 7.8	+ 18.9	- 18.7
Viet-Nam	540	206	298	250	- 61.9	+ 44.7	- 16.1
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	78,305	88,200	62,566	100,176	+ 12.6	- 29.1	+ 60.1
Other countries	215,774	384,177	393,546	434,903	+ 78.0	+ 2.4	+ 10.5
Totals, other Asia	294,079	472,376	456,112	535,079	+ 60.6	- 3.4	+ 17.3
Oceania:							
Australia	98,862	78,628	104,965	100,773	- 20.5	+ 33.5	- 4.0
Fiji	808	607	705	759	- 24.9	+ 16.1	+ 7.7
New Zealand	23,858	31,125	26,784	30,549	+ 30.5	- 13.9	+ 14.1
British Oceania, n.e.s.	324	191	296	249	- 41.0	+ 55.0	- 15.9
French Oceania	313	303	366	299	- 3.2	+ 20.8	- 18.3
United States Oceania	640	1,293	3,084	3,693	+ 102.0	+ 138.5	+ 19.7
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	123,852	110,551	132,750	132,330	- 10.7	+ 20.1	- 0.3
Other countries	953	1,596	3,451	3,992	+ 67.5	+ 116.2	+ 15.7
Totals, Oceania	124,805	112,147	136,201	136,322	- 10.1	+ 21.4	+ 0.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000				%		
South America:							
British Guiana	7,428	5,272	5,102	5,061	- 29.0	- 3.2	- 0.8
Falkland Islands	169	24	13	6	- 85.8	- 45.8	- 53.8
Argentina	19,364	30,893	22,546	36,992	+ 59.5	- 27.0	+ 64.1
Bolivia	323	353	363	628	+ 9.3	+ 2.8	+ 73.0
Brazil	19,755	30,076	28,481	29,432	+ 52.2	- 5.3	+ 3.3
Chile	6,575	8,225	13,278	12,329	+ 25.1	+ 61.4	- 7.1
Colombia	16,590	19,525	19,887	23,348	+ 17.7	+ 1.9	+ 17.4
Ecuador	3,913	3,922	3,777	3,913	+ 0.2	- 3.7	+ 3.6
French Guiana	2	15	5	2	+ 650.0	- 66.7	- 60.0
Paraguay	120	69	41	211	- 42.5	- 40.6	+ 414.6
Peru	8,891	8,188	8,140	11,641	- 7.9	- 0.6	+ 43.0
Surinam	883	1,224	866	1,031	+ 38.6	- 29.2	+ 19.1
Uruguay	2,423	3,039	3,151	2,994	+ 25.4	+ 3.7	- 5.0
Venezuela	35,345	34,978	42,328	46,328	- 1.0	+ 21.0	+ 9.5
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	7,597	5,296	5,115	5,067	- 30.3	- 3.4	- 0.9
Other countries	114,184	140,507	142,863	168,848	+ 23.1	+ 1.7	+ 18.2
Totals, South America	121,780	145,803	147,978	173,915	+ 19.7	+ 1.5	+ 17.5
Central America and Antilles:							
Bahamas	3,357	3,798	5,010	6,133	+ 13.1	+ 31.9	+ 22.4
Bermuda	4,016	4,239	4,492	5,713	+ 5.6	+ 6.0	+ 27.2
British Honduras	409	600	835	698	+ 46.7	+ 39.2	- 16.4
Barbados	3,775	3,977	4,481	5,469	+ 5.4	+ 12.7	+ 22.0
Jamaica	18,056	19,077	21,891	22,271	+ 5.7	+ 14.8	+ 1.7
Leeward and Windward Islands	4,720	4,828	5,642	6,596	+ 2.3	+ 16.9	+ 16.9
Trinidad and Tobago	12,971	18,398	14,817	16,213	+ 41.8	- 19.5	+ 9.4
Costa Rica	2,983	2,931	3,473	3,651	- 1.7	+ 18.5	+ 5.1
Cuba	13,038	31,104	10,878	16,433	+ 138.6	- 65.0	+ 51.1
Dominican Republic	5,062	4,469	8,488	9,085	- 11.7	+ 89.9	+ 7.0
El Salvador	2,390	2,436	3,354	3,134	+ 1.9	+ 37.7	- 6.6
French West Indies	43	75	53	66	+ 74.4	- 29.3	+ 24.5
Guatemala	2,106	2,188	2,705	3,107	+ 3.9	+ 23.6	+ 14.9
Haiti	1,529	1,543	1,277	1,525	+ 0.9	- 17.2	+ 19.4
Honduras	1,416	1,061	899	1,100	- 25.1	- 15.3	+ 22.4
Mexico	38,023	38,529	41,267	55,572	+ 1.3	+ 7.1	+ 34.7
Netherlands Antilles	1,131	1,239	1,793	2,406	+ 9.5	+ 44.7	+ 34.2
Nicaragua	1,319	1,448	2,135	2,693	+ 9.8	+ 47.4	+ 26.1
Panama	3,703	4,578	5,645	4,417	+ 23.6	+ 23.3	- 21.8
Puerto Rico	11,172	13,109	12,711	14,619	+ 17.3	- 3.0	+ 15.0
United States Virgin Islands	214	190	283	284	- 11.2	+ 48.9	+ 0.4
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	47,304	54,917	57,167	63,093	+ 16.1	+ 4.1	+ 10.4
Other countries	84,127	104,900	94,961	118,092	+ 24.7	- 9.5	+ 24.4
Totals, Central America and Antilles	131,431	159,818	152,129	181,185	+ 21.6	- 4.8	+ 19.1
North America:							
Greenland	427	198	167	287	- 53.6	- 15.7	+ 71.9
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,563	1,825	1,799	1,913	+ 16.8	- 1.4	+ 6.3
United States	2,932,171	3,107,176	3,608,439	3,766,380	+ 6.0	+ 16.1	+ 4.4
Totals, North America	2,934,162	3,109,199	3,610,404	3,768,580	+ 6.0	+ 16.1	+ 4.4
Totals, Commonwealth and Preferential countries	1,249,490	1,238,643	1,240,045	1,401,112	- 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 13.0
Totals, other countries	4,006,085	4,516,343	4,938,479	5,397,417	+ 12.7	+ 9.3	+ 9.3
Totals, all countries	5,255,575	5,754,986	6,178,523	6,798,529	+ 9.5	+ 7.4	+ 10.0

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.² Less than \$500.³ Over 1,000 per cent.⁴ Included with British Middle East, n.e.s. for 1960.⁵ Included with French Equatorial Africa prior to 1963.⁶ Included with French Africa, n.e.s. prior to 1961.⁷ Included with French West Africa prior to 1963.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade -- Imports

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000				%		
Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	588,932	618,221	563,062	526,800	+ 5.0	- 8.9	- 6.4
Gibraltar	2	1	0	0	- 50.0	-	-
Ireland	2,098	3,806	4,826	5,320	+ 81.4	+ 26.8	+ 10.2
Malta and Gozo	22	25	36	232	+ 13.6	+ 44.0	+ 544.4
Austria	6,605	6,636	7,971	9,026	+ 0.5	+ 20.1	+ 13.2
Belgium and Luxembourg	41,401	44,780	48,672	47,342	+ 8.2	+ 8.7	- 2.7
Denmark	9,962	11,650	13,278	13,209	+ 16.9	+ 14.0	- 0.5
Finland	1,053	1,215	1,939	2,520	+ 15.4	+ 59.6	+ 30.0
France	50,121	54,280	56,160	58,170	+ 8.3	+ 3.5	+ 3.6
Germany, Federal Republic	126,988	136,530	141,198	144,023	+ 7.5	+ 3.4	+ 2.0
Greece	538	545	1,094	1,631	+ 1.3	+ 100.7	+ 49.1
Iceland	15	707	1,183	696	¹	+ 67.3	- 41.2
Italy	42,843	49,140	51,859	55,303	+ 14.7	+ 5.5	+ 6.6
Netherlands	31,456	33,493	37,049	36,736	+ 6.5	+ 10.6	- 0.8
Norway	4,248	8,965	16,109	23,492	+ 111.0	+ 79.7	+ 45.8
Portugal	3,208	4,917	5,998	7,713	+ 53.3	+ 22.0	+ 28.6
Spain	6,947	8,543	8,463	8,496	+ 23.0	- 0.9	+ 0.4
Sweden	20,409	24,221	25,873	33,410	+ 18.7	+ 6.8	+ 29.1
Switzerland	24,343	26,102	28,040	32,469	+ 7.2	+ 7.4	+ 15.8
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	591,054	622,053	567,824	532,352	+ 5.2	- 8.7	- 6.3
Other countries	370,138	411,722	444,887	474,236	+ 11.2	+ 8.1	+ 6.6
Totals, Western Europe	961,191	1,033,775	1,012,811	1,006,588	+ 7.6	- 2.0	- 0.6
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	²	0	0	0	-	-	-
Bulgaria	6	24	34	74	+ 300.0	+ 41.7	+ 117.6
Czechoslovakia	6,654	8,405	9,033	9,204	+ 26.3	+ 7.5	+ 1.9
Germany, Eastern	877	970	881	1,207	+ 10.6	- 9.2	+ 37.0
Hungary	338	393	411	557	+ 16.3	+ 6.1	+ 33.6
Poland	1,871	3,194	4,792	6,788	+ 70.7	+ 50.0	+ 41.7
Roumania	84	261	61	124	+ 210.7	- 76.6	+ 103.3
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	3,210	2,746	1,777	2,313	- 14.5	- 35.3	+ 30.2
Yugoslavia	804	1,665	1,801	1,843	+ 107.1	+ 8.2	+ 2.3
Totals, Eastern Europe	13,844	17,659	18,795	22,109	+ 27.6	+ 6.4	+ 17.6
Middle East:							
Bahrain	0	1	0	1	-	-	-
Cyprus	180	194	151	88	+ 7.8	- 22.2	- 41.7
Kuwait	22,303	20,225	10,034	5,169	- 9.3	- 50.4	- 48.5
Qatar	³	8,724	6,273	8,678	³	- 28.1	+ 38.3
British Middle East, n.e.s.	8,493	48	68	56	- 99.4	+ 41.7	- 17.6
Ethiopia	43	4	5	21	- 90.7	+ 25.0	+ 320.0
Iran	30,740	21,622	31,736	42,799	- 29.7	+ 46.8	+ 34.9
Iraq	722	846	704	1,269	+ 17.2	- 16.8	+ 80.3
Israel	2,372	3,106	5,646	6,043	+ 30.9	+ 81.8	+ 7.0
Jordan	1	3	1	3	+ 200.0	- 66.7	+ 200.0
Lebanon	33	23	58	65	- 30.3	+ 152.2	+ 12.1
Libya	²	²	10	²	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	37,402	41,393	40,551	50,290	+ 10.7	- 2.0	+ 24.0
Somalia	0	²	0	1	-	-	-
Sudan	83	76	105	148	- 8.4	+ 38.2	+ 41.0
Syria	127	263	455	362	+ 107.1	+ 73.0	- 20.4
Turkey	855	859	1,472	1,294	+ 0.5	+ 71.4	- 12.1
United Arab Republic - Egypt	846	474	301	224	- 44.0	- 36.5	- 25.6
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	30,975	29,192	16,525	13,992	- 5.8	- 43.4	- 15.3
Other countries	73,224	68,668	81,044	102,518	- 6.2	+ 18.0	+ 26.5
Totals, Middle East	104,200	97,861	97,569	116,511	- 6.1	- 0.3	+ 19.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000				%		
Other Africa:							
Ghana	3,127	4,691	7,036	6,533	+ 50.0	+ 50.0	- 7.1
Kenya	2,561	3,629	3,157	5,323	+ 41.7	- 13.0	+ 68.6
Mauritius and Dependencies	2,100	5,600	5,215	8,606	+ 166.7	- 6.9	+ 65.0
Nigeria	4,358	3,504	5,726	7,924	- 19.6	+ 63.4	+ 38.4
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	981	1,318	3,272	8,031	+ 34.4	+ 148.3	+ 145.4
Sierra Leone	5	8	22	5	+ 60.0	+ 175.0	- 77.3
Tanganyika	1,834	2,139	2,173	7,315	+ 16.6	+ 1.6	+ 236.6
Uganda	1,277	2,325	2,213	3,144	+ 82.1	- 4.8	+ 42.1
Republic of South Africa	11,482	12,202	16,952	31,548	+ 6.3	+ 38.9	+ 86.1
British Africa, n.e.s.	5	53	7	4	+ 960.0	- 86.8	- 42.9
Algeria	161	162	509	458	+ 0.6	+ 214.2	- 10.0
Angola	209	136	122	728	- 34.9	- 10.3	+ 496.7
Cameroons	4	4	4	147	4	4	4
Congo	1,781	1,314	1,320	1,921	- 26.2	+ 0.5	+ 45.5
French Equatorial Africa	185	27	23	38	- 85.4	- 14.8	+ 65.2
French West Africa	270	1	2	2	- 99.6	-	-
French Africa, n.e.s.	33	29	17	271	- 12.1	- 41.4	1
Gabon Republic	5	658	1,123	859	5	+ 70.7	- 23.5
Guinea	2,794	4,824	896	2,501	+ 72.7	- 81.4	+ 179.1
Ivory Coast	5	788	244	227	5	- 69.0	- 7.0
Liberia	8	144	40	106	1	- 72.2	+ 165.0
Morocco	222	164	487	540	- 26.1	+ 197.0	+ 10.9
Mozambique	1	30	139	395	1	+ 363.3	+ 184.2
Portuguese Africa, n.e.s.	0	0	2	0	-	-	-
Spanish Africa	2	17	23	39	+ 750.0	+ 35.3	+ 69.6
Togo	6	6	6	0	6	6	6
Tunisia	62	32	17	2	- 48.4	- 46.9	- 88.2
Commonwealth and Preferential countries.....	27,729	35,469	45,772	78,433	+ 27.9	+ 29.0	+ 71.4
Other countries	5,728	8,327	4,962	8,234	+ 45.4	- 40.4	+ 65.9
Totals, other Africa	33,456	43,796	50,734	86,667	+ 30.9	+ 15.8	+ 70.8
Other Asia:							
Ceylon.....	15,556	16,516	14,763	14,642	+ 6.2	- 10.6	- 0.8
Hong Kong	15,534	14,143	18,889	21,197	- 9.0	+ 33.6	+ 12.2
India	29,352	33,465	43,479	52,664	+ 14.0	+ 29.9	+ 21.1
Malaya and Singapore.....	28,120	23,597	27,740	31,454	- 16.1	+ 17.6	+ 13.4
Pakistan	985	2,367	2,561	2,270	+ 140.3	+ 8.2	+ 11.4
British East Indies, n.e.s.	261	297	511	180	+ 13.8	+ 72.1	- 64.8
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Burma	85	30	50	102	- 64.7	+ 66.7	+ 104.0
Cambodia and Laos.....	17	2	0	0	- 88.2	-	-
China, Communist.....	5,638	3,233	4,521	5,147	- 42.7	+ 39.8	+ 13.8
Indonesia	529	290	173	152	- 45.2	- 40.3	- 12.1
Japan	110,382	116,607	125,359	130,471	+ 5.6	+ 7.5	+ 4.1
Korea.....	404	76	99	380	- 81.2	+ 30.3	+ 283.8
Philippines.....	1,966	1,517	1,447	2,007	- 22.8	- 4.6	+ 38.7
Portuguese Asia	0	0	77	428	-	-	+ 455.8
Taiwan	1,150	1,856	2,910	5,875	+ 61.4	+ 56.8	+ 101.9
Thailand	842	582	1,031	582	- 30.9	+ 77.1	- 43.5
Viet-Nam.....	5	9	7	1	+ 80.0	- 22.2	- 85.7
Commonwealth and Preferential countries.....	89,807	90,384	107,943	122,407	+ 0.6	+ 19.4	+ 13.4
Other countries	121,020	124,202	135,673	145,145	+ 2.6	+ 9.2	+ 7.0
Totals, other Asia.....	210,827	214,586	243,616	267,552	+ 1.8	+ 13.5	+ 9.8
Oceania:							
Australia.....	35,508	36,649	45,216	55,650	+ 3.2	+ 23.4	+ 23.1
Fiji	6,481	2,512	3,144	8,588	- 61.2	+ 25.2	+ 173.2
New Zealand	10,099	10,546	12,005	14,067	+ 4.4	+ 13.8	+ 17.2
British Oceania, n.e.s.	0	2	0	5	-	-	-
French Oceania	0	40	0	2	-	-	-
United States Oceania	21	55	214	27	+ 161.9	+ 289.1	- 87.4
Commonwealth and Preferential countries.....	52,087	49,706	60,365	78,310	- 4.6	+ 21.4	+ 29.7
Other countries	21	96	214	27	+ 357.1	+ 122.9	- 87.4
Totals, Oceania	52,109	49,802	60,578	78,338	- 4.4	+ 21.6	+ 29.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Concluded

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000				%		
South America:							
British Guiana.....	18,921	23,030	23,375	31,334	+ 21.7	+ 1.5	+ 34.0
Falkland Islands	8	8	0	0	—	—	—
Argentina	3,611	3,399	5,649	5,352	- 5.9	+ 66.2	- 5.3
Bolivia	443	883	957	70	+ 99.3	+ 8.4	- 92.7
Brazil	24,883	29,081	31,600	36,361	+ 16.9	+ 8.7	+ 15.1
Chile	747	1,217	1,117	1,271	+ 62.9	- 8.2	+ 13.8
Colombia	12,784	13,023	15,658	13,576	+ 1.9	+ 20.2	- 13.3
Ecuador	11,018	7,682	8,611	7,625	- 30.3	+ 12.1	- 11.5
French Guiana	0	0	0	1	—	—	—
Paraguay	760	874	378	831	+ 15.0	- 56.8	+ 119.8
Peru	3,037	4,233	3,225	3,770	+ 39.4	- 23.8	+ 16.9
Surinam	4,156	3,482	4,067	6,158	- 16.2	+ 16.8	+ 51.4
Uruguay	987	1,834	793	868	+ 85.8	- 56.8	+ 9.5
Venezuela	195,189	216,640	224,275	243,495	+ 11.0	+ 3.5	+ 8.6
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	18,929	23,038	23,375	31,334	+ 21.7	+ 1.5	+ 34.0
Other countries	257,615	282,349	296,329	319,379	+ 9.6	+ 5.0	+ 7.8
Totals, South America	276,544	305,387	319,703	350,714	+ 10.4	+ 4.7	+ 9.7
Central America and Antilles:							
Bahamas	2,614	484	217	426	- 81.5	- 55.2	+ 96.3
Bermuda	701	224	136	262	- 68.0	- 39.3	+ 92.6
British Honduras	91	701	629	1,720	+ 670.3	- 10.3	+ 173.4
Barbados	2,417	4,980	3,170	3,954	+ 106.0	- 36.3	+ 24.7
Jamaica	37,688	38,511	39,721	51,524	+ 2.2	+ 3.1	+ 29.7
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,496	1,261	1,686	2,202	- 15.7	+ 33.7	+ 30.6
Trinidad and Tobago	14,512	14,375	14,100	15,871	- 0.9	- 1.9	+ 12.6
Costa Rica	4,345	4,227	6,259	7,308	- 2.7	+ 48.1	+ 16.8
Cuba	7,243	5,034	2,803	13,041	- 30.5	- 44.3	+ 365.3
Dominican Republic	1,586	1,269	1,912	2,281	- 20.0	+ 50.7	+ 19.3
El Salvador	829	1,307	1,848	1,960	+ 57.7	+ 41.4	+ 6.1
French West Indies	28	426	326	278	+ ¹	- 23.5	- 14.7
Guatemala	3,256	2,536	1,796	2,557	- 22.1	- 29.2	+ 42.4
Haiti	982	810	566	1,159	- 17.5	- 30.1	+ 104.8
Honduras	3,352	7,391	7,617	6,868	+ 120.5	+ 3.1	- 9.8
Mexico	21,007	18,193	24,416	23,734	- 13.4	+ 34.2	- 2.8
Netherlands Antilles	32,521	31,137	35,856	35,999	- 4.3	+ 15.2	+ 0.4
Nicaragua	170	208	107	383	+ 22.4	- 48.6	+ 257.9
Panama	6,066	6,168	8,321	11,057	+ 1.7	+ 34.9	+ 32.9
Puerto Rico	2,904	2,359	2,713	2,399	- 18.8	+ 15.0	- 11.6
United States Virgin Islands	32	1	²	²	- 96.9	—	—
Commonwealth and Preferential Countries.....	59,518	60,535	59,658	75,960	+ 1.7	- 1.4	+ 27.3
Other countries	84,322	81,067	94,541	109,025	- 3.9	+ 16.6	+ 15.3
Totals, Central America and Antilles	143,839	141,603	154,199	184,985	- 1.6	+ 8.9	+ 20.0
North America:							
Greenland	²	102	111	106	¹	+ 8.8	- 4.5
St. Pierre and Miquelon	60	42	118	84	- 30.0	+ 181.0	- 28.8
United States	3,686,625	3,863,968	4,299,539	4,444,556	+ 4.8	+ 11.3	+ 3.4
Totals, North America	3,686,685	3,864,111	4,299,769	4,444,746	+ 4.8	+ 11.3	+ 3.4
Totals, Commonwealth and Preferential countries	870,099	910,377	881,563	932,789	+ 4.6	- 3.2	+ 5.8
Totals, other countries	4,612,597	4,858,201	5,376,213	5,625,420	+ 5.3	+ 10.7	+ 4.6
Totals, all countries	5,482,695	5,768,578	6,257,776	6,558,209	+ 5.2	+ 8.5	+ 4.8

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.² Less than \$500.³ Included with British Middle East, n.e.s. for 1960.⁴ Included with French Equatorial Africa prior to 1963.⁵ Included with French Africa, n.e.s. prior to 1961.⁶ Included with French West Africa prior to 1963.

B. TRADE BY SECTIONS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	41,038	66,901	68,054	41,971	+ 63.0	+ 1.7	- 38.3
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	946,962	1,197,803	1,172,135	1,419,857	+ 26.5	- 2.1	+ 21.1
1	Wheat	410,453	663,191	601,518	786,804	+ 61.6	- 9.3	+ 30.8
13	Whisky	79,220	80,397	84,885	90,125	+ 1.5	+ 5.6	+ 6.2
17	Wheat flour	62,239	61,076	57,043	62,616	- 1.9	- 6.6	+ 9.8
20	Cereals, unmilled, n.e.s.	62,615	59,202	47,628	54,238	- 5.5	- 19.6	+ 13.9
26	Fish, fillets and blocks, fresh and frozen	33,893	37,002	40,591	43,897	+ 9.2	+ 9.7	+ 8.1
31	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh and frozen	34,940	35,535	37,697	37,502	+ 1.7	+ 6.1	- 0.5
	Crude materials, inedible	1,114,543	1,195,442	1,361,595	1,425,951	+ 7.3	+ 13.9	+ 4.7
6	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	170,157	169,904	233,011	284,405	- 0.1	+ 37.1	+ 22.1
7	Petroleum, crude	94,450	152,334	232,497	233,867	+ 61.3	+ 52.6	+ 0.6
10	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	108,699	151,379	132,308	149,236	+ 39.3	- 12.6	+ 12.8
11	Asbestos, unmanufactured	120,113	131,341	135,638	139,447	+ 9.3	+ 3.3	+ 2.8
12	Radioactive ores and concentrates	263,541	192,722	166,009	137,531	- 26.9	- 13.9	- 17.2
15	Natural gas	18,051	41,689	72,423	75,630	+ 131.0	+ 73.7	+ 4.4
21	Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	35,136	26,524	48,287	53,797	- 24.5	+ 82.1	+ 11.4
30	Flaxseed	47,283	46,269	41,920	38,560	- 2.1	- 9.4	- 8.0
32	Pulpwood	31,186	33,811	35,732	35,985	+ 8.4	+ 5.7	+ 0.7
33	Precious metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	25,739	37,296	34,996	34,554	+ 44.9	- 6.2	- 1.3
36	Fur skins, undressed	23,161	23,949	25,546	32,356	+ 3.4	+ 6.7	+ 26.7
	Fabricated materials, inedible	2,729,389	2,777,345	2,907,126	3,106,898	+ 1.8	+ 4.7	+ 6.9
2	Newsprint paper	757,930	761,313	753,060	759,990	+ 0.4	- 1.1	+ 0.9
3	Lumber, softwood	323,272	334,512	371,410	426,855	+ 3.5	+ 11.0	+ 14.9
4	Wood pulp and similar pulp	325,122	346,661	369,902	405,292	+ 6.6	+ 6.7	+ 9.6
5	Aluminum, including alloys	260,332	241,825	284,554	302,730	- 7.1	+ 17.7	+ 6.4
8	Nickel and alloys	142,549	191,647	191,556	175,368	+ 34.4	1	- 8.5
9	Copper and alloys	190,360	178,320	163,931	166,517	- 6.3	- 8.1	+ 1.6
14	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials not shaped	104,004	103,832	84,571	88,406	- 0.2	- 18.6	+ 4.5
16	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	52,801	53,554	60,250	74,756	+ 1.4	+ 12.5	+ 24.1
18	Plate sheet and strip (steel)	52,226	35,795	48,800	61,350	- 31.5	+ 36.3	+ 25.7
19	Primary iron and steel	53,349	52,232	45,878	59,540	- 2.1	- 12.2	+ 29.8
22	Plywoods and veneers	32,717	34,191	44,211	53,045	+ 4.5	+ 29.3	+ 20.0
28	Zinc, including alloys	46,492	42,244	41,541	42,276	- 9.1	- 1.7	+ 1.8
29	Organic chemicals	41,816	37,959	44,957	41,797	- 9.2	+ 18.4	- 7.0
39	Shingles and shakes	20,968	20,779	24,172	30,317	- 0.9	+ 16.3	+ 25.4
	End products, inedible	409,683	505,591	654,763	779,138	+ 23.4	+ 29.5	+ 19.0
23	Communication and related equipment	29,836	35,514	51,789	52,193	+ 19.0	+ 45.8	+ 0.8
24	Navigation equipment and parts	2	2	23,572	48,820	2	2	+ 107.1
25	Aircraft parts, except engines	14,706	29,696	43,096	44,168	+ 101.9	+ 45.1	+ 2.5
27	Combine reaper-threshers and parts	38,652	34,091	31,652	43,745	- 11.8	- 7.2	+ 38.2
34	Motor vehicle parts, except engines	29,041	15,392	19,498	34,318	- 47.0	+ 26.7	+ 76.0
35	Aircraft, complete with engines	5,426	49,737	69,361	32,640	+ 816.6	+ 39.5	- 52.9
37	Aircraft engines and parts	29,427	21,482	34,460	31,485	- 27.0	+ 60.4	- 8.6
38	Haying and harvesting machinery, n.e.s.	9,582	19,440	24,075	31,427	+ 102.9	+ 23.8	+ 30.5
40	Office machines and equipment	19,355	27,740	33,589	29,929	+ 43.3	+ 21.1	- 10.9
	Special transactions - Trade	13,960	11,903	14,849	24,714	- 14.7	+ 24.8	+ 66.4
	Total domestic exports to all countries	5,255,575	5,754,986	6,178,523	6,798,529	+ 9.5	+ 7.4	+ 10.0
	Total of commodities itemized	4,200,839	4,611,577	4,887,614	5,327,514			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	79.9	80.1	79.1	78.4			

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

² Not available owing to changes in the export classification.

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	7,426	7,025	7,561	9,673	- 5.4	+ 7.6	+ 27.9
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	574,647	621,526	656,763	770,477	+ 8.2	+ 5.7	+ 17.3
9	Raw sugar	50,677	52,729	56,926	126,735	+ 4.0	+ 8.0	+ 122.6
13	Fruits and berries, fresh or chilled	93,022	97,971	99,493	102,653	+ 5.3	+ 1.6	+ 3.2
28	Coffee, green	47,314	52,184	55,655	58,907	+ 10.3	+ 6.7	+ 5.8
30	Vegetables, fresh or chilled	49,761	48,003	55,691	54,481	- 3.5	+ 16.0	- 2.2
36	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	22,883	28,756	28,524	47,586	+ 25.7	- 0.8	+ 66.8
	Crude materials, inedible.....	744,993	763,536	826,523	897,299	+ 2.5	+ 8.2	+ 8.6
2	Crude petroleum	280,071	291,170	304,898	334,761	+ 4.0	+ 4.7	+ 9.8
18	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	66,968	59,176	68,944	86,315	- 11.6	+ 16.5	+ 25.2
23	Coal, bituminous and sub-bituminous	61,821	58,777	63,672	68,268	- 4.9	+ 8.3	+ 7.2
25	Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	45,255	58,130	62,277	67,149	+ 28.4	+ 7.1	+ 7.8
33	Raw cotton	43,367	47,313	54,333	51,223	+ 9.1	+ 14.8	- 5.7
34	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	41,272	39,134	48,543	50,115	- 5.2	+ 24.0	+ 3.2
	Fabricated materials, inedible	1,343,775	1,395,779	1,487,419	1,571,000	+ 3.9	+ 6.6	+ 5.6
17	Organic chemicals	70,183	74,747	78,195	86,745	+ 6.5	+ 4.6	+ 10.9
19	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	61,075	53,275	57,898	80,761	- 12.8	+ 8.7	+ 39.5
22	Fuel oil	73,520	65,081	64,365	69,483	- 11.5	- 1.1	+ 8.0
26	Cotton broad woven fabrics	73,482	74,229	69,294	64,952	+ 1.0	- 6.6	- 6.3
31	Plastic materials, not shaped	17,213	18,137	53,205	54,176	+ 5.4	+ 193.4	+ 1.8
35	Paper and paperboard	44,512	47,982	49,437	49,211	+ 7.8	+ 3.0	- 0.5
37	Inorganic chemicals	40,894	43,547	46,179	47,528	+ 6.5	+ 6.0	+ 2.9
40	Other textile fabricated materials	38,174	45,335	47,669	44,432	+ 18.8	+ 5.1	- 6.8
	End products, inedible	2,718,262	2,879,561	3,152,226	3,172,403	+ 5.9	+ 9.5	+ 0.6
1	Road motor vehicle parts (exc. engines)	290,611	298,052	382,770	473,265	+ 2.6	+ 28.4	+ 23.6
3	General purpose industrial machinery	174,782	159,123	184,806	201,696	- 9.0	+ 16.1	+ 9.1
4	Tractors	122,186	125,933	129,990	168,339	+ 3.1	+ 3.2	+ 29.5
5	Communication and related equipment	117,021	120,454	153,685	148,393	+ 9.8	+ 19.6	- 3.4
6	Agricultural machinery and implements (exc. tractors)	90,067	87,509	104,348	131,455	- 2.8	+ 19.2	+ 26.0
7	Measuring, controlling, laboratory medical and optical equipment	95,994	112,350	129,053	131,194	+ 17.0	+ 14.9	+ 1.7
8	Aircraft and parts	139,713	270,178	222,421	127,422	+ 93.4	- 17.7	- 42.7
10	Printed matter	101,164	112,112	117,032	119,369	+ 10.8	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
11	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	82,519	87,447	116,754	107,058	+ 6.0	+ 33.5	- 8.3
12	Miscellaneous equipment and tools	114,217	114,049	112,717	103,817	- 0.1	- 1.2	- 7.9
14	Metalworking machinery	69,485	66,471	92,713	99,607	- 4.3	+ 39.5	+ 7.4
15	Passenger automobiles and chassis	213,648	154,335	151,245	92,935	- 27.8	- 2.0	- 38.6
20	Office machines and equipment	52,747	70,931	79,135	73,107	+ 34.5	+ 11.6	- 7.6
21	Road motor vehicle engines and parts	32,171	34,732	55,284	71,470	+ 8.0	+ 27.1	+ 29.3
24	Apparel and apparel accessories	80,052	75,962	71,728	67,923	- 5.1	- 5.6	- 5.3
27	Photographic goods	48,423	56,905	58,251	61,509	+ 17.5	+ 2.4	+ 5.6
28	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	38,949	40,904	55,746	55,337	+ 5.0	+ 36.3	- 0.7
32	Conveying, elevating and handling equipment	43,801	42,313	46,761	51,530	- 3.4	+ 10.5	+ 10.2
33	Containers and closures	38,423	41,111	48,195	44,978	+ 7.0	+ 17.2	- 6.7
	Special transactions - Trade	93,593	101,152	127,284	137,358	+ 8.1	+ 25.8	+ 7.9
16	Shipments valued at less than \$100 each	53,764	55,094	85,504	92,902	+ 2.5	+ 55.2	+ 8.7
39	Other special transactions - Trade	40,039	46,430	41,997	44,456	+ 16.0	- 9.5	+ 5.9
	Total imports from all countries	5,482,695	5,768,578	6,257,776	6,558,209	+ 5.2	+ 8.5	+ 4.8
	Total of commodities itemized	3,261,240	3,436,071	3,805,333	4,013,243			
	Per cent of imports itemized	59.5	59.6	60.8	61.2			

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	39, 121	61, 060	64, 422	38, 312	+ 56.1	+ 5.5	- 40.5
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	287, 971	298, 121	305, 780	332, 872	+ 3.5	+ 2.6	+ 8.9
9	Whisky	73, 917	76, 124	80, 639	85, 365	+ 3.0	+ 5.9	+ 5.9
15	Fish, fillets and blocks, fresh or frozen	33, 720	35, 859	40, 237	42, 479	+ 6.3	+ 11.2	+ 5.6
19	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	31, 946	32, 115	33, 451	30, 858	+ 0.5	+ 4.2	- 7.8
24	Shellfish	21, 893	23, 575	25, 707	27, 268	+ 7.7	+ 9.0	+ 6.1
28	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	22, 990	25, 940	24, 565	23, 329	+ 12.8	- 5.3	- 5.0
	Crude materials, inedible	676, 879	694, 914	884, 041	881, 401	+ 2.7	+ 27.2	- 0.3
4	Crude petroleum	94, 450	152, 334	232, 497	233, 867	+ 61.3	+ 52.6	+ 0.6
5	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	107, 578	104, 639	184, 845	220, 778	- 2.7	+ 76.7	+ 19.4
8	Radioactive ores and concentrates	236, 594	173, 914	149, 165	96, 879	- 26.5	- 14.2	- 35.1
10	Natural gas	18, 051	41, 689	72, 423	75, 630	+ 131.0	+ 73.7	+ 4.4
12	Asbestos unmanufactured	53, 904	50, 562	57, 449	57, 688	- 6.2	+ 13.6	+ 0.4
25	Pulpwood	26, 341	24, 850	24, 346	26, 717	- 5.7	- 2.0	+ 9.7
32	Fur skins, undressed	16, 893	17, 315	18, 172	20, 670	+ 2.5	4.9	+ 13.7
39	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	7, 943	15, 052	10, 453	14, 917	+ 89.5	- 30.6	+ 42.7
	Fabricated materials, inedible	1, 693, 231	1, 760, 533	1, 968, 046	2, 069, 229	+ 3.7	+ 11.8	+ 5.1
1	Newsprint paper	631, 230	629, 792	633, 037	636, 086	- 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
2	Lumber, softwood	239, 104	248, 485	284, 285	313, 560	+ 3.9	+ 14.4	+ 10.3
3	Wood pulp and similar pulp	256, 170	268, 949	298, 166	309, 915	+ 5.0	+ 10.9	+ 3.9
6	Nickel and alloys	80, 653	140, 391	163, 403	159, 399	+ 74.1	+ 16.4	- 8.0
7	Aluminum, including alloys	52, 545	62, 268	102, 014	119, 943	+ 18.5	+ 63.8	+ 17.6
11	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	46, 941	49, 659	57, 283	64, 624	+ 5.8	+ 15.4	+ 12.8
13	Copper and alloys	74, 160	45, 562	56, 087	56, 216	- 38.6	+ 23.1	+ 0.2
14	Primary iron and steel	22, 936	31, 077	35, 598	45, 728	+ 35.5	+ 14.5	+ 28.5
18	Veneer and plywood	21, 570	21, 999	26, 031	31, 030	+ 2.0	+ 18.3	+ 19.2
20	Shingles and shakes	20, 374	20, 362	23, 836	29, 818	- 0.1	+ 17.1	+ 25.1
22	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	18, 660	9, 782	14, 785	27, 636	- 47.6	+ 51.1	+ 86.9
27	Organic chemicals	23, 310	22, 647	27, 236	23, 843	- 2.8	+ 20.3	- 12.5
31	Lumber hardwood	20, 478	17, 298	22, 159	22, 358	- 15.5	+ 28.1	+ 0.9
34	Zinc, including alloys	18, 392	15, 690	17, 471	18, 055	- 14.7	+ 11.4	+ 3.3
35	Inorganic chemicals,	13, 134	15, 649	18, 418	17, 787	+ 19.1	+ 17.7	- 3.4
36	Petroleum and coal products	9, 335	12, 094	16, 844	17, 491	+ 29.6	+ 39.3	+ 3.8
38	Electricity	15, 526	15, 794	16, 508	15, 958	+ 1.7	+ 4.5	- 3.3
40	Castings and forgings, iron and steel	4, 091	7, 680	14, 267	14, 650	+ 87.7	+ 85.8	+ 2.7
	End products, inedible	220, 700	283, 707	375, 905	425, 436	+ 28.5	+ 32.5	+ 13.2
16	Communication and related equipment	19, 401	26, 163	39, 171	39, 046	+ 34.9	+ 49.7	- 0.3
17	Combine reaper-threshers and parts	36, 135	31, 212	27, 598	38, 518	- 13.6	- 11.6	+ 39.6
21	Haying and harvesting machinery (n.e.s.)	9, 170	18, 155	23, 172	29, 768	+ 98.0	+ 27.6	+ 28.5
23	Aircraft parts, except engines	11, 695	20, 180	23, 141	27, 549	+ 72.6	+ 14.7	+ 19.0
26	Aircraft, complete with engines	2, 517	40, 778	63, 043	25, 940	2	+ 54.6	- 58.9
29	Aircraft engines and parts	18, 099	15, 072	20, 808	23, 253	- 16.7	+ 38.1	+ 11.8
30	Soil preparation, seeding, fertilizing machinery	11, 094	15, 915	19, 455	22, 634	+ 43.5	+ 22.2	+ 16.3
33	Road motor vehicle parts, accessories and assemblies, except engines	6, 833	3, 298	5, 312	19, 797	- 51.7	+ 61.1	+ 272.7
37	Navigation equipment and parts	1	1	12, 295	17, 419	1	1	+ 41.7
	Special transactions — Trade	9, 270	8, 841	10, 243	19, 130	- 4.6	+ 15.9	+ 86.8
	Total domestic exports to the United States	2, 932, 171	3, 107, 176	3, 608, 439	3, 766, 380	+ 6.0	+ 16.1	+ 4.4
	Total of commodities itemized	2, 429, 773	2, 579, 919	3, 015, 372	3, 115, 466			
	Per cent of domestic export itemized	82.9	83.0	83.6	82.7			

¹ Not available owing to changes in the export classification.² Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE X. Imports from United States

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	6,838	6,493	6,689	8,888	- 5.0	+ 3.0	+ 32.9
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	289,456	320,133	341,053	357,958	+ 10.6	+ 6.5	+ 5.0
17	Fruits and berries, fresh or chilled	61,273	64,738	65,264	65,716	+ 5.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.7
21	Vegetables, fresh or chilled	43,721	44,270	51,482	49,576	+ 1.3	+ 16.3	- 3.7
38	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	15,009	18,160	14,488	28,042	+ 21.0	- 20.2	+ 93.6
	Crude materials, inedible	325,818	335,902	360,125	383,910	+ 3.1	+ 7.2	+ 6.6
12	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	65,188	57,313	67,282	81,834	- 12.1	+ 17.4	+ 21.6
15	Coal bituminous and sub-bituminous	63,232	59,975	63,672	68,268	- 5.2	+ 6.2	+ 7.2
23	Raw cotton	40,992	46,510	49,300	47,883	+ 13.5	+ 6.0	- 2.9
28	Soya beans	32,201	30,256	37,336	41,092	- 6.0	+ 23.4	+ 10.1
	Fabricated materials, inedible	922,257	943,086	980,713	1,037,026	+ 2.3	+ 4.0	+ 5.7
14	Organic chemicals	58,601	61,578	63,931	71,409	+ 5.1	+ 3.8	+ 11.7
18	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	48,985	40,422	46,267	61,151	- 17.5	+ 14.5	+ 32.2
22	Plastic materials not shaped	16,304	17,355	48,626	49,084	+ 6.4	+ 180.2	+ 0.9
24	Paper and paperboard	41,248	44,628	46,351	46,237	+ 8.2	+ 3.9	- 0.2
30	Cotton broad woven fabrics	51,922	50,889	45,842	39,502	- 2.0	- 9.9	- 13.8
31	Inorganic chemicals	29,290	30,950	31,925	36,788	+ 5.7	+ 3.2	+ 15.2
33	Other textile fabricated materials	28,464	32,370	33,030	31,801	+ 13.7	+ 2.0	- 3.7
36	Valves and pipe fittings, iron and steel	23,786	24,967	27,577	28,576	+ 5.0	+ 10.5	+ 3.6
37	Lumber, including flooring	28,334	27,984	27,720	28,522	- 1.2	- 0.9	+ 2.9
40	Aluminum, including alloys	8,735	10,271	14,489	24,914	+ 17.6	+ 41.1	+ 72.0
	End products, inedible	2,066,485	2,178,165	2,499,281	2,533,093	+ 5.4	+ 14.7	+ 1.4
1	Motor vehicle parts (except engines)	278,843	285,152	368,393	459,913	+ 2.3	+ 29.2	+ 24.8
2	General purpose industrial machinery	134,501	124,330	153,264	161,206	- 7.6	+ 23.3	+ 5.2
3	Tractors	108,504	109,745	112,749	149,552	+ 1.1	+ 2.7	+ 32.6
4	Agricultural machinery and implements	87,142	83,914	98,346	134,352	- 3.7	+ 17.2	+ 26.4
5	Measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment	83,389	96,932	112,168	113,692	+ 16.2	+ 15.7	+ 1.4
6	Aircraft and parts	102,753	173,452	195,802	104,533	+ 68.8	+ 12.9	- 46.6
7	Printed matter	87,826	97,140	101,414	102,874	+ 10.6	+ 4.4	+ 1.4
8	Communication and related equipment	81,362	87,629	110,042	101,053	+ 7.7	+ 25.6	- 8.2
9	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	72,313	77,031	103,738	95,903	+ 6.5	+ 34.7	- 7.6
10	Miscellaneous equipment and tools	103,803	102,631	102,014	93,958	- 1.1	- 0.6	- 7.9
13	Metalworking machinery	57,771	53,294	72,642	77,409	- 7.7	+ 36.3	+ 6.6
16	Motor vehicle engines and parts	28,757	31,311	49,669	65,802	+ 8.9	+ 58.6	+ 32.5
19	Office machines and equipment	42,336	59,054	64,522	58,245	+ 39.5	+ 9.3	- 9.7
20	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	36,113	38,305	50,004	52,203	+ 6.1	+ 30.5	+ 4.4
25	Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	38,728	36,206	40,391	44,927	- 6.5	+ 11.6	+ 11.2
26	Photographic goods	34,951	41,062	40,796	44,404	+ 17.5	- 0.6	+ 8.8
27	Automobiles, freight and passenger	80,855	65,481	69,399	41,322	- 19.0	+ 6.0	- 40.5
29	Containers and closures	34,894	37,898	44,276	40,934	+ 8.6	+ 16.8	- 7.5
34	Textile industries machinery	16,541	21,893	29,422	31,734	+ 32.4	+ 34.4	+ 7.9
35	Hand tools and cutlery	23,536	23,991	26,709	31,389	+ 1.9	+ 11.9	+ 17.5
39	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	21,181	25,598	23,922	25,565	+ 20.9	- 6.5	+ 6.9
	Special transactions - Trade	75,771	80,189	111,678	123,681	+ 5.8	+ 39.3	+ 10.7
11	Shipments valued at less than \$100	50,787	51,433	80,182	87,729	+ 1.3	+ 55.9	+ 9.4
32	Other special transactions - Trade	24,993	28,972	31,608	35,952	+ 15.9	+ 9.1	+ 13.7
	Total imports from United States	3,686,625	3,863,968	4,299,539	4,444,556	+ 4.8	+ 11.3	+ 3.4
	Total of commodities itemized	2,289,164	2,415,090	2,816,054	2,945,046			
	Per cent of imports itemized	62.1	62.5	65.5	66.3			

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	210	184	105	46	- 12.4	- 42.9	- 56.2
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	258,246	238,240	270,282	297,762	- 7.7	+ 13.4	+ 10.2
1	Wheat (except seed)	135,427	140,533	140,134	160,798	+ 3.8	- 0.3	+ 14.7
10	Tobacco bright Virginia, flue cured	20,744	24,839	26,033	23,282	+ 19.7	+ 4.8	- 10.6
11	Oil seed cake and meal	14,379	10,971	18,318	22,843	- 23.7	+ 67.0	+ 24.7
12	Wheat flour	22,661	22,238	22,781	22,327	- 1.9	+ 2.4	- 2.0
20	Barley	28,880	4,775	11,895	10,362	- 83.5	+ 149.1	- 12.9
21	Fish, canned	6,250	7,829	9,300	9,939	+ 25.3	+ 18.8	+ 6.9
24	Cheese, cheddar	5,978	5,791	8,310	8,338	- 3.1	+ 43.5	- 0.3
30	Vegetables, fresh or chilled, frozen	531	730	1,606	5,556	+ 37.5	+ 120.0	+ 946.3
33	Apples, (including crab-apples)	3,203	3,849	4,542	4,163	+ 20.2	+ 18.0	- 8.3
37	Fruit and products, canned (except infant foods)	216	850	3,244	2,870	+ 293.5	+ 281.6	- 11.5
39	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	1,670	1,880	1,944	2,781	+ 12.6	+ 3.4	+ 43.1
	Crude materials, inedible	178,936	204,539	172,050	216,316	+ 14.3	- 15.9	+ 25.7
3	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	55,523	83,564	70,081	79,110	+ 50.5	- 16.1	+ 12.9
7	Radioactive ores and concentrates	25,905	18,256	16,598	40,509	- 29.5	- 9.1	+ 144.1
9	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	27,884	20,323	14,892	26,272	- 27.1	- 26.7	+ 76.4
13	Precious metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	15,096	25,209	22,846	21,707	+ 67.0	- 9.4	- 5.0
18	Flaxseed	20,746	21,421	16,760	13,985	+ 3.3	- 21.8	- 16.6
22	Asbestos unmanufactured	9,387	9,450	7,994	9,891	+ 0.7	- 15.4	+ 23.7
26	Fur skins, undressed	5,041	5,013	4,696	6,842	- 0.6	- 6.3	+ 45.7
31	Soya beans	5,181	8,060	7,445	4,829	+ 55.6	- 7.6	- 35.1
	Fabricated materials, inedible	460,357	440,073	435,774	457,459	- 4.4	- 1.0	+ 5.0
2	Aluminum, including alloys	79,072	72,415	82,443	82,734	- 8.4	+ 13.8	+ 0.4
4	Copper and alloys	70,486	69,096	59,710	63,629	- 2.0	- 13.6	+ 6.6
5	Newsprint paper	60,163	59,294	63,452	60,213	- 1.4	+ 7.0	- 5.1
6	Lumber, softwood	50,688	47,202	46,499	52,168	- 6.9	- 1.5	+ 12.2
8	Wood pulp and similar pulp	32,203	31,023	27,723	31,621	- 3.7	- 10.6	+ 14.1
14	Plywood and veneers	10,516	11,581	16,459	18,879	+ 10.1	+ 42.1	+ 14.7
15	Paperboard	10,944	10,533	12,663	16,836	- 3.8	+ 20.2	+ 33.0
16	Zinc, including alloys	19,712	16,687	16,928	16,101	- 15.3	+ 1.4	- 4.9
17	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials not shaped	18,990	19,599	15,380	15,964	+ 3.2	- 21.5	+ 3.8
19	Nickel and alloys	12,373	20,203	15,587	11,873	+ 63.3	- 22.8	- 23.8
23	Primary iron and steel	17,602	4,083	4,674	9,757	- 76.8	+ 14.5	+ 108.8
25	Organic chemicals	8,674	8,270	8,321	8,176	- 4.7	+ 0.6	- 1.7
27	Inorganic chemicals	3,350	5,187	4,742	6,608	+ 59.6	- 8.6	+ 39.4
28	Lead, including alloys	8,293	5,818	5,975	6,368	- 30.7	+ 2.7	+ 6.6
29	Vegetable oils and fats except essential oils	2,753	6,435	5,225	5,915	+ 133.7	- 18.8	+ 13.2
32	Cotton, broad woven fabrics	2,847	6,020	3,826	4,318	+ 111.5	- 36.4	+ 12.9
34	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	6,622	3,132	5,430	4,004	- 52.7	+ 73.4	- 26.3
35	Fine paper	637	1,187	1,851	3,209	+ 86.3	+ 55.9	+ 73.4
38	Wrapping paper	3,229	3,465	3,844	2,848	+ 7.3	+ 10.9	- 25.9
40	Leather and leather fabricated materials	1,877	4,063	3,053	2,784	+ 116.5	- 24.9	- 8.8
	End products, inedible	17,338	26,069	30,624	34,555	+ 50.4	+ 17.5	+ 12.8
36	Apparel and apparel accessories	1,450	2,770	2,553	2,994	+ 91.0	- 7.8	+ 17.3
	Special transactions - Trade	203	240	205	699	+ 18.2	- 14.6	+ 241.0
	Total domestic exports to the United Kingdom	915,290	909,344	909,044	1,006,838	- 0.6	¹	+ 10.8
	Total of commodities itemized	827,182	823,644	815,757	903,403			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	90.4	90.6	89.7	89.7			

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	198	142	516	474	- 28.3	+ 263.4	- 8.1
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	32,848	33,740	31,894	31,595	+ 2.7	- 5.5	- 0.9
12	Distilled alcoholic beverages	8,724	9,447	10,178	9,705	+ 8.3	+ 7.7	- 4.6
23	Sugar preparations and confectionery	6,652	6,696	5,373	5,616	+ 0.7	- 19.8	+ 4.5
32	Tea	3,595	3,769	3,576	4,360	+ 4.8	- 5.1	+ 21.9
	Crude materials, inedible	25,236	28,139	31,428	36,401	+ 11.5	+ 11.7	+ 15.8
1	Wool and fine animal hair	15,001	17,069	18,884	24,360	+ 13.8	+ 10.6	+ 29.0
34	Fur skins, undressed	4,560	4,028	4,089	4,291	- 11.7	+ 1.5	+ 4.9
	Fabricated materials, inedible	167,531	160,503	176,785	168,881	- 4.2	+ 10.1	- 4.5
4	Wool and hair woven fabrics	26,590	23,770	20,114	16,788	- 10.6	- 15.4	- 16.5
8	Precious metals, including alloys	12,744	11,102	16,335	13,244	- 12.9	+ 47.1	- 18.9
15	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	6,328	6,082	5,066	8,081	- 3.9	- 16.7	+ 59.5
16	Organic chemicals	3,573	4,744	6,981	7,427	+ 32.8	+ 47.2	+ 6.4
19	Inorganic chemicals	8,507	9,199	10,987	6,372	+ 8.1	+ 19.4	- 42.0
20	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	10,057	7,419	7,489	6,229	- 26.2	+ 0.9	- 16.8
21	Wire and wire rope, steel	6,305	6,013	5,873	6,163	- 4.6	- 2.3	+ 4.9
24	Leather and leather fabricated materials	5,590	5,720	5,985	5,570	+ 2.3	+ 4.6	- 6.9
25	Aluminum including alloys	2,667	3,096	9,544	5,538	+ 16.1	+ 208.3	- 42.0
33	Copper and alloys	2,657	1,992	1,984	4,311	- 25.0	- 0.4	+ 117.3
37	Sheet and plate glass	3,281	3,680	4,748	4,072	+ 12.2	+ 29.0	- 14.2
40	Structural shapes and sheet piling	11,348	3,821	3,403	3,849	- 66.8	- 10.9	+ 13.1
	End products, inedible	357,012	388,233	316,929	284,857	+ 8.7	- 18.4	- 10.1
2	Aircraft and parts	36,171	95,998	26,348	22,595	+ 165.4	- 72.6	- 14.3
3	Passenger automobiles and chassis	104,728	60,944	53,088	22,044	- 41.8	- 12.9	- 58.5
5	Communication and related equipment n.e.s.	14,003	16,619	15,694	16,659	+ 18.7	- 5.6	+ 6.1
6	General purpose industrial machinery n.e.s.	12,132	13,075	15,108	15,561	+ 7.8	+ 15.5	+ 3.0
7	Tractors	12,056	15,141	15,643	15,295	+ 25.6	+ 3.3	- 2.2
9	Kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware	12,189	13,266	14,034	13,188	+ 8.8	+ 5.8	- 6.0
10	Electric generators and motors	17,458	12,911	7,096	12,548	- 26.0	- 45.0	+ 76.8
11	Apparel and apparel accessories	14,074	12,469	11,564	10,163	- 11.4	- 7.3	- 12.1
13	Metalworking machinery	4,625	5,389	9,769	8,359	+ 16.5	+ 18.3	- 14.4
14	Road motor vehicle parts and accessories except engines	7,015	8,829	8,848	8,210	+ 25.9	+ 0.2	+ 7.2
17	Measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment	6,216	7,554	7,109	7,299	+ 21.5	- 5.9	+ 2.7
18	Books and printed matter	5,372	6,180	6,650	6,810	+ 15.0	+ 7.6	+ 2.4
22	Telephone and telegraph equipment	3,877	3,925	5,059	5,759	+ 1.2	+ 28.9	+ 13.8
26	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,868	3,533	4,149	5,298	+ 23.2	+ 17.4	+ 27.7
27	Hand tools and cutlery	4,402	4,754	5,306	5,144	+ 8.0	+ 11.6	- 3.1
28	House furnishings	6,253	5,272	4,911	4,655	- 15.7	- 6.8	- 5.2
29	Photographic goods	3,371	4,275	4,349	4,480	+ 26.8	+ 1.7	+ 3.0
30	Miscellaneous equipment and tools	5,602	5,273	4,862	4,418	- 5.9	- 7.8	- 9.1
31	Textile industries machinery	4,091	4,883	4,260	4,376	+ 19.4	- 12.8	+ 2.7
35	Printing and bookbinding machinery and equipment	772	319	358	4,239	- 58.7	+ 12.2	¹
36	Office machines and equipment	3,895	2,988	4,425	4,107	- 23.3	+ 48.1	- 7.2
38	Electric lighting distribution and control equipment	4,571	4,795	5,401	4,041	+ 4.9	+ 12.6	- 25.2
39	Pulp and paper industries machinery	3,092	5,090	1,967	3,902	+ 64.6	- 61.4	+ 98.4
	Special transactions - Trade	6,107	7,464	510	4,591	+ 22.2	- 26.2	- 15.4
	Total imports from United Kingdom	588,932	618,221	563,062	526,800	+ 5.0	- 8.9	- 6.4
	Total of commodities itemized	427,012	441,129	376,607	345,126			
	Per cent of imports itemized	72.5	71.4	66.9	65.5			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Preferential)

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	590	508	536	1,228	- 13.9	+ 5.5	+ 129.1
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	171,333	287,396	213,118	401,362	+ 67.7	- 25.8	+ 88.3
1	Wheat	138,963	264,453	179,840	337,542	+ 90.3	- 32.0	+ 87.7
10	Oats	2,214	37	1,334	14,726	- 98.3	¹	¹
16	Wheat flour	1,618	1,397	696	8,579	- 13.7	- 50.2	¹
24	Rye	85	3,967	7,565	5,114	¹	+ 90.7	- 32.4
27	Fish, dried, preserved, except canned	2,959	2,699	1,959	4,671	- 8.8	- 27.4	+ 138.4
28	Fish canned.....	1,271	1,636	2,628	4,567	+ 28.7	+ 60.6	+ 73.8
33	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	1,189	1,418	2,198	3,722	+ 19.3	+ 55.0	+ 69.3
34	Tobacco.....	1,230	866	4,606	3,673	- 29.6	+ 431.9	- 20.3
36	Sugar and sugar preparations	82	108	186	2,855	+ 31.7	+ 72.2	¹
	Crude materials, inedible	171,321	187,161	192,468	171,791	+ 9.2	+ 2.8	- 10.7
2	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap.....	44,476	49,573	49,273	51,833	+ 11.5	- 0.6	+ 5.2
4	Asbestos unmanufactured	31,720	39,649	39,856	38,730	+ 25.0	+ 0.5	- 2.8
13	Flaxseed	17,130	10,377	13,586	10,531	- 39.4	+ 30.9	- 22.5
14	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	19,826	19,210	16,467	10,455	- 0.3	- 14.3	- 36.5
15	Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	14,239	11,703	12,702	9,829	- 17.8	+ 8.5	- 22.6
18	Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	4,699	5,230	5,214	7,099	+ 11.3	- 0.3	+ 36.2
20	Pulpwood	2,706	6,099	8,934	6,592	+ 125.4	+ 46.5	- 26.2
22	Textile and related fibres	3,082	3,665	5,640	5,817	+ 18.9	+ 53.9	+ 3.1
23	Raw hides and skins, except fur skins.....	8,026	7,675	6,845	5,810	- 4.4	- 10.8	- 15.1
26	Fur skins, undressed.....	1,150	1,590	2,557	4,684	+ 38.3	+ 60.8	+ 83.2
32	Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	2,794	4,843	2,715	3,759	+ 73.3	- 43.9	+ 38.5
39	Rapeseed	5,950	9,023	14,242	2,122	+ 51.6	+ 57.8	- 85.1
	Fabricated materials, inedible	236,736	207,784	172,958	185,437	- 12.6	- 16.8	+ 7.2
3	Aluminum, including alloys	63,894	40,765	40,011	42,027	- 36.2	- 1.8	+ 5.0
6	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials not shaped	39,933	38,142	28,009	27,917	- 4.5	- 26.6	- 0.3
7	Copper and alloys.....	30,438	44,898	36,314	27,363	+ 47.5	- 19.1	- 24.6
8	Wood pulp and similar pulp	14,605	14,166	16,766	23,806	- 3.0	+ 18.4	+ 42.0
12	Lumber softwood.....	4,090	5,522	8,871	11,885	+ 35.0	+ 66.6	+ 34.0
17	Plate, sheet and strip, steel.....	9,040	6,145	7,973	7,932	- 32.0	+ 29.7	- 0.5
19	Nickel and alloys	44,717	26,870	6,028	6,813	- 39.9	- 77.6	+ 13.0
21	Organic chemicals	4,216	3,448	5,506	5,926	- 18.2	+ 59.7	+ 7.6
31	Primary iron and steel	11,091	10,658	4,169	3,898	- 2.9	- 60.9	- 6.5
35	Newsprint paper	1,620	2,958	1,060	2,928	+ 82.6	- 64.2	+ 176.2
	End product, inedible	41,000	55,430	82,150	101,412	+ 35.2	+ 48.2	+ 23.4
5	Navigation equipment and parts	²	²	11,112	30,051	²	²	+ 170.4
9	Aircraft parts, except engines	1,970	7,515	15,842	14,769	+ 281.5	+ 110.8	- 6.8
11	Office machines and equipment	7,263	11,039	12,739	12,833	+ 52.0	+ 15.4	+ 0.7
25	Aircraft engines and parts	7,104	3,101	8,637	4,843	- 56.3	+ 178.5	- 43.9
29	Apparel and apparel accessories.....	311	528	1,107	4,397	+ 69.8	+ 109.7	+ 297.2
30	Communication and related equipment.....	7,620	4,853	3,703	3,994	- 36.3	- 23.7	+ 7.9
37	Medicinal and pharmaceutical product.....	1,003	2,126	1,958	2,576	+ 112.0	- 7.9	+ 31.6
38	Electric lighting and distribution equipment	979	994	1,296	2,221	+ 1.5	+ 30.4	+ 71.4
40	Chain saws and parts.....	1,459	1,997	2,205	2,030	+ 36.9	+ 10.4	- 7.9
	Special transportations—Trade	609	286	630	1,121	- 53.0	+ 120.3	+ 77.9
	Total domestic exports to Europe	622,589	938,565	661,860	862,350	+ 18.6	- 10.4	+ 30.3
	Total of commodities itemized	556,762	670,943	592,349	780,921	-	-	-
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	89.4	90.8	89.5	90.6			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.² Not available owing to changes in the export classification.

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth and Preferential)

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	177	175	199	143	- 1.1	+ 13.7	- 28.1
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	36,605	40,876	40,591	45,283	+ 14.8	- 0.7	+ 11.6
16	Dairy produce, eggs and honey	5,869	6,579	6,912	7,283	+ 12.1	+ 5.1	+ 5.4
17	Other beverages	4,878	5,742	6,620	7,060	+ 17.7	+ 15.3	+ 6.6
23	Fruits and fruit preparations	4,839	5,677	5,915	6,095	+ 17.3	+ 4.2	+ 3.0
25	Vegetables and vegetable preparations	3,468	4,076	4,290	5,476	+ 17.5	+ 5.3	+ 27.6
39	Distilled alcoholic beverages	3,063	3,296	3,547	3,737	+ 7.6	+ 7.6	+ 5.4
	Crude materials, inedible	10,861	11,625	13,908	14,358	+ 7.0	+ 19.6	+ 3.2
26	Fur skins, undressed	2,140	3,020	4,069	5,470	+ 41.1	+ 34.7	+ 34.4
	Fabricated materials, inedible	122,939	144,747	163,651	175,020	+ 17.7	+ 13.1	+ 6.9
3	Nickel and alloys	99	4,239	9,696	16,061	¹	+ 128.7	+ 65.6
4	Bars and rods, steel	5,554	10,446	14,769	14,984	+ 88.1	+ 41.4	+ 1.5
6	Other broad woven fabrics	11,168	11,832	11,769	11,838	+ 5.9	- 0.5	+ 0.6
7	Sheet and plate glass	8,646	9,443	12,085	11,725	+ 9.2	+ 28.0	- 3.0
10	Structural shapes and sheet piling	10,956	9,987	6,913	9,386	- 8.8	- 30.8	+ 35.8
14	Cotton broad woven fabrics	6,960	8,647	7,527	8,187	+ 24.2	- 13.0	+ 8.8
20	Organic chemicals	6,578	7,429	6,441	6,777	+ 12.9	- 13.3	+ 5.2
22	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	3,253	3,774	3,312	6,381	+ 16.0	- 12.2	+ 92.7
24	Natural, synthetic and imitation gem and ornamental stones	5,962	5,845	5,550	5,647	- 2.0	- 5.0	+ 1.7
27	Miscellaneous textile fabricated materials	4,482	5,732	6,459	5,390	+ 27.9	+ 12.7	- 16.6
30	Dyestuffs, except dyeing extracts	3,325	4,471	4,719	4,980	+ 34.5	+ 5.5	+ 5.5
38	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	3,296	4,193	4,788	3,963	+ 27.2	+ 14.2	- 17.2
40	Inorganic chemicals	2,802	2,854	2,646	3,597	+ 1.9	- 7.3	+ 35.9
	End products, inedible	208,277	225,021	239,875	257,295	+ 8.0	+ 6.6	+ 7.3
1	Passenger automobiles and chassis	45,368	45,432	43,782	42,086	+ 0.1	- 3.6	- 3.9
2	Apparel and apparel accessories	11,814	13,050	14,693	17,802	+ 10.5	+ 12.6	+ 21.2
5	Communication and related equipment	9,920	10,668	13,202	14,138	+ 7.5	+ 23.8	+ 7.1
8	Watches, clocks, jewellery and silverware	11,466	11,128	11,781	11,437	- 2.9	+ 5.9	- 2.9
9	Office machines and equipment	6,477	8,801	10,062	10,513	+ 35.9	+ 14.3	+ 4.5
11	Photographic equipment and supplies	6,473	7,736	9,203	9,122	+ 19.5	+ 19.0	- 0.9
12	Printed matter	7,340	8,075	8,066	8,568	+ 10.0	- 0.1	+ 6.2
13	Metalworking machinery	4,719	5,063	6,459	8,319	+ 7.3	+ 27.6	+ 28.8
15	Measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment	4,579	5,478	7,315	7,701	+ 19.6	+ 33.5	+ 5.3
18	Footwear	4,281	5,140	6,692	6,975	+ 20.1	+ 30.2	+ 4.2
19	House furnishings	6,916	7,216	6,532	6,887	+ 4.3	- 9.5	+ 5.4
21	Miscellaneous personal and household goods	5,261	5,782	5,537	6,675	+ 9.9	- 4.2	+ 20.6
28	Agricultural machinery and equipment	1,689	2,052	4,247	5,350	+ 21.5	+ 107.0	+ 26.0
29	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	3,275	3,923	4,794	5,049	+ 19.8	+ 22.2	+ 5.3
31	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	4,219	3,900	5,001	4,953	- 7.6	+ 28.2	- 1.0
32	Textile industries machinery	2,755	4,012	3,817	4,689	+ 45.6	- 4.9	+ 22.8
33	Kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware	4,042	4,359	4,321	4,631	+ 7.8	- 0.9	+ 7.2
34	Mechanical power transmission equipment	4,060	3,046	3,725	4,619	- 25.0	+ 22.3	+ 24.0
35	Road motor vehicle parts and accessories (exc. engines)	4,485	3,635	5,047	4,529	- 19.0	+ 38.8	- 10.3
36	Hand tools and cutlery	4,174	4,731	4,906	4,049	+ 13.3	+ 3.7	- 17.5
37	Miscellaneous equipment and tools	3,544	4,168	3,915	3,973	+ 17.6	- 6.1	+ 1.5
	Special transactions—Trade	6,122	6,937	5,458	4,246	+ 13.3	- 21.3	- 22.2
	Total imports from Europe	383,982	429,381	463,682	496,344	+ 11.8	+ 8.0	+ 7.0
	Total of commodities itemized	254,195	284,677	311,124	336,102			
	Per cent of imports itemized	66.2	66.3	67.1	67.7			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to Other Commonwealth and Preferential Countries¹

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	71	47	71	98	- 33.8	+ 51.1	+ 38.0
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	63,723	77,278	64,059	81,959	+ 21.3	- 17.1	+ 27.9
3	Wheat	18,029	28,298	9,703	25,960	+ 57.0	- 65.7	+ 167.5
5	Wheat flour	17,146	20,072	21,589	18,946	+ 17.1	+ 7.6	- 12.2
15	Fish, preserved, except canned	5,831	5,963	7,028	7,821	+ 2.3	+ 17.9	+ 11.3
16	Fish, canned	6,027	5,621	5,096	7,411	- 6.7	- 9.3	+ 45.4
23	Vegetables, and vegetable preparations	1,419	2,270	2,693	3,286	+ 60.0	+ 18.6	+ 22.0
32	Meat, cured	2,051	2,349	2,079	2,250	+ 14.5	- 11.5	+ 8.2
	Crude materials, inedible	9,601	9,219	12,233	16,997	- 4.0	+ 32.7	+ 38.9
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,614	6,166	8,406	10,328	+ 9.8	+ 36.3	+ 22.9
34	Sulphur, crude or refined	9	23	564	2,072	-	+ -	+ 267.4
	Fabricated materials, inedible	175,159	157,677	159,691	177,554	- 10.0	+ 1.3	+ 11.2
1	Newsprint paper	35,087	31,992	27,684	27,016	- 8.9	- 13.4	- 2.4
2	Aluminum, including alloys	37,915	31,512	33,445	26,461	- 16.9	+ 6.1	- 20.9
4	Lumber, softwood	22,877	15,943	17,531	21,197	- 30.3	+ 10.0	+ 20.9
7	Copper and alloys	9,865	7,536	6,345	14,578	- 23.6	- 15.8	+ 129.8
8	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials	15,593	18,470	14,413	14,292	+ 18.5	- 22.0	- 0.8
12	Wood pulp and similar pulp	9,023	10,641	7,916	9,233	+ 17.9	- 25.6	+ 16.6
14	Rails and railway track material, steel	13	7	4	7,866	- 46.2	- 42.9	+ 2
19	Plastics basic shapes and forms	2,852	3,035	4,226	5,120	+ 6.4	+ 39.2	+ 21.2
20	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	7,075	6,367	8,531	4,828	- 10.0	+ 34.0	+ 43.4
21	Zinc, including alloys	2,880	2,988	3,668	4,135	+ 3.8	+ 22.8	+ 12.7
22	Nickel and alloys	2,836	1,305	2,348	3,716	- 54.0	+ 79.9	+ 58.3
24	Broad woven fabrics	1,925	2,866	3,042	3,158	+ 48.9	+ 6.1	+ 3.8
25	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	3,480	2,203	2,319	2,777	- 36.7	+ 5.3	+ 19.7
33	Leather and leather fabricated materials	1,187	1,179	1,562	2,239	+ 0.7	+ 32.5	+ 43.3
39	Bars and rods, steel	2,636	2,946	2,432	1,807	+ 11.8	- 17.4	- 25.7
40	Fine paper	1,052	1,479	1,589	1,770	+ 40.6	+ 7.4	+ 11.4
	End products, inedible	82,853	83,650	92,087	115,431	+ 1.0	+ 10.1	+ 25.3
6	Passenger automobiles and chassis	18,720	12,026	15,284	18,921	- 35.8	+ 27.1	+ 23.8
9	Road motor vehicle parts, except engines	20,097	10,425	12,937	12,731	- 48.1	+ 24.1	- 1.6
11	General purpose industrial machinery	2,997	3,192	9,076	9,921	+ 6.5	+ 184.3	+ 9.3
13	Electric lighting and distribution equipment	1,915	3,042	3,818	7,876	+ 58.9	+ 25.5	+ 106.3
17	Aircraft, complete with engines	727	3,013	3,513	5,750	+ 314.4	+ 16.6	+ 63.7
18	Trucks and chassis, commercial	3,465	3,682	2,850	5,222	+ 6.3	- 22.6	+ 83.2
26	Marine engines and parts	3,119	2,069	2,535	2,708	- 33.7	+ 22.5	+ 6.8
27	Hand tools and miscellaneous cutlery	2,346	2,367	2,171	2,686	+ 0.9	- 8.3	+ 23.7
28	Prefabricated building and structures	³	³	906	2,570	-	-	+ 183.7
29	Apparel and apparel accessories	1,694	1,271	2,212	2,542	- 25.0	+ 74.0	+ 14.9
30	Communication and related equipment	587	2,024	2,380	2,459	+ 244.8	+ 17.6	+ 3.3
31	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,077	1,744	2,469	2,374	+ 61.9	+ 41.6	- 3.8
35	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	764	1,118	2,105	2,061	+ 46.3	+ 88.3	- 2.1
36	Railway and street rolling stock	137	4,560	2,133	2,036	²	- 53.2	- 4.5
37	Pulp and paper industries machinery and parts	692	3,005	1,106	1,924	+ 334.2	- 63.2	+ 74.0
38	Chain saws and parts	1,821	1,429	1,505	1,820	- 21.5	+ 5.3	+ 20.9
	Special transactions - Trade	2,793	981	2,863	2,235	- 64.9	+ 191.8	- 21.9
	Total domestic exports to other Commonwealth	334,200	329,299	331,004	394,274	- 1.5	+ 0.7	+ 19.1
	Total of commodities itemized	272,571	266,178	261,213	311,868			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	81.6	80.8	78.9	79.1			

¹ Includes Kuwait.² Over 1,000 per cent.³ Not available owing to changes in the export classification.

TABLE XVI. Imports from Other Commonwealth and Preferential Countries¹

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	246	266	209	118	+ 8.1	- 21.4	- 43.5
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	115,201	124,713	137,491	214,335	+ 8.3	+ 10.2	+ 55.9
1	Raw sugar	46,501	49,489	54,381	113,407	+ 6.4	+ 9.9	+ 108.5
5	Tea	19,274	19,280	18,142	19,360	+ ²	- 5.9	+ 6.7
6	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	7,857	10,589	13,982	18,761	+ 34.8	+ 32.0	+ 34.2
8	Cocoa and chocolate	7,319	6,965	9,633	10,811	- 4.8	+ 38.3	+ 12.2
11	Fruits, dried or dehydrated	6,651	6,540	8,077	8,480	- 1.7	+ 23.5	+ 5.0
14	Fruits and products, canned	3,222	3,487	4,238	6,903	+ 8.2	+ 21.5	+ 62.9
15	Coffee	4,349	5,843	4,479	6,336	+ 34.4	- 23.3	+ 41.5
17	Sausage casings	3,443	3,358	4,987	5,551	- 2.5	+ 48.5	+ 11.3
18	Refined sugar, molasses, syrup	2,150	2,711	2,513	5,258	+ 26.1	- 7.3	+ 109.2
21	Other meats and meat preparations	1,578	3,128	2,950	3,062	+ 98.2	- 5.7	+ 3.8
22	Nuts, except oil nuts	2,553	3,415	2,942	2,907	+ 33.8	- 13.9	- 1.2
24	Oranges, mandarines and tangerines, fresh	1,362	1,665	2,705	2,639	+ 22.2	+ 62.5	- 2.4
29	Distilled alcoholic beverages	2,101	2,208	1,841	1,893	+ 5.1	- 16.6	+ 2.8
30	Spices	2,115	1,852	1,825	1,875	- 12.4	- 1.5	+ 2.7
33	Orange juice and concentrates	37	293	57	1,414	+ 691.9	- 80.5	³
34	Fish and marine animals	568	447	777	1,207	- 21.3	+ 73.8	+ 55.3
35	Other beverages	1,128	1,158	1,239	1,179	+ 2.7	+ 7.0	- 4.8
	Crude materials, inedible	111,562	106,361	108,769	112,115	- 4.7	+ 2.3	+ 3.1
2	Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	36,560	40,704	45,160	47,331	+ 11.3	+ 10.9	+ 4.8
3	Crude petroleum	37,094	34,592	24,337	21,046	- 6.7	- 29.6	- 13.5
4	Rubber and allied gums, natural	23,528	15,547	19,497	19,362	- 33.9	+ 25.4	- 0.7
9	Wool and fine animal hair	7,491	7,823	9,225	9,558	+ 4.4	+ 17.9	+ 3.6
12	Other textile fibres	684	1,701	2,719	8,385	+ 148.7	+ 59.8	+ 208.4
26	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	2,822	2,164	3,029	2,136	- 23.3	+ 40.0	- 29.5
27	Other ores, concentrates and scrap	1,156	1,902	2,688	2,126	+ 64.5	+ 41.3	- 20.9
	Fabricated materials, inedible	33,541	43,296	50,001	56,397	+ 29.1	+ 15.5	+ 12.8
7	Other broad woven fabrics	10,413	13,656	17,361	18,678	+ 31.1	+ 27.1	+ 7.6
10	Tin including alloys	4,327	4,009	4,030	8,833	- 7.3	+ 9.5	+ 119.2
13	Vegetable oils, except essential oils	6,359	10,913	9,917	8,383	+ 71.6	- 9.1	- 15.5
16	Cotton broad woven fabrics	3,427	3,476	4,708	5,853	+ 1.4	+ 35.4	+ 24.3
20	Iron and steel and alloys	1,631	1,999	4,015	3,894	+ 22.6	+ 100.9	- 3.0
31	Wood pulp and similar pulp	400	0	1,244	1,598	-	-	+ 30.6
36	Copper and alloys	22	24	45	1,156	+ 9.1	+ 87.5	³
37	Other oils, fats, waxes, extracts and derivatives	334	436	553	974	+ 30.5	+ 26.8	+ 76.1
38	Miscellaneous textile fabricated materials	121	429	791	822	+ 254.5	+ 84.4	+ 3.9
40	Bars and rods, steel	72	86	1,103	613	+ 19.4	³	- 44.4
	End products, inedible	18,823	15,559	20,767	21,735	- 17.3	+ 33.5	+ 4.7
19	Outerwear (except knitted or made from knitted fabric)	1,176	3,696	4,412	4,948	+ 214.3	+ 19.4	+ 12.1
23	House furnishings	2,131	2,528	2,875	2,812	+ 18.6	+ 13.7	- 2.2
25	Other apparel and apparel accessories	6,845	2,572	2,964	2,610	- 62.4	+ 15.2	- 11.9
28	Footwear	1,282	1,487	2,027	2,033	+ 16.0	+ 36.3	+ 0.3
32	Games, toys and children's vehicles	531	651	1,124	1,585	+ 22.6	+ 72.7	+ 41.0
39	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	539	555	886	709	+ 3.0	+ 59.6	- 20.0
	Special transactions - Trade	1,796	1,961	1,263	1,289	+ 9.2	- 35.6	+ 2.0
	Total imports from other Commonwealth	281,167	292,156	318,501	405,989			
	Total of commodities itemized	261,153	273,378	299,458	386,488			
	Per cent of imports itemized	92.9	93.6	94.0	95.2			

¹ Includes Kuwait² Less than 0.1 per cent.³ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	838	4,842	2,521	1,387	+ 477.8	- 47.9	- 44.6
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	43,717	41,078	46,982	55,510	- 6.0	+ 14.4	+ 18.2
2	Wheat	10,829	12,060	17,912	27,280	+ 11.4	+ 48.5	+ 52.3
10	Milk powder, whole milk	9,369	10,216	8,807	7,063	+ 9.0	- 13.8	- 19.8
11	Wheat flour	5,331	4,301	5,270	6,513	- 19.3	+ 22.5	+ 23.6
16	Fish preserved except canned	4,110	2,217	3,377	3,373	- 46.1	+ 52.3	- 0.1
24	Malt	3,214	1,859	1,943	2,272	- 42.2	+ 4.5	+ 16.9
25	Potatoes, seed	1,866	1,973	2,839	2,203	+ 5.7	+ 43.9	- 22.4
36	Oats	802	915	855	1,035	+ 14.1	- 6.6	+ 21.1
	Crude materials, inedible	9,924	12,032	11,497	13,278	+ 21.2	- 4.4	+ 15.5
7	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	7,887	10,374	9,849	10,902	+ 31.5	- 5.1	+ 10.7
	Fabricated materials, inedible	98,615	132,630	114,982	121,643	+ 34.5	- 13.3	+ 5.8
1	Newsprint	25,778	32,978	24,786	28,552	+ 27.9	- 24.8	+ 15.2
4	Aluminum, including alloys	14,622	20,082	19,064	19,919	+ 37.3	- 5.1	+ 4.5
5	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	7,453	7,927	10,449	15,000	+ 6.4	+ 31.8	+ 43.6
6	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials	13,847	14,314	12,481	14,808	+ 3.4	- 12.8	+ 18.6
8	Rails and railway track material, steel	6,129	6,176	12,214	8,645	+ 0.8	+ 97.8	- 29.2
9	Wood pulp and similar pulp	7,509	15,357	9,055	8,216	+ 104.5	- 41.0	- 9.3
18	Copper and alloys	1,589	3,413	2,192	2,978	+ 114.8	- 35.8	+ 35.9
20	Metal fabricated basic products	1,517	2,650	2,385	2,549	+ 14.7	- 10.0	+ 6.9
23	Oils, fats, waxes, extracts and derivatives	337	2,308	3,026	2,279	+ 584.9	+ 31.1	- 24.7
26	Inorganic chemicals	101	1,141	1,054	2,148	²	- 7.6	+ 103.8
30	Fine paper	764	1,326	1,664	1,434	+ 73.6	+ 25.5	- 13.8
31	Nickel and alloys	1,186	2,710	2,153	1,400	+ 128.5	- 20.6	- 35.0
32	Organic chemicals	2,606	1,902	1,617	1,377	- 27.0	- 15.0	- 14.8
33	Yarn, thread, cordage, twine and rope	1,395	2,925	1,196	1,355	+ 109.7	- 59.1	+ 13.3
35	Insulated wire and cable	928	953	983	1,076	+ 2.7	+ 3.1	+ 9.5
37	Plastic basic shapes and forms	924	1,007	1,093	876	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	- 19.9
39	Special construction fabrics	1,069	924	900	757	- 13.6	- 2.6	- 15.9
40	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	898	496	18	657	- 44.8	- 96.4	²
	End products, inedible	31,252	38,236	45,848	76,262	+ 22.3	+ 19.9	+ 66.3
3	Railway and street railway rolling	291	269	2,658	24,588	- 7.6	+ 888.1	+ 825.1
12	General purpose industrial machinery	849	3,897	1,750	6,109	+ 359.0	- 55.1	+ 249.1
13	Pulp and paper industries machinery	203	114	5,088	5,561	- 43.8	²	+ 9.3
14	Office machines and equipment	2,744	3,476	3,753	4,209	+ 26.7	+ 8.0	+ 12.2
15	Passenger automobiles and chassis	1,330	1,658	2,163	3,600	+ 24.7	+ 30.5	+ 66.4
17	Drilling, excavating and mining machinery	1,762	2,396	2,791	3,032	+ 36.0	+ 16.5	+ 8.6
19	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,495	2,736	3,011	2,793	+ 9.7	+ 10.1	- 7.2
21	Communication and related equipment	1,014	1,162	1,385	2,539	+ 14.6	+ 19.2	+ 83.3
22	Electric lighting and distribution equipment	1,341	4,679	3,784	2,413	+ 248.9	- 19.1	- 36.2
27	Motor vehicle engines and parts	326	645	315	2,124	+ 97.9	- 51.2	+ 574.3
28	Construction machinery and equipment	¹	108	1,220	1,967	-	²	+ 61.3
29	Combine reaper-threshers and parts	885	1,142	1,733	1,645	+ 29.0	+ 51.8	- 5.1
34	Aircraft engines and parts	2,356	1,009	1,021	1,157	- 57.2	+ 1.2	+ 13.3
38	Rubber tires and tubes	1,822	807	853	765	- 55.7	+ 5.7	- 10.3
	Special transactions - Trade	521	738	284	444	+ 41.7	- 61.5	+ 56.3
	Total domestic exports to Latin America	184,866	229,555	222,113	268,533	+ 24.2	- 3.2	+ 20.9
	Total of commodities itemized	149,478	186,602	188,707	237,169			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	80.9	81.3	85.0	88.3			

¹ Not available for 1960 due to changes in export classification.² Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	4	17	21	2	+ 325.0	+ 23.5	- 90.5
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	86,362	87,782	89,160	104,103	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	+ 16.8
2	Coffee, green	38,624	41,313	44,653	43,167	+ 7.0	+ 8.1	- 3.3
3	Bananas and plantains, fresh	24,414	25,025	26,172	26,987	+ 2.5	+ 4.6	+ 3.1
5	Raw sugar	4,177	2,820	2,267	13,322	- 32.5	- 19.6	+ 487.6
10	Tomatoes, fresh	5,190	2,721	3,159	3,688	- 47.6	+ 16.1	+ 16.7
12	Orange juice and concentrates	66	259	37	3,260	+ 292.4	- 85.7	+ ¹
13	Meat and meat preparations	2,155	2,449	1,264	2,080	+ 13.6	- 48.4	+ 64.6
14	Fish and marine animals	957	1,894	2,160	2,043	+ 97.9	+ 14.0	- 5.4
17	Cocoa and chocolate	1,976	1,891	2,174	1,326	- 4.3	+ 15.0	- 39.0
19	Oranges, mandarines and tangerines, fresh	994	1,349	555	1,218	+ 35.7	- 58.9	+ 119.5
20	Refined sugar, molasses and syrups	774	636	720	1,186	- 17.8	+ 13.2	+ 64.7
22	Melons, fresh	1,020	837	1,011	960	- 17.9	+ 20.8	- 5.0
24	Fruits and berries, frozen	515	627	776	725	+ 21.7	+ 23.8	- 6.6
26	Nuts, except oil nuts	743	707	610	640	- 4.8	- 13.7	+ 4.9
28	Other fresh vegetables	373	500	466	587	+ 34.0	- 6.8	+ 26.0
29	Tobacco	616	547	915	536	- 11.2	+ 67.3	- 41.4
32	Fruits and products, canned	737	672	542	415	- 8.8	- 19.3	- 23.4
33	Grapes, fresh	187	339	316	392	+ 81.3	- 6.8	+ 24.1
37	Other fruits and berries, fresh	659	487	380	306	- 26.1	+ 22.0	- 19.5
	Crude materials, inedible	190,478	205,965	230,622	242,549	+ 8.1	+ 12.0	+ 5.2
1	Crude petroleum	175,041	192,202	207,647	220,229	+ 9.8	+ 8.0	+ 6.1
6	Sisal and agave fibres	2,142	2,011	2,581	4,709	- 6.1	+ 28.3	+ 82.4
7	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	1,744	1,851	1,659	4,405	+ 6.1	- 10.4	+ 165.5
9	Cotton	2,498	1,011	5,455	3,824	- 59.5	+ 439.6	- 29.9
11	Peanuts, green	2,191	2,325	5,457	3,440	+ 6.1	+ 134.7	- 37.0
15	Fluorspar	1,242	871	1,610	1,386	- 29.9	+ 84.8	- 13.9
21	Wool and fine animal hair	1,039	905	643	1,095	- 12.9	- 29.0	+ 70.3
27	Manganese ores and concentrates	258	701	460	591	+ 171.7	- 34.4	+ 28.5
39	Hides and skins (except fur)	86	0	595	220	-	-	- 63.0
	Fabricated materials, inedible	24,186	30,326	26,894	35,249	+ 25.4	- 11.3	+ 31.1
4	Fuel oils	18,771	22,005	17,932	23,467	+ 17.2	- 18.5	+ 30.9
8	Motor gasoline	768	1,474	1,706	4,309	+ 91.9	+ 15.7	+ 152.6
16	Vegetable oils, except essential oils	755	1,113	1,562	1,353	+ 47.4	+ 40.3	- 13.4
18	Cordage, rope and twine	967	824	374	1,275	- 14.8	- 54.6	+ 240.9
23	Precious metals, including alloys	450	1,340	2,072	782	+ 197.8	+ 54.6	- 62.3
30	Organic chemicals	117	252	296	463	+ 115.4	+ 17.5	+ 56.4
31	Yarn and thread, all textiles	23	136	138	462	+ 491.3	+ 1.5	+ 234.8
34	Lumber	436	478	307	388	+ 9.6	- 35.8	+ 26.4
35	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	54	341	279	386	+ 531.5	- 18.2	+ 38.4
36	Quebracho extract	350	498	516	385	+ 42.3	+ 3.6	- 25.4
38	Cotton, broad woven fabrics	104	18	243	296	- 82.7	+ ¹	+ 21.8
40	Waxes, animal and vegetable	373	362	225	204	- 2.9	- 37.8	- 9.3
	End products, inedible	745	1,081	681	894	+ 45.1	- 37.0	+ 31.3
	Special transactions—Trade	520	840	530	771	+ 61.5	- 36.9	+ 45.5
25	Canadian goods returned	402	664	396	692	+ 65.2	- 40.4	+ 74.7
	Total imports from Latin America	302,295	326,011	347,907	383,568	+ 7.8	+ 6.7	+ 10.3
	Total commodities itemized	293,988	316,455	340,330	377,199			
	Per cent of imports itemized	97.3	97.1	97.8	98.3			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1963. For United States and United Kingdom, see Tables IX - XII.

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	3. Japan			
Domestic exports	178,859	231,574	214,535	296,010
Re-exports	690	846	1,033	1,886
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	82,956	92,382	87,503	95,588
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	8,860	5,737	23,479	34,379
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	14,769	25,711	16,806	26,842
Lumber, softwood	189	11,450	8,243	21,495
Wood pulp and similar pulp	2,988	2,508	6,656	20,136
Flaxseed	9,360	14,301	11,369	13,536
Rapeseed	4,884	2,221	4,894	12,259
Asbestos, unmanufactured	8,499	11,321	8,215	8,333
Aluminum, including alloys	6,435	11,748	3,470	8,289
Coal	4,464	6,211	5,946	7,424
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	0	0	262	6,486
Office machines and equipment	2,137	2,852	4,140	3,757
Synthetic rubber, plastic materials, not shaped	4,622	4,567	3,495	2,676
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	0	2,266	1,644	2,590
Imports	110,382	116,607	125,359	130,471
Trade balance	+ 69,166	+ 115,813	+ 90,209	+ 167,424
Principal imports:				
Apparel and apparel accessories	20,263	17,890	15,757	12,730
Communication and related equipment	7,725	9,253	9,090	10,042
Cotton broad woven fabrics	7,574	8,041	7,657	7,599
Footwear	5,697	6,426	5,428	5,376
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	2,906	2,195	3,157	5,037
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	2,480	2,471	2,794	4,943
Kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware	3,528	3,683	4,130	4,228
Games, toys and children's vehicles	4,025	3,824	3,967	4,193
Veneer, plywood and wood building boards	3,518	4,082	5,582	3,634
Photographic equipment and supplies	3,537	3,764	3,839	3,373
Sporting and recreation equipment	1,424	2,247	2,425	2,506
Wire and wire rope, iron and steel	1,175	1,631	2,055	2,282
Oranges, mandarines, tangerines	2,297	2,518	1,884	2,187
Sewing machines, domestic	1,792	1,874	1,816	1,845
Tuna, canned	1,466	1,528	1,932	1,791
	4. Germany, Federal Republic			
Domestic exports	165,597	188,694	177,688	170,969
Re-exports	1,965	2,806	2,756	4,934
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	39,725	78,186	68,753	45,575
Measuring, controlling, laboratory medical and optical equipment	66	2,457	6,802	25,344
Aluminum and alloys	32,943	17,878	10,195	14,188
Asbestos, unmanufactured	9,639	11,366	10,058	11,399
Aircraft assemblies and parts, except engines	1,004	3,989	7,730	7,605
Wood pulp and similar pulp	5,613	4,866	4,916	6,731
Copper and alloys	7,883	7,605	7,031	4,372
Office machine and equipment	3,305	4,299	5,398	4,258
Nickel and alloys	9,220	6,888	3,309	4,162
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	5,917	5,722	5,832	4,146
Oats	1,599	0	0	2,846
Iron ore, concentrates and scrap	7,341	5,804	4,151	2,794
Tobacco unmanufactured	678	335	3,237	2,022
Primary iron and steel	1,916	780	1,173	1,556
Engines, aircraft and parts	4,648	1,331	5,949	1,410
Imports	126,988	136,530	141,198	144,023
Trade balance	+ 40,573	+ 54,970	+ 39,247	+ 31,880
Principal imports:				
Passenger automobiles and chassis	32,700	34,808	35,171	33,376
Communication and related equipment	5,156	5,913	6,347	5,935
Bars and rods, steel	1,033	2,729	3,223	5,035
Measuring, controlling, laboratory medical and optical equipment	2,288	3,108	3,805	4,131
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	776	1,284	1,008	3,139
Photographic equipment and supplies	2,736	2,438	2,319	2,832
Metalworking machinery	1,660	1,374	1,866	2,768
Organic chemicals	2,205	2,719	2,292	2,666
Watches, clocks, jewellery and silverware	3,268	3,148	2,977	2,600
Tractors	599	506	1,008	2,394
Mechanical power transmission equipment	1,958	1,311	1,721	1,925
Textiles industries machinery	953	1,089	1,560	1,765
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	2,256	2,003	1,536	1,634
Cotton broad woven fabrics	1,667	2,579	1,593	1,488
Kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware	1,669	1,625	1,461	1,269

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	5. Venezuela			
Domestic exports	35,345	34,978	42,328	46,328
Re-exports	190	126	160	366
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	4,980	4,574	11,802	14,199
Milk powder, whole milk	7,821	9,057	8,708	6,918
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	223	375	1,630	2,526
Newsprint paper	2,320	2,449	2,701	2,396
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	1,361	1,345	1,550	1,933
Passenger automobiles and chassis	863	1,324	667	1,859
Copper and alloys	318	538	853	1,535
Wood pulp and similar pulp	673	1,816	2,155	1,473
Potatoes, seed	687	1,227	662	927
Aluminum including alloys	669	724	1,016	753
Malt	505	463	583	677
Oats	352	334	407	544
Oatmeal and rolled oats	102	60	327	520
Writing and reproduction paper	452	793	724	466
Road motor vehicle accessories and parts	153	70	77	445
Imports	195,189	216,640	224,275	243,495
Trade balance	- 159,654	- 181,535	- 181,787	- 196,801
Principal imports:				
Crude petroleum	175,041	192,202	206,647	220,229
Fuel oil	18,617	21,846	15,638	20,652
Gasoline	768	1,474	365	1,528
Coffee, green	249	437	337	463
	6. Australia			
Domestic exports	98,862	78,628	104,965	100,773
Re-exports	911	729	1,532	914
Principal domestic exports:				
Newsprint paper	19,552	16,560	14,291	12,440
Lumber, softwood	10,207	7,251	10,077	10,096
Road motor vehicle accessories and parts	16,271	7,930	10,285	8,765
Passenger automobiles and chassis	4,106	1,252	5,777	8,645
Wood pulp and similar pulp	3,736	2,993	2,729	4,323
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	5,486	4,660	4,595	4,063
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,439	3,733	4,041	4,041
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	1,990	2,643	6,218	2,271
Plastic film and sheet	945	1,074	2,085	2,201
Fish, canned	1,244	1,455	1,246	1,977
Transformers and parts	3	1	971	1,896
Trucks and chassis, commercial	860	806	848	1,861
Nickel and alloys	866	491	1,273	1,498
Measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment	61	768	598	1,083
Chain saws and parts	877	750	947	963
Imports	35,508	36,649	45,216	55,650
Trade balance	+ 64,265	+ 42,708	+ 61,281	+ 46,037
Principal imports:				
Sugar raw for refining	12,723	12,164	11,798	17,570
Fruits, dried or dehydrated	6,507	6,429	7,852	8,306
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen	2,227	4,528	5,195	7,842
Wool and fine animal hair	4,468	4,064	5,172	5,249
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	923	1,085	3,181	3,511
Fruits and products, canned	1,354	802	1,789	3,106
Corned beef, canned	959	2,533	2,505	2,446
Sausage casings, natural, cleaned	586	848	1,639	1,847
Grape wines, still	703	715	782	674
Bars and rods, steel	72	84	1,103	612
	7. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
Domestic exports	8,233	24,276	5,297	150,123
Re-exports	0	6	39	20
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	0	13,001	0	139,717
Wheat flour	0	0	0	7,900
Sulphur	0	0	0	947
Imports	3,210	2,746	1,777	2,313
Trade balance	+ 5,024	+ 21,536	+ 1,558	+ 147,830
Principal imports:				
Fur skins, undressed	1,200	1,253	680	1,034
Potassium chloride	175	188	427	405

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	8. Italy			
Domestic exports	69,393	67,688	74,521	76,761
Re-exports	524	649	884	1,671
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	21,211	13,151	11,158	10,879
Wood pulp and similar pulp	2,152	2,212	5,774	7,392
Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	3,557	3,250	4,701	6,881
Aluminum, including alloys	5,270	3,677	6,421	6,175
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	928	1,592	4,469	5,208
Nickel in oxide	1,441	1,341	658	2,882
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,142	4,032	2,592	2,783
Lumber, softwood	636	589	2,211	2,715
Aircraft assemblies and parts, except engines	15	19	839	2,630
Pulpwood	1,246	2,367	2,957	2,465
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	2,707	3,934	2,813	2,464
Primary iron and steel	5,861	6,440	1,639	2,263
Rapeseed	3,883	3,905	8,872	1,823
Oats	0	0	0	1,803
Copper and alloys	1,473	1,892	1,399	1,255
Office machines and equipment	523	1,110	914	1,246
Imports	42,843	49,140	51,859	55,303
Trade balance	+ 26,074	+ 19,197	+ 23,546	+ 23,128
Principal imports:				
Apparel and apparel accessories	3,343	4,001	4,874	7,565
Broad woven fabrics	4,882	5,718	5,463	4,762
Footwear	2,311	2,592	3,350	3,901
Office machinery and equipment	1,794	2,546	2,972	3,851
Synthetic fibre yarn and thread	685	910	1,821	2,413
Tomatoes and tomatoe paste, canned	1,873	2,280	2,177	2,330
Cheese	1,799	1,999	1,856	2,109
Special industrial machinery	1,812	3,246	2,098	1,880
Grape wines, still	1,049	1,261	1,386	1,620
Cherries preserved, not canned	909	1,278	1,376	1,190
Photographic equipment and supplies	395	453	521	957
House furnishings	622	793	770	890
Plastic materials, not shaped	0	5	1,078	827
Sheet and plate glass	13	215	500	684
Jewellery and silverware	671	642	706	641
	9. Belgium and Luxembourg			
Domestic exports	69,131	76,055	68,169	76,493
Re-exports	364	739	834	1,812
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	19,302	30,647	21,647	35,417
Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,714	5,347	6,119	5,748
Lumber, softwood	1,655	2,268	1,373	2,869
Aircraft assemblies and parts, except engines	826	1,366	2,551	2,167
Fish, canned	708	731	1,127	1,970
Oats	189	0	104	1,857
Iron ores concentrates and scrap	1,280	2,747	2,457	1,678
Aluminum including alloys	5,599	3,420	5,256	1,633
Lead in ores concentrates and scrap	1,971	2,911	1,872	1,604
Flaxseed	1,801	1,339	1,414	1,562
Copper and alloys	2,809	3,589	3,213	1,505
Zinc in ores concentrates and scrap	729	1,917	1,685	1,408
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials not shaped	1,577	1,076	1,014	1,137
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	267	385	450	1,113
Office machines and equipment	345	656	693	913
Imports	41,401	44,780	48,672	47,342
Trade balance	+ 28,094	+ 32,014	+ 20,331	+ 30,963
Principal imports:				
Sheet and plate glass	4,861	5,339	6,889	6,783
Structural shapes and sheet piling	7,790	6,852	5,006	6,534
Bars and rods, steel	2,995	5,165	7,768	5,602
Gem diamonds, cut but unset	4,805	4,594	4,374	4,356
Photographic equipment and supplies	1,473	2,941	4,205	2,803
Agricultural machinery and implements	4	6	1,140	2,743
Carpets, mats and other floor coverings	3,270	2,822	2,070	1,955
Broad woven fabrics	1,115	1,090	917	1,885
Printed matter	827	968	972	1,057
Wire and wire rope, iron and steel	414	423	1,021	870
Tin, including alloys	2,587	1,625	1,042	584

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	10. Netherlands			
Domestic exports	62,554	61,297	76,940	87,009
Re-exports	521	810	848	1,756
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	17,443	17,332	23,526	27,507
Oats	407	0	1,197	7,144
Measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment	2	30	3,184	5,566
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	7,778	6,336	4,926	5,002
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	4,910	4,558	3,862	4,980
Organic chemicals	1,559	2,284	3,821	4,761
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,782	2,620	2,276	3,027
Cattle hides, raw	2,890	2,154	2,560	2,443
Rye	84	30	2,389	2,302
Aircraft assemblies and parts, except engines	80	1,600	4,515	2,155
Communications and related equipment	1,223	1,162	1,747	2,104
Zinc including alloys	811	1,082	816	1,753
Wood pulp and similar pulp	888	900	1,103	1,714
Flaxseed	4,963	2,851	4,265	1,668
Pulpwood	656	1,189	1,153	1,030
Imports	31,456	33,493	37,049	36,736
Trade balance	+ 31,619	+ 28,615	+ 40,739	+ 52,029
Principal imports:				
Communications and related equipment	3,145	3,209	3,983	4,871
Nursery and greenhouse stock	2,527	2,437	2,512	2,264
Tobacco	410	617	1,044	1,619
Vegetable oils and fats, except essential oils	184	58	468	1,316
Marine engines and parts	83	556	675	1,046
Ships, boats and parts, except engines	1,425	949	980	1,046
Measuring, controlling, laboratory medical and optical equipment	611	620	874	882
Cheese	771	838	840	875
Office machines and equipment	363	312	929	836
Cocoa butter	534	384	816	794
Dump rakes, side rakes, tedders and parts	165	247	341	772
Electric shavers and parts	831	1,032	770	767
Tea, black	133	242	170	495
Plastic film and sheet	92	530	894	458
	11. France			
Domestic exports	72,907	71,923	57,561	63,428
Re-exports	679	1,288	1,654	2,221
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	13,410	15,990	4,750	14,249
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	16,852	13,779	7,810	9,235
Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,221	8,062	9,724	6,593
Wood pulp and similar pulp	3,715	4,416	3,371	4,604
Copper and alloys	7,619	9,123	8,545	3,798
Office machinery and equipment	353	1,732	2,194	2,998
Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	533	718	1,301	7,531
Lumber, softwood	1,071	1,265	1,731	2,387
Aluminum, including alloys	4,106	673	1,738	2,144
Pulpwood	502	1,554	2,673	1,672
Flaxseed	2,899	1,277	3,130	1,068
Fish, canned	92	237	454	937
Aircraft engines and parts	904	971	864	803
Imports	50,121	54,280	56,160	58,170
Trade balance	+ 23,464	+ 18,930	+ 3,055	+ 7,478
Principal imports:				
Printed matter	4,332	5,019	4,906	5,260
Passenger automobiles and chassis	9,271	7,412	4,947	3,405
Bars and rods, steel	1,201	2,148	3,157	3,396
Fermented alcoholic beverages	2,249	2,709	3,108	3,065
Apparel and apparel accessories	2,216	2,864	2,993	3,057
Brandy	1,993	2,136	2,346	2,454
Glass, basic products	1,508	1,566	1,987	2,085
Firearms, ammunition, weapons and fire control equipment	126	308	279	1,514
Wool and hair yarn	378	869	1,758	1,330
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	731	1,041	1,879	1,245
Broad woven fabrics	1,652	1,543	637	897
Exposed photographic film	604	617	743	794
Electric lighting, distribution equipment	443	340	287	677

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
\$'000				
12. People's Republic of China				
Domestic exports	8,737	125,448	147,438	104,738
Re-exports	173	0	1	0
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	0	94,412	134,254	103,001
Barley	0	28,399	12,903	1,410
Wood pulp and similar pulp	0	465	0	285
Imports	5,638	3,233	4,521	5,147
Trade balance	+ 3,272	+ 122,215	+ 142,918	+ 99,591
Principal imports:				
Walnuts, shelled or roasted	2,713	1,397	1,563	1,865
Fur skins	916	377	798	852
Apparel and apparel accessories	219	202	327	764
House furnishings	617	647	686	519
13. India				
Domestic exports	36,814	42,885	29,633	53,900
Re-exports	372	525	443	703
Principal domestic exports:				
Copper and alloys	6,906	3,990	2,173	8,560
Asbestos, unmanufactured	967	819	2,199	4,185
Newsprint paper	311	1,283	2,744	3,907
Zinc, including alloys	2,747	2,882	3,182	3,835
Aluminum, including alloys	8,105	7,470	4,198	3,732
Wood pulp and simial pulp	4,255	4,172	3,308	3,046
Aircraft complete with engines	0	115	0	2,332
Engines and turbines, general purpose	119	57	783	2,287
Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	83	474	615	2,108
Nickel and alloys	849	636	786	1,934
Prefabricated buildings and structures	1	1	21	1,702
Wheat (except seed)	2,209	13,010	153	1,500
Synthetic and reclaimed rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	1,334	1,020	1,317	930
Imports	29,352	33,465	43,479	52,664
Trade balance	+ 7,835	+ 9,946	- 13,403	+ 1,939
Principal imports:				
Jute, broad woven fabrics	9,810	11,906	15,573	16,515
Sugar, raw for refining	0	0	8,067	16,311
Tea, black	8,483	8,869	7,283	7,356
Cotton broad woven fabrics	3,380	3,328	3,427	3,642
Nuts, shelled or prepared	1,713	2,907	2,261	2,300
Carpets, mats and other floor coverings	1,390	1,411	1,697	1,788
Pepper, ground or unground	872	697	848	807
Peanuts, green	1,662	1,602	1,266	521
14. Norway				
Domestic exports	61,595	69,744	69,054	73,398
Re-exports	71	218	759	674
Principal domestic exports:				
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	37,795	44,060	47,204	47,186
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	8,852	8,498	8,066	7,087
Copper and alloys	47	4,035	4,245	5,020
Wheat	6,164	5,847	3,474	3,613
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	884	386	0	1,210
Rye	0	0	235	977
Platinum metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	861	979	805	937
Metallic salts and peroxysalts of inorganic acids	0	334	307	871
Aircraft engines and parts	130	40	188	840
Flaxseed	1,084	839	973	663
Imports	4,248	8,965	16,109	23,492
Trade balance	+ 57,418	+ 60,996	+ 53,704	+ 50,580
Principal imports:				
Nickel and alloys	87	4,231	9,671	15,954
Fish canned	857	1,074	1,016	931
Fur skins, undressed	270	263	583	761
Sub-assemblies parts attachments and accessories for ships and boats	30	28	134	247
Apparel and apparel accessories	125	145	145	246
Fish preserved, except canned	188	232	216	218
Conveying, elevating, materials handling equipment	168	108	201	164

¹ Not available prior to 1962.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
\$'000				
15. Republic of South Africa				
Domestic exports	52,655	37,819	37,525	60,299
Re-exports	415	360	290	383
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat (except seed)	7,699	396	1,409	16,143
Aluminum including alloys	4,252	6,004	7,138	6,551
Lumber, softwoods	8,162	4,537	3,117	5,820
Newsprint paper	7,085	6,131	4,998	5,375
Automobiles, passenger and chassis	6,742	3,424	2,503	3,731
Trucks and chassis, commercial	2,294	2,166	1,561	2,702
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	1,628	2,648	2,370	2,228
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	1,773	1,220	1,487	2,175
Leather, upper	574	420	635	932
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	51	239	1,076	812
Imports	11,482	12,202	16,952	31,548
Trade balance	+ 41,589	+ 25,978	+ 20,863	+ 29,134
Principal imports:				
Sugar raw for refining	1,828	2,710	3,885	15,955
Ferro-alloys	1,323	1,269	1,726	2,686
Oranges, mandarines, tangerines	1,360	1,647	2,682	2,455
Wood pulp	400	777	1,224	1,598
Pineapple, canned	332	852	826	1,346
Peanuts, green	728	234	894	905
Brandy	342	361	425	459
Grape wines, still	368	406	434	440
Apricots, canned	296	356	278	433
16. Mexico				
Domestic exports	38,023	38,529	41,267	55,572
Re-exports	691	756	797	709
Principal domestic exports:				
Newsprint paper	8,748	9,832	6,650	9,102
Railway rails and track material	6,127	6,039	12,204	8,639
Railway and street railway rolling stock	71	4	16	7,625
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	6,948	6,097	6,738	6,908
Aluminum including alloys	3,769	3,733	4,420	5,021
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,838	2,263	1,694	2,775
Motor vehicle engines and parts	9	55	59	1,846
Wood pulp and similar pulp	1,049	1,005	1,053	1,424
Pulp, paper industries machinery and parts	67	21	15	913
Office machines and equipment	299	551	743	848
Power boilers, boilerhouse equipment and parts	2	198	282	788
Tin in ores and concentrates	2	721	507	728
Cattle, purebred	200	335	619	667
Imports	21,007	18,193	24,416	23,734
Trade balance	+ 17,707	+ 21,092	+ 17,648	+ 32,548
Principal imports:				
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	5,016	2,350	3,002	3,674
Coffee, green	3,036	2,566	3,269	2,865
Cotton, raw	2,054	604	3,502	2,415
Peanuts, green	2,191	2,114	3,135	2,188
Fluorspar	1,242	871	1,610	1,386
Sisal and other agave fibres	736	728	897	1,353
Shrimps and prawns, fresh or frozen	430	706	965	1,244
Oranges, mandarines, tangerines	994	1,344	555	890
Strawberries, frozen	515	627	776	725
Silver	270	1,340	2,067	719

² Not available prior to 1961.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	17. Jamaica			
Domestic exports	18,056	19,077	21,891	22,271
Re-exports	193	341	139	255
Principal domestic exports:				
Fish, salted and/or dried	2,766	2,976	3,429	3,796
Wheat flour	2,631	2,782	2,832	2,681
Fish, canned	1,271	1,194	1,468	1,434
Automobiles, passenger and chassis.....	1,164	996	1,218	899
Newsprint paper	632	709	775	651
Rubber tires and tubes.....	422	273	359	648
Leather and leather fabricated materials	285	306	365	608
Cotton broad woven fabrics.....	259	338	530	582
Imports	37,688	38,511	39,721	51,524
Trade balance	- 19,438	- 19,094	- 17,691	- 28,998
Principal imports:				
Aluminum ores, concentrates and scraps	26,500	27,785	29,813	33,431
Sugar, raw	9,234	8,838	8,384	15,877
Cocoa, butter.....	597	500	111	433
Fruit juice concentrates	5	7	31	272
Rum	333	312	239	230
	18. Brazil			
Domestic exports	19,755	30,076	28,481	29,432
Re-exports	305	306	476	222
Principal domestic exports:				
Aluminum, including alloys.....	5,396	7,782	7,615	8,651
Plate, sheet and strip, steel.....	75	487	2,263	3,722
Railway and street rolling stock	140	31	2,547	3,722
Newsprint paper	3,225	4,647	4,050	3,429
Asbestos, Unmanufactured	2,120	2,511	2,814	3,122
Nickel and alloys.....	567	1,376	1,402	626
Wood pulp and similar pulp	1,356	1,292	645	561
Electric lighting, distributor and control equipment.....	158	2,340	1,328	581
Office machines and equipment	329	351	375	460
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	766	1,898	1,085	435
Imports	24,883	29,081	31,600	36,361
Trade balance	- 4,823	+ 1,301	- 2,642	- 6,707
Principal imports:				
Coffee, green.....	18,541	21,513	21,502	21,357
Iron ore, concentrates and scrap	1,606	1,851	1,659	4,405
Orange juice, concentrates	0	0	0	2,676
Sisal and other agave fibres	653	705	1,303	2,462
Peanuts, green	0	211	2,322	1,252
Castor oil.....	606	569	385	649
Cocoa butter	722	1,211	1,664	621
Manganese in ores concentrates.....	254	701	460	584

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
\$'000				
19. Switzerland				
Domestic exports	26,404	22,422	23,891	27,247
Re-exports	434	766	695	637
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat (except seed)	9,940	7,993	9,423	10,513
Copper and alloys	3,600	3,884	3,038	3,036
Apparel and apparel accessories	59	45	395	2,048
Fur skins, undressed	502	562	1,023	1,998
Asbestos, unmanufactured	474	833	1,336	911
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	901	535	632	860
Office machines and equipment	490	823	1,078	774
Wood pulp and similar pulp	522	593	342	451
Aircraft engines and parts	104	38	88	333
Imports	24,343	26,102	28,040	32,469
Trade balance	- 2,493	- 2,914	- 3,455	- 4,584
Principal imports:				
Clocks, watches and parts	5,821	5,670	6,362	6,493
Dyestuffs, except dyeing extracts	1,500	40	1,982	1,815
Cheese	1,143	1,375	1,299	1,352
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,469	1,526	1,783	2,204
Machinery, textile industries	720	469	548	1,231
Organic chemicals	459	855	935	1,212
Machinery, special industry	763	758	844	954
Electric lighting, controlling equipment	957	926	893	723
Soups, except infant soups	245	306	376	629
20. Sweden				
Domestic exports	20,906	17,654	18,230	20,926
Re-exports	394	1,181	1,263	357
Principal domestic exports:				
Aluminum, including alloys	2,800	1,628	5,905	7,270
Copper, and alloys	1,516	2,780	3,265	2,326
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	789	839	1,121	1,152
Office machines and equipment	600	986	690	833
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	1,595	1,324	476	631
Sausage casings, natural or synthetic	217	346	411	595
Nickel and alloys	4,823	2,853	519	484
Wood pulp and similar pulp	0	2	0	435
Meat, cured	417	201	199	384
Shellfish	273	220	289	344
Imports	20,409	24,221	25,873	33,410
Trade balance	+ 892	- 5,385	- 6,380	- 12,128
Principal imports:				
Passenger automobiles and chassis	2,026	2,668	2,918	4,816
Mechanical power transmission equipment and bearings	1,669	1,364	1,482	2,172
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	926	1,379	1,587	2,139
Machinery, special industry	1,130	1,253	1,721	1,739
Fur skins, undressed	224	808	1,273	1,711
Office machines and equipment	1,031	1,899	1,424	1,294
Pulp and paper industries machinery	767	1,089	215	1,206
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	586	829	785	1,196
Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	350	485	558	665
21. Saudi Arabia				
Domestic exports	2,905	2,697	3,257	3,548
Re-exports	16	47	23	59
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	2,514	2,017	2,183	2,112
Automobiles, passenger and chassis	150	192	639	928
Watches and clocks	66	40	63	59
Laundry equipment, domestic	39	23	30	58
Imports	37,402	41,393	40,551	50,290
Trade balance	- 34,481	- 38,649	- 37,270	- 46,683
Principal imports:				
Crude petroleum	37,402	41,393	40,439	50,290

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
\$'000				
22. Iran				
Domestic exports	2,499	4,457	5,293	3,568
Re-exports	23	102	289	108
Principal domestic exports:				
Communication and related equipment	30	16	1,134	659
Plate, sheet and strip steel	413	1,054	874	571
Aluminum, including alloys	590	678	674	463
Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	1	1,270	486	216
Yarn and thread	23	57	147	206
Imports	30,740	21,622	31,736	42,799
Trade balance	- 28,217	- 17,063	- 26,154	- 39,123
Principal imports:				
Crude petroleum	29,941	21,115	31,189	42,270
Dates, dried	469	403	266	404
23. New Zealand				
Domestic exports	23,858	31,125	26,784	30,549
Re-exports	333	268	400	517
Principal domestic exports:				
Aluminum, including alloys	1,401	2,314	2,941	3,540
Copper and alloys	1,158	1,392	1,794	2,451
Railway and street railway rolling stock	0	2,101	1,896	1,870
Electric generators and motors	136	454	915	1,749
Engines turbines, general purpose	65	611	722	1,522
Automobiles, passenger and chassis	1,580	1,754	1,214	1,202
Road motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	765	485	483	1,082
Fish, canned	1,411	904	501	1,062
Plastic film and sheet	640	678	725	1,055
Imports	10,099	10,546	12,005	14,067
Trade balance	+ 14,093	+ 20,848	+ 15,180	+ 16,999
Principal imports:				
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	2,296	2,315	2,628	3,853
Sausage casings, natural, cleaned	2,813	2,510	3,348	3,704
Wool and fine animal hair	2,456	2,782	3,013	2,869
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen	1,933	2,262	2,297	2,592
24. Argentina				
Domestic exports	19,364	30,893	22,546	36,992
Re-exports	291	508	188	250
Principal domestic exports:				
Railway and street railway rolling stock	0	0	0	13,110
Newsprint paper	4,521	8,460	3,630	4,780
Plate sheet and strip, steel	5,472	4,335	3,852	4,136
Woodpulp and similar pulp	959	3,475	2,440	2,655
Construction, maintenance, machinery and parts	0	77	1,117	1,890
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	410	649	305	1,884
Aluminum, including alloys	2,284	4,664	2,191	1,773
Power boilers, boilerhouse equipment and parts	0	0	0	1,669
Asbestos, unmanufactured	765	1,319	1,044	880
Office machines and equipment	829	724	696	630
Imports	3,611	3,399	5,649	5,352
Trade balance	+ 16,043	+ 28,002	+ 17,085	+ 31,890
Principal imports:				
Corned beef, canned	1,437	1,616	833	1,286
Fuel oil	0	0	1,218	1,286
Chinawood (tung) oil	0	356	841	546
Wool and fine animal hair	525	510	338	446
Wool and hair yarn	0	0	0	394
Quebracho extract	267	231	396	221

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 -- Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	25. Hong Kong			
Domestic exports	21,665	19,604	14,283	17,490
Re-exports	601	246	323	166
Principal domestic exports:				
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	4,920	7,535	2,947	5,470
Aluminum, including alloys	7,386	5,454	2,766	3,217
Cereals, milled	1,450	1,739	2,056	2,075
Wheat	661	912	1,140	1,271
Knitted fabrics	0	405	788	799
Passenger automobiles and chassis	512	464	551	520
Newsprint paper	46	77	246	415
Engines, aircraft and parts	102	273	257	275
Imports	15,534	14,143	18,889	21,197
Trade balance	+ 6,732	+ 5,707	- 4,284	- 3,542
Principal imports:				
Apparel and apparel accessories	7,641	5,949	7,060	7,151
Cotton, broad woven fabrics	41	242	895	1,856
Footwear	879	1,092	1,556	1,673
Games, toys and children's vehicles	510	638	1,095	1,555
Shrimps and prawns, fresh or frozen	298	116	416	555
Electric lighting fixtures and portable lamps	469	390	680	492
	26. Netherlands Antilles			
Domestic exports	1,131	1,239	1,793	2,406
Re-exports	7	26	64	78
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat flour	195	303	458	557
Sugar, molasses and syrups	7	0	135	315
Fish, canned	152	157	138	141
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	0	0	111	137
Imports	32,521	31,137	35,856	35,999
Trade balance	- 31,383	- 29,872	- 33,999	- 33,515
Principal imports:				
Fuel oil	30,283	24,733	31,114	32,432
Gasoline	2,153	5,871	4,560	3,288
	27. Malaya and Singapore			
Domestic exports	4,660	5,696	5,453	6,355
Re-exports	37	48	75	90
Principal domestic exports:				
Cereals, milled	1,429	1,672	1,628	1,769
Engines, marine and parts	1,022	696	661	723
Passenger automobiles and chassis	768	638	611	660
Aluminum, including alloys	64	235	285	508
Wheat (except seed)	0	0	0	366
Asbestos, unmanufactured	157	195	250	336
Imports	28,120	23,597	27,740	31,454
Trade balance	- 23,423	- 17,853	- 27,212	- 25,009
Principal imports:				
Rubber and allied gums, natural	19,924	13,012	17,697	16,288
Tin, including alloys	4,327	4,009	4,030	8,669
Vegetable oils and fats, except essential oils	1,933	4,684	4,546	3,511
Fruits and products, canned	1,096	1,287	1,186	1,846

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960 - 63 - Concluded

	1960	1961	1962	1963
\$'000				
28. Colombia				
Domestic exports.....	16,590	19,525	19,887	23,348
Re-exports	379	394	254	179
Principal domestic exports:				
Newsprint paper.....	3,007	3,898	4,123	5,023
Plate, sheet and strip, steel.....	693	502	1,592	3,148
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped.....	2,901	2,342	1,814	2,849
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	1,184	1,868	2,176	2,043
Aluminum, including alloys.....	521	890	1,305	1,456
Wood pulp and similar pulp.....	1,611	2,168	1,142	846
Office machines and equipment	188	410	709	552
Communication and related equipment	30	56	261	477
Oats.....	378	547	400	419
Engines, aircraft and parts	492	17	179	381
Imports	12,784	13,023	15,658	13,576
Trade balance	+ 4,186	+ 6,896	+ 4,483	+ 9,952
Principal imports:				
Coffee, green	12,158	12,464	13,690	12,018
Cotton, raw.....	223	18	1,360	883
29. British Guiana				
Domestic exports.....	7,428	5,272	5,102	5,061
Re-exports	123	80	80	105
Principal domestic exports:				
Fish salted and/or dried	660	573	700	594
Fish, canned	240	250	203	276
Vegetables, fresh or chilled	86	157	226	273
Vegetables, dried or preserved, not canned	160	226	220	250
Combine, reaper-threshers and parts	323	152	131	155
Imports	18,921	23,030	23,375	31,334
Trade balance	- 11,370	- 17,678	- 18,193	- 26,168
Principal imports:				
Sugar, molasses and syrups.....	8,763	9,953	7,742	17,037
Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap.....	9,716	12,563	15,253	13,900
Rum.....	373	432	242	300
30. Poland				
Domestic exports.....	16,665	36,819	37,391	27,200
Re-exports	55	49	2	18
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	7,296	30,337	28,377	18,368
Synthetic fibres and waste.....	0	1,752	4,579	4,672
Copper, and alloys	0	3,466	2,924	2,361
Transformers and parts	0	0	0	789
Asbestos, unmanufactured	521	196	844	366
Imports	1,871	3,194	4,792	6,788
Trade balance	+ 14,849	+ 33,674	+ 32,601	+ 20,430
Principal imports:				
Broad woven fabrics, cotton	285	318	551	960
Apparel and apparel accessories	124	156	339	701
Fruits preserved, nor canned.....	35	58	137	576
Meat and meat preparation, canned.....	36	98	220	338

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME — SECTIONS

TABLE XX. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports, by Quarters, 1960-63

Interim indexes 1948 = 100

Year and quarter	Live animals	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible	Fabricated materials, inedible	End products, inedible	Special transactions—Trade	Total
Price indexes							
1960:							
First quarter	122.5	98.9	143.1	123.0	154.9		122.5
Second quarter	128.3	97.9	145.1	124.4	156.1		123.3
Third quarter	125.3	97.9	144.2	123.6	157.1		123.0
Fourth quarter	119.3	100.4	143.3	122.2	157.9		122.9
1961:							
First quarter	121.2	102.4	141.6	120.8	161.4		123.0
Second quarter	118.6	101.1	142.4	121.4	161.6		123.0
Third quarter	117.1	102.6	146.8	123.0	162.2		124.5
Fourth quarter	118.9	105.7	151.5	122.8	162.2		125.8
1962:						Not available	
First quarter	130.6	106.7	152.2	122.7	164.9		126.8
Second quarter	137.5	108.7	152.8	124.3	166.0		128.6
Third quarter	126.9	111.2	154.3	124.4	166.2		129.1
Fourth quarter	125.7	111.9	152.0	123.6	167.9		129.0
1963:							
First quarter	136.5	111.0	152.4	123.0	167.6		128.8
Second quarter	126.9	109.7	156.7	123.9	168.0		128.9
Third quarter	123.6	109.2	153.1	124.9	168.1		128.9
Fourth quarter	117.3	107.7	156.4	125.0	168.8		128.7
Physical volume indexes							
1960:							
First quarter	40.4	108.2	232.8	152.9	67.0		134.9
Second quarter	41.0	105.9	232.5	154.7	71.0		136.1
Third quarter	23.5	114.5	288.3	161.5	57.7		144.6
Fourth quarter	46.4	127.7	248.8	167.1	57.6		145.8
1961:							
First quarter	27.6	109.9	229.3	148.8	66.4		131.6
Second quarter	25.8	132.9	250.7	162.9	75.6		147.5
Third quarter	83.8	150.2	298.1	167.6	85.5		163.2
Fourth quarter	119.7	160.4	282.6	174.8	74.7		166.3
1962:						Not available	
First quarter	34.7	112.7	237.5	152.6	91.5		140.1
Second quarter	36.3	136.7	296.0	172.0	91.6		161.0
Third quarter	39.2	110.8	315.7	174.7	92.7		159.3
Fourth quarter	131.1	148.5	303.8	175.5	104.9		171.2
1963:							
First quarter	41.9	112.4	255.1	158.9	104.3		147.0
Second quarter	25.3	142.3	303.6	183.3	115.1		173.2
Third quarter	24.2	138.7	338.1	186.8	105.5		175.5
Fourth quarter	61.2	226.3	296.5	189.4	125.2		197.3

TABLE XXI. Prices and Physical Volume of Imports, by Quarters, 1960-63

Interim indexes, 1948 = 100

Year and quarter	Live animals	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible	Fabricated materials, inedible	End products, inedible	Special transactions—Trade	Total
Price indexes							
1960:							
First quarter	55.7	98.4	97.5	119.5	133.5		114.1
Second quarter	55.7	100.2	99.4	121.1	136.9		116.3
Third quarter	58.6	100.8	99.5	121.7	136.9		116.6
Fourth quarter	55.7	102.4	96.0	121.4	137.2		115.7
1961:							
First quarter	62.2	104.1	95.2	125.7	139.4		117.4
Second quarter	61.7	102.9	96.9	124.4	140.0		117.7
Third quarter	64.1	103.5	98.2	127.9	144.9		120.5
Fourth quarter	68.3	101.0	99.6	128.5	145.4		121.0
1962:						Not available	
First quarter	67.9	103.8	99.7	132.8	147.5		123.1
Second quarter	67.2	106.4	102.8	133.2	151.1		125.6
Third quarter	70.4	105.7	102.9	132.4	151.8		125.6
Fourth quarter	70.5	109.2	100.3	132.9	151.5		125.1
1963:							
First quarter	72.9	117.5	100.6	135.9	151.9		127.0
Second quarter	67.4	128.5	104.1	134.2	151.7		128.8
Third quarter	68.2	142.9	104.9	133.3	152.1		130.5
Fourth quarter	68.7	141.4	105.2	132.4	152.1		130.2
Physical volume indexes							
1960:							
First quarter	334.8	162.3	97.4	149.0	238.0		177.2
Second quarter	513.1	225.4	112.6	158.5	247.1		194.1
Third quarter	314.0	196.6	118.2	143.4	201.7		169.6
Fourth quarter	390.3	235.4	115.1	148.9	221.7		183.2
1961:							
First quarter	263.5	170.4	95.9	130.7	219.7		166.7
Second quarter	523.2	229.6	111.8	151.2	244.4		192.2
Third quarter	252.7	212.2	122.0	146.3	213.3		179.0
Fourth quarter	260.3	256.2	126.8	166.4	242.3		201.3
1962:						Not available	
First quarter	267.5	179.1	103.5	133.9	249.8		182.5
Second quarter	494.9	243.2	121.7	155.0	258.9		204.0
Third quarter	229.5	215.8	125.2	156.2	225.2		188.5
Fourth quarter	303.0	247.1	125.0	159.2	219.2		190.7
1963:							
First quarter	278.6	172.4	109.1	130.4	216.9		170.1
Second quarter	652.2	221.5	126.0	160.0	250.4		201.2
Third quarter	339.1	203.0	134.6	165.0	190.9		193.5
Fourth quarter	384.3	232.3	134.6	177.9	253.8		210.6

E. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XXII. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential	Europe ¹	Latin America	Others
	\$'000						
1959							
January	341,297	192,880	54,969	25,698	40,124	13,768	13,858
February	314,334	199,282	49,695	19,193	21,466	10,685	14,012
March	370,050	235,030	56,093	20,719	30,586	12,765	14,857
April	393,027	253,421	55,202	16,234	40,643	13,750	13,777
May	421,469	262,407	67,182	25,897	35,751	15,447	14,785
June	504,409	308,461	75,865	28,774	51,824	15,436	24,050
July	418,415	272,326	52,263	27,610	32,411	13,852	19,954
August	402,135	236,900	68,264	18,821	42,654	15,308	20,188
September	443,657	270,190	78,705	20,857	44,309	14,412	15,183
October	456,415	285,938	72,059	26,697	40,780	12,843	18,097
November	483,391	291,221	78,244	27,652	46,266	17,741	22,267
December	473,072	275,096	77,260	23,309	58,496	16,082	22,829
1960							
January	409,967	240,372	67,891	22,244	51,467	13,529	14,465
February	419,808	245,430	67,545	24,378	47,539	9,957	24,960
March	428,161	255,690	72,445	23,635	41,516	12,018	22,857
April	357,613	223,487	56,934	24,166	25,606	12,308	15,112
May	473,752	267,862	86,108	31,431	49,479	13,592	25,279
June	446,279	248,682	82,103	29,516	52,492	12,788	20,698
July	453,791	241,042	88,282	28,575	55,129	16,064	24,700
August	468,869	262,611	76,755	31,745	56,477	18,706	22,576
September	432,697	237,775	72,869	26,537	53,536	15,244	26,734
October	472,142	249,856	87,091	31,005	61,894	19,911	22,385
November	461,566	247,351	83,422	26,894	64,258	19,381	20,259
December	430,931	212,014	73,844	34,074	63,196	21,368	26,434
1961							
January	445,509	218,737	86,106	36,647	56,830	22,898	24,292
February	358,096	197,582	62,429	21,212	39,088	14,884	22,901
March	429,189	235,320	70,408	30,192	50,963	16,139	26,167
April	437,144	231,718	66,844	26,043	56,403	18,300	37,835
May	448,691	253,215	61,884	24,547	58,156	15,236	35,654
June	495,381	258,833	77,692	23,382	58,468	23,540	53,465
July	517,716	280,232	77,197	29,433	67,709	18,340	44,805
August	510,841	273,339	79,684	27,726	63,025	19,200	47,868
September	519,191	285,773	80,545	25,788	66,762	16,459	43,864
October	546,345	312,403	84,125	25,192	66,088	21,036	37,500
November	528,296	296,535	76,343	28,996	71,873	20,955	33,594
December	518,586	263,489	86,087	30,142	83,200	22,568	33,100
1962							
January	488,084	295,675	66,991	24,506	53,624	18,700	28,589
February	408,872	249,197	59,439	19,313	33,889	14,061	32,973
March	455,563	276,806	62,137	24,909	31,406	14,514	45,790
April	448,773	277,700	59,427	22,554	36,146	17,432	35,515
May	598,354	334,002	97,779	28,380	64,205	19,482	54,507
June	530,370	304,257	76,167	26,678	63,335	17,605	42,328
July	546,587	327,562	73,028	30,954	54,163	21,082	39,797
August	540,108	313,889	94,307	27,408	51,029	16,315	37,159
September	479,616	286,407	70,758	26,384	48,230	18,332	29,505
October	602,444	363,368	79,847	36,384	64,418	22,093	36,334
November	586,127	310,094	91,132	34,670	92,931	23,037	34,263
December	493,624	269,481	78,029	28,863	68,485	19,461	29,305
1963							
January	530,633	303,399	77,356	33,438	52,446	17,174	46,820
February	424,633	255,261	57,190	23,694	38,004	12,823	37,661
March	486,585	282,675	73,776	30,238	42,322	19,096	38,478
April	514,142	305,821	67,867	36,232	44,107	17,583	42,532
May	647,804	349,738	118,736	43,425	69,390	23,126	43,389
June	537,895	313,386	75,583	24,975	57,039	24,382	42,530
July	592,756	342,224	99,803	34,563	56,288	18,997	40,881
August	543,185	305,091	84,808	33,531	59,762	23,528	36,465
September	586,890	325,612	88,824	31,018	80,102	22,001	39,333
October	624,666	337,340	95,684	30,954	87,034	30,985	42,669
November	670,416	331,291	92,413	34,938	144,535	25,088	42,151
December	638,924	314,542	74,798	37,268	131,320	33,749	47,247

¹ Excludes United Kingdom, Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta and Gozo.

TABLE XXIII. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000						
1959							
January	403,290	285,207	34,684	14,297	22,554	28,174	18,374
February	381,568	278,307	31,195	10,993	18,483	27,109	15,481
March	432,657	307,307	41,773	12,360	23,807	29,598	17,812
April	517,551	355,030	59,630	21,940	32,687	31,489	16,775
May	505,877	332,687	60,327	26,089	37,341	28,304	21,129
June	512,420	353,779	52,646	25,170	32,817	27,699	20,309
July	478,519	319,703	51,963	20,620	36,193	26,910	28,128
August	427,342	272,038	56,046	21,559	30,659	25,571	21,469
September	448,568	285,746	45,824	24,863	35,513	30,513	26,110
October	480,472	317,917	51,216	24,319	37,136	26,200	23,683
November	480,220	304,216	56,866	24,888	40,188	29,093	24,968
December	440,437	297,127	46,402	14,143	28,707	28,074	25,983
1960							
January	398,521	282,656	40,900	12,347	22,283	23,228	17,108
February	451,901	323,564	48,609	17,484	22,066	24,159	16,017
March	472,810	332,239	52,702	18,535	27,267	25,784	16,282
April	476,407	324,978	57,375	22,221	35,059	23,556	13,218
May	515,281	343,774	55,953	32,010	38,612	26,105	18,827
June	485,762	327,328	54,973	23,856	33,819	25,263	20,524
July	423,037	283,658	42,903	22,391	29,879	22,898	21,309
August	444,097	273,455	50,444	29,488	33,810	32,287	24,614
September	427,086	284,556	38,313	23,356	31,911	26,050	22,899
October	446,717	303,640	41,028	24,555	34,437	21,475	21,582
November	512,268	323,892	58,677	37,163	44,142	25,326	23,068
December	428,808	282,885	47,056	17,760	30,697	26,164	24,246
1961							
January	429,455	297,144	46,160	18,567	24,205	25,402	17,977
February	393,485	272,606	44,695	15,271	21,767	23,279	15,867
March	458,355	324,703	50,867	17,386	27,802	20,806	16,793
April	437,319	302,728	42,691	18,683	32,063	25,393	15,761
May	548,308	350,562	70,703	35,768	42,216	31,940	17,119
June	495,075	332,192	58,560	23,404	34,916	28,146	17,858
July	459,112	309,389	49,773	23,195	31,689	23,891	21,175
August	489,739	319,766	53,960	25,868	37,709	30,181	22,255
September	462,989	301,878	39,161	31,082	40,732	28,727	21,408
October	553,567	370,894	53,513	28,010	45,749	31,492	23,909
November	567,744	363,981	62,242	35,159	54,421	28,174	23,767
December	473,429	318,126	45,896	19,763	36,112	28,580	24,953
1962							
January	492,184	352,914	43,091	21,232	27,857	29,135	17,955
February	447,607	320,485	43,925	15,975	27,072	24,459	15,691
March	530,092	383,709	50,332	17,705	32,103	28,423	17,819
April	497,766	357,105	41,895	23,501	34,414	22,242	18,610
May	650,160	454,090	57,677	35,772	52,851	28,908	20,862
June	529,163	350,812	53,108	27,423	42,890	30,624	24,306
July	559,000	387,279	49,957	28,877	40,447	27,901	24,540
August	521,398	342,775	52,244	27,660	41,145	32,037	25,536
September	468,921	307,566	39,757	31,924	37,610	30,501	21,562
October	568,708	386,000	45,228	32,740	41,403	34,836	28,501
November	555,330	359,891	50,932	34,700	53,666	30,942	25,200
December	437,447	296,914	34,917	20,992	32,223	27,899	24,501
1963							
January	504,737	367,843	36,997	21,385	26,630	31,608	20,274
February	431,238	313,499	30,069	22,278	22,864	25,654	16,874
March	478,207	349,481	36,783	19,433	28,485	24,883	19,142
April	554,531	382,757	47,207	27,655	46,449	27,685	22,778
May	609,138	409,939	51,506	35,809	49,107	36,360	26,417
June	532,938	364,979	43,073	32,101	37,513	31,038	24,234
July	585,184	391,013	50,569	33,003	43,535	38,685	28,379
August	524,857	335,086	47,331	41,891	39,745	30,975	29,829
September	542,673	352,158	38,660	44,412	45,286	33,950	28,207
October	620,080	422,708	43,694	46,040	49,169	33,526	24,943
November	618,227	391,093	53,482	46,427	60,129	36,802	30,294
December	556,400	364,000	47,430	35,555	47,433	32,302	29,580

TABLE XXIV. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months

Interim indexes, 1948 = 100

Month	1948	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Price indexes										
Domestic exports:										
January	97.2	114.5	119.3	122.4	120.6	122.2	122.3	122.9	126.4	129.2
February	99.2	116.0	119.9	121.7	121.1	122.0	122.5	123.0	126.6	128.8
March	98.4	116.7	120.8	122.5	121.7	122.3	122.7	123.4	127.7	129.2
April	99.1	117.7	121.4	122.0	121.7	123.0	123.5	123.6	128.6	129.0
May	97.8	117.4	120.0	121.6	120.6	123.0	123.6	122.9	128.9	129.5
June	97.8	118.4	122.2	122.1	120.6	122.8	123.1	123.1	128.9	129.4
July	98.6	117.6	121.7	121.1	120.0	123.3	123.4	123.9	129.3	129.7
August	99.9	118.1	122.0	120.7	120.4	123.1	123.0	124.9	129.5	129.2
September	102.6	118.5	122.0	120.7	120.5	122.7	122.5	125.1	129.0	129.1
October	104.8	119.2	122.4	120.2	120.9	123.0	123.3	125.2	129.1	129.3
November	105.0	119.1	122.5	120.0	121.2	123.3	123.4	126.0	129.5	128.9
December	104.9	119.4	122.2	120.0	121.5	123.3	122.4	126.0	128.9	128.9
Annual index	100.0	117.7	121.4	121.0	120.6	122.8	123.0	124.0	128.1	128.9
Physical volume indexes										
January	94.8	104.5	117.9	126.0	123.3	110.0	132.1	142.8	152.1	161.8
February	81.9	100.3	113.5	108.9	102.9	101.5	135.0	114.7	127.3	129.9
March	90.8	117.1	106.0	114.9	118.3	119.2	137.5	137.0	140.5	148.4
April	83.7	111.7	123.3	116.8	119.0	125.9	114.1	139.3	137.5	157.0
May	112.7	122.4	137.4	140.3	154.6	135.0	151.0	143.8	182.9	197.1
June	93.1	124.7	135.6	123.7	136.2	161.8	142.8	158.5	162.1	163.8
July	99.2	115.6	136.2	140.4	134.7	133.7	144.8	164.6	166.5	180.0
August	87.6	126.2	134.5	138.0	132.6	128.7	150.2	161.1	164.2	165.6
September	107.3	126.5	129.0	133.6	125.6	142.5	139.1	163.5	146.4	179.1
October	114.3	122.6	143.2	129.0	144.3	146.2	150.9	171.9	183.8	190.3
November	109.3	126.8	133.5	138.3	128.1	154.4	147.3	165.2	178.3	204.9
December	117.5	122.9	129.1	143.7	141.9	151.1	138.6	162.1	150.8	195.3
Annual index	100.0	118.5	128.5	129.7	130.4	134.2	140.2	152.3	158.3	173.2
Price indexes										
Imports:										
January	97.1	109.0	113.4	115.0	119.3	114.9	114.2	117.2	122.4	126.8
February	98.0	109.6	113.8	116.1	119.1	115.8	114.2	117.7	123.1	127.3
March	98.0	110.4	114.4	116.6	118.6	115.7	113.6	117.0	123.8	127.3
April	99.1	110.6	113.8	117.3	117.5	115.0	115.7	117.4	124.3	128.5
May	99.8	109.7	113.1	116.5	116.7	114.7	116.4	117.4	126.1	129.0
June	99.9	109.8	113.5	116.4	115.3	114.7	117.6	118.1	126.9	129.4
July	98.8	109.1	112.4	115.6	114.8	114.2	117.2	120.4	125.8	130.9
August	99.5	109.6	112.4	115.6	115.3	114.1	116.2	120.4	125.5	131.0
September	100.2	111.3	112.0	116.4	116.3	113.8	116.7	120.7	125.7	130.4
October	101.7	112.1	112.8	117.1	116.7	113.5	116.2	120.6	125.5	130.1
November	102.6	112.8	113.0	116.7	115.8	113.5	115.3	121.0	125.0	130.3
December	102.8	113.6	113.5	117.8	114.8	114.2	115.8	122.3	125.0	130.3
Annual index	100.0	110.5	113.0	116.4	116.5	114.4	115.5	119.1	124.5	129.4
Physical volume indexes										
January	96.5	126.4	160.7	180.0	149.5	160.8	159.9	167.9	184.3	182.4
February	84.7	126.4	160.5	167.5	137.8	151.0	181.3	153.2	166.6	155.2
March	91.6	151.6	182.2	180.9	161.8	171.4	190.8	179.6	196.2	172.2
April	104.1	153.3	208.2	204.6	170.4	206.3	188.7	170.7	183.5	197.8
May	102.6	175.9	216.7	212.4	186.1	202.2	202.9	214.1	236.3	216.4
June	106.1	162.5	193.4	174.7	173.5	204.8	189.3	192.1	191.1	188.8
July	103.5	150.5	190.2	183.9	166.6	192.0	165.4	174.8	203.7	204.9
August	94.4	169.3	184.8	178.4	147.3	171.7	175.1	186.5	190.4	183.7
September	100.5	165.0	171.5	167.8	160.9	180.7	167.7	175.8	171.0	190.7
October	108.9	181.4	213.6	182.2	189.0	194.0	176.2	210.4	207.6	218.4
November	105.7	176.1	206.8	172.8	176.0	193.9	203.6	215.0	203.6	217.5
December	102.8	152.8	157.9	149.4	165.9	176.8	169.7	177.4	160.4	195.7
Annual index	100.0	157.9	187.5	179.6	165.6	183.9	181.3	185.0	192.0	193.6

TABLE XXV. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Quarter	Domestic exports					Imports				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Price indexes										
First quarter	122.2	122.5	123.0	126.8	128.8	115.6	114.1	117.4	123.1	127.0
Second quarter	122.9	123.3	123.0	128.6	128.9	114.7	116.3	117.7	125.6	128.8
Third quarter	123.0	123.0	124.5	129.1	128.9	113.9	116.6	120.5	125.6	130.5
Fourth quarter	123.0	122.9	125.8	129.0	128.7	113.7	115.7	121.0	125.1	130.2
Physical volume indexes										
First quarter	110.3	134.9	131.6	140.1	147.0	160.9	177.2	166.7	182.5	170.1
Second quarter	140.9	136.1	147.5	161.0	173.2	204.5	194.1	192.2	204.0	201.2
Third quarter	135.0	144.6	163.2	159.3	175.5	181.7	169.6	179.0	188.5	193.5
Fourth quarter	150.8	145.8	166.3	171.2	197.3	188.3	183.2	201.3	190.7	210.6

TABLE XXVI. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

Month	U.S. dollar in Canada					Pound sterling in Canada				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Canadian cents per unit										
January	96.69	95.31	99.29	104.50	107.71	271.40	266.86	278.69	293.78	302.13
February	97.49	95.17	98.86	104.88	107.76	273.92	266.81	277.09	295.21	302.11
March	96.98	95.09	98.73	104.94	107.80	272.78	266.78	276.24	295.45	301.94
April	96.35	96.29	98.89	104.98	107.68	271.40	270.54	276.72	295.45	301.61
May	96.29	97.81	98.75	108.23	107.72	271.03	274.46	275.93	304.37	301.62
June	95.88	98.23	100.55	108.79	107.82	269.71	275.33	280.55	305.53	301.96
July	95.74	97.84	103.41	107.89	107.97	269.21	274.79	288.27	302.84	302.42
August	95.44	96.95	103.14	107.76	108.76	268.18	268.18	272.50	289.15	302.17
September	95.16	97.25	103.08	107.68	107.98	266.82	273.55	289.89	301.62	302.12
October	94.77	97.85	103.03	107.60	107.79	265.97	275.14	290.10	301.47	301.58
November	95.03	97.67	103.57	107.68	107.76	266.35	274.81	291.58	301.73	301.52
December	95.12	98.24	104.27	107.60	107.93	266.21	275.81	293.01	301.66	301.86
Annual averages	95.90	96.98	101.31	106.89	107.85	269.39	272.28	283.95	300.15	302.01

Source: Bank of Canada. Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Prices and Price Indexes*, DBS, monthly and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXVII. New Gold Production Available for Exports, by Months

Month	Average	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	11.5	12.5	13.6	14.7	11.7	14.5	14.1	8.4	13.1
February	9.4	14.7	12.7	12.4	17.7	16.1	15.0	14.2	18.1	13.1
March	11.6	12.2	12.4	11.7	11.1	9.8	14.3	12.8	14.5	14.8
April	8.4	10.9	12.3	10.7	10.7	14.1	9.4	13.3	9.2	11.5
May	9.8	15.0	13.4	15.1	12.9	12.9	12.4	15.2	17.6	12.4
June	10.7	13.3	12.8	5.0	14.7	13.8	13.3	13.9	12.8	13.9
July	9.2	11.9	10.8	12.7	13.6	11.4	11.7	12.7	10.5	12.3
August	9.7	13.1	14.0	3.4	11.4	11.1	14.4	14.8	16.2	11.5
September	10.8	12.2	12.1	9.9	12.6	10.3	15.7	13.1	11.6	12.3
October	12.6	11.7	12.1	16.0	13.9	9.4	12.3	11.1	12.6	15.0
November	11.2	15.0	12.0	16.1	11.4	12.6	11.7	16.3	14.1	12.6
December	10.9	13.4	10.1	17.1	12.4	15.1	16.8	10.7	9.6	11.4
Totals	124.4	154.9	147.2	143.7	157.1	148.3	161.5	162.2	155.2	153.7

Note: Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for exports or for safe-keeping in Canada. From April 1956, such sales have been included in the figures for new gold production available for export.

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXVIII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1959-63

ALL COUNTRIES

Section and division codes	Title description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
\$'000						
0	Food	954,625	877,960	1,146,545	1,109,238	1,332,159
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	54,607	39,816	65,420	66,727	40,352
01	Meat and meat preparations	48,612	51,207	43,322	43,621	45,801
02	Dairy products and eggs	39,536	29,279	25,449	22,565	25,636
03	Fish and fish preparations	135,958	129,884	136,154	146,935	160,983
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	603,443	551,921	800,840	725,693	922,183
05	Fruits and vegetables	26,507	31,552	29,756	42,989	51,539
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	5,845	7,196	8,168	8,326	17,925
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,254	1,505	3,191	4,707	8,793
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	36,350	33,151	30,476	43,502	56,108
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	2,512	2,448	3,768	4,172	2,838
1	Beverages and tobacco	108,365	109,334	113,082	124,363	123,949
11	Beverages	82,757	83,740	85,046	89,175	94,398
12	Tobacco and manufactures	25,609	25,594	28,036	35,188	29,551
2	Crude materials, inedible	1,645,239	1,788,998	1,811,007	1,907,219	2,062,240
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	40,123	40,345	41,600	41,043	46,624
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	59,395	68,310	70,766	73,243	63,651
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	826	97,322	99,213	74,834	79,944
24	Wood, lumber and cork	367,537	392,621	405,756	448,454	505,742
25	Pulp and waste paper	314,789	328,426	349,791	374,048	410,558
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	6,953	8,750	12,494	14,161	16,119
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	151,957	167,017	173,190	175,089	188,398
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	671,662	654,349	618,992	659,957	703,529
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	31,997	31,857	39,206	46,389	47,674
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	118,179	145,814	231,276	345,769	350,725
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	12,146	10,922	14,952	13,587	15,175
5	Chemicals	232,749	183,220	185,322	215,144	236,654
51	Chemical elements and compounds	43,634	51,760	94,229	102,706	102,267
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	1,009	3,201	1,626	4,197	4,763
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	2,915	2,418	2,102	1,731	2,147
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	7,301	6,048	9,635	11,212	11,194
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	447	670	1,235	1,484	2,351
56	Fertilizer, manufactured	49,108	52,412	53,312	59,985	74,485
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	0	0	192	315	744
58	Plastics from polymerization	30,002	13,837	13,051	19,710	21,926
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	98,334	52,873	9,941	13,805	16,778
6	Manufactured goods, by material	1,611,544	1,787,977	1,796,445	1,874,989	1,978,640
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s., and dressed furs	12,857	10,628	13,803	14,871	14,196
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	11,448	8,612	7,440	10,818	14,641
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	68,335	72,148	64,478	78,721	93,723
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	758,927	795,802	803,157	801,584	816,754
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	17,213	31,484	29,165	27,908	37,149
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	17,604	14,605	14,687	15,723	16,420
67	Iron and steel	119,858	150,224	131,398	150,098	184,018
68	Non-ferrous metals	580,183	676,841	707,147	748,890	762,861
69	Manufactures of metals	25,117	27,633	25,171	26,376	38,877
7	Machinery and transport equipment	396,620	415,898	506,258	624,559	694,492
71	Machinery, other than electric	257,263	256,331	274,642	326,275	369,513
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	41,982	62,148	78,647	96,571	109,797
73	Transport equipment	97,375	97,419	152,970	201,712	215,181
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	47,615	53,064	65,113	99,946	141,897
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	1,338	1,242	4,908	6,471	7,668
82	Furniture and fixtures	1,204	1,517	2,007	2,950	3,930
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	188	584	62	106	60
84	Clothing	5,319	6,541	8,051	10,348	15,326
85	Footwear	2,827	3,047	3,950	5,952	5,145
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	15,645	20,610	25,143	48,081	79,725
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	21,093	19,523	20,991	26,038	30,043
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	13,218	13,607	25,214	32,899	44,212
91	Postal packages, unclassified	5,990	5,607	16,783	20,035	31,074
93	Returned goods and special transactions	6,299	6,714			
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	444	422	1,559	1,514	1,807
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	485	864	6,872	11,350	11,331
	Grand totals, exports covered by S.I.T.C.	5,140,300	5,386,792	5,895,215	6,347,712	6,980,142

TABLE XXIX. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1959 - 63
ALL COUNTRIES

Section and division codes	Title description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
				\$'000		
0	Food.....	539,952	543,910	584,767	614,318	788,929
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	11,510	5,861	5,445	5,804	7,522
01	Meat and meat preparations	34,008	40,951	47,832	45,672	63,471
02	Dairy products and eggs	9,128	8,920	12,012	11,575	13,927
03	Fish and fish preparations	14,491	15,156	15,941	18,024	19,707
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	30,709	34,743	49,068	60,760	52,775
05	Fruits and vegetables	239,117	248,347	249,986	258,834	273,115
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations.....	69,570	64,732	67,247	70,466	144,649
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	111,067	107,313	107,872	109,919	116,568
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	16,383	12,661	16,378	22,768	24,383
09	Miscellaneous food preparations.....	3,968	5,163	12,987	10,497	12,811
1	Beverages and tobacco	28,935	29,559	31,280	34,253	34,333
11	Beverages	23,452	23,387	24,797	26,730	26,978
12	Tobacco and manufactures	5,483	6,172	6,483	7,523	7,360
2	Crude materials, inedible.....	450,233	462,310	476,392	529,623	567,418
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	31,988	27,776	29,682	29,390	29,253
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	35,653	41,457	38,800	48,409	50,394
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	50,932	41,216	34,137	42,832	42,424
24	Wood, lumber and cork	51,365	48,843	46,141	49,304	51,902
25	Pulp and waste paper	11,655	11,204	11,422	12,304	13,241
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	92,230	92,290	101,327	116,887	126,550
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	51,686	50,983	51,940	54,860	55,821
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	99,218	123,038	131,807	143,311	165,982
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.....	25,506	25,564	31,135	32,326	31,850
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	509,791	478,211	472,556	487,982	539,675
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats.....	28,978	26,799	36,189	32,764	33,577
5	Chemicals	321,299	327,948	358,385	382,712	402,270
51	Chemical elements and compounds	52,126	52,263	60,118	61,374	67,752
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals.....	10,384	13,226	13,168	12,635	12,620
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	34,504	33,273	31,173	36,890	38,283
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	23,152	21,978	25,272	23,989	25,523
55	Essential oils, toilets, polishing and cleansing materials	14,542	15,006	15,697	18,334	18,586
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	11,920	13,415	16,387	15,283	13,224
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1,982	2,474	2,028	2,993	3,392
58	Plastics from polymerization	61,024	64,554	72,385	87,547	90,984
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	111,665	111,752	122,157	123,667	131,906
6	Manufactured goods by material.....	1,078,637	1,037,420	1,079,881	1,168,022	1,196,403
61	Leather, leather manufactured n.e.s., and dressed furs....	18,188	15,671	17,222	18,520	19,314
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	31,010	32,183	32,740	34,685	35,652
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	50,131	41,571	45,594	41,813	36,850
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	61,438	61,788	70,800	72,090	69,897
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	261,014	265,520	280,359	291,358	289,999
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	124,686	118,260	128,728	143,745	143,297
67	Iron and steel	221,266	212,344	182,121	191,510	219,465
68	Non-ferrous metals	45,786	47,733	61,398	85,849	104,183
69	Manufactures of metals	265,118	242,350	260,919	288,453	277,745
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	2,004,026	1,997,510	2,096,654	2,301,403	2,340,187
71	Machinery, other than electric	1,061,315	1,010,503	1,059,390	1,141,693	1,250,557
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	301,186	288,330	298,885	353,016	338,370
73	Transport equipment	641,526	698,677	738,379	806,694	751,259
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	456,492	473,745	523,754	548,457	553,340
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	27,692	30,402	19,942	23,489	21,248
82	Furniture and fixtures	21,321	21,395	22,283	20,747	17,818
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	10,285	11,209	10,187	8,510	8,085
84	Clothing.....	70,779	72,132	70,356	67,216	63,862
85	Footwear	17,745	19,370	20,953	21,625	20,240
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces.....	104,687	105,238	141,609	156,867	168,926
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	203,983	213,999	238,423	250,004	253,160
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.....	90,578	105,284	108,720	158,240	162,078
91	Postal packages, unclassified.....	54,514	53,764	104,631	141,573	153,699
93	Returned goods and special transactions.....	25,424	43,564			
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	1,624	1,510	1,523	1,757	2,151
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	9,016	6,446	2,567	14,910	6,228
	Grand totals, imports covered by S.I.T.C.....	5,508,921	5,482,695	5,768,578	6,257,776	6,558,209

TABLE XXX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1959-63

UNITED STATES

Section and division codes	Title description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
				\$'000		
0	Food	267,658	248,611	276,799	281,281	278,934
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	53,624	38,100	59,899	63,291	36,978
01	Meat and meat preparations	38,899	37,376	33,661	32,718	32,643
02	Dairy products and eggs	759	1,282	1,574	884	1,355
03	Fish and fish preparations	92,275	93,842	98,770	106,957	107,948
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	46,604	42,459	46,590	37,609	41,226
05	Fruits and vegetables	12,381	14,529	13,755	14,216	20,171
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	5,419	6,445	6,870	5,981	7,400
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,131	1,382	1,675	2,727	6,189
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	15,783	12,070	13,458	15,953	24,671
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	783	1,127	546	945	353
1	Beverages and tobacco	76,752	78,730	80,613	85,783	89,823
11	Beverages	76,353	78,192	80,366	84,771	89,499
12	Tobacco and manufactures	399	538	246	1,012	323
2	Crude materials, inedible	1,182,052	1,108,690	1,052,680	1,202,335	1,240,715
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	25,415	21,572	22,208	23,039	24,998
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	1,093	1,414	1,730	1,982	2,168
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	818	7,574	8,103	9,391	13,655
24	Wood, lumber and cork	306,389	296,144	301,225	341,277	373,985
25	Pulp and waste paper	256,859	258,897	271,637	301,337	313,741
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	3,602	6,036	6,022	5,180	6,807
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	90,905	89,391	80,531	91,276	94,865
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	469,502	400,853	329,251	391,376	374,027
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	27,468	26,810	31,972	37,479	36,669
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	115,097	139,696	223,008	337,490	340,984
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,379	749	1,056	868	1,088
5	Chemicals	114,443	120,752	124,322	146,446	152,678
51	Chemical elements and compounds	32,604	37,495	64,165	71,116	67,880
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	1,009	3,199	1,284	3,842	4,443
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	852	866	911	562	496
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	576	472	1,280	1,332	1,275
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	204	239	701	789	862
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	41,152	46,607	49,417	57,034	64,351
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	0	0	60	213	414
58	Plastics from polymerization	1,857	704	897	2,449	1,752
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	36,190	31,172	5,606	9,108	11,205
6	Manufactured goods by material	1,127,710	1,050,191	1,091,585	1,217,705	1,285,962
61	Leather, leather manufactured n.e.s., and dressed furs ...	7,325	5,221	5,641	7,012	6,253
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	6,827	3,101	3,406	5,997	9,405
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	54,179	54,100	48,023	57,187	68,521
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	633,225	645,053	642,993	648,143	653,602
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	6,616	7,134	7,521	6,751	10,041
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	14,101	9,855	10,451	11,165	12,490
67	Iron and steel	98,827	63,110	60,409	80,343	106,017
68	Non-ferrous metals	291,400	246,789	301,230	389,677	400,331
69	Manufactures of metals	15,210	15,828	11,910	11,429	19,301
7	Machinery and transport equipment	260,874	247,271	309,532	389,131	422,688
71	Machinery, other than electric	197,259	174,555	179,952	209,069	251,250
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	17,527	36,933	44,588	60,811	63,401
73	Transport equipment	46,088	35,782	84,991	119,250	108,038
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	28,913	31,490	36,099	58,330	65,708
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	175	203	1,660	2,459	2,437
82	Furniture and fixtures	416	442	765	1,606	2,132
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	153	548	54	100	48
84	Clothing	3,508	2,951	2,863	4,073	4,272
85	Footwear	1,862	1,721	2,245	3,711	2,972
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	8,643	12,007	14,092	28,078	33,604
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	14,155	13,618	14,419	18,302	20,244
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	7,024	10,235	18,827	25,295	34,772
91	Postal packages, unclassified	5,008	4,491	13,299	15,116	25,221
93	Returned goods and special transactions	1,562	5,230			
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	166	226	1,233	1,186	1,449
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	288	288	4,295	8,994	8,102
	Grand totals, exports covered by S.I.T.C.	3,181,903	3,036,416	3,214,518	3,744,664	3,913,352

TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of Standard International Trade Classification, 1959 - 63
UNITED STATES

Section and division codes	Title description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
				\$'000		
0	Food	273, 036	282, 917	312, 678	332, 349	350, 950
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	11, 105	5, 681	5, 274	5, 292	7, 057
01	Meat and meat preparations	14, 803	25, 034	30, 313	26, 535	37, 714
02	Dairy products and eggs	3, 720	2, 984	5, 313	4, 496	6, 378
03	Fish and fish preparations	6, 700	7, 566	7, 514	7, 010	9, 270
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	22, 266	25, 583	40, 260	55, 638	47, 690
05	Fruits and vegetables	172, 103	177, 052	177, 727	183, 120	184, 944
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	4, 469	5, 363	4, 647	3, 947	5, 340
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	18, 396	16, 914	15, 104	15, 427	18, 641
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	16, 362	12, 473	15, 721	22, 695	23, 844
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	3, 113	4, 267	10, 806	8, 188	10, 072
1	Beverages and tobacco	5, 586	5, 959	5, 706	5, 952	5, 918
11	Beverages	1, 800	1, 730	1, 146	1, 302	1, 561
12	Tobacco and manufactures	3, 786	4, 228	4, 560	4, 651	4, 356
2	Crude materials, inedible	295, 153	318, 435	329, 738	355, 448	376, 367
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	23, 799	19, 274	21, 695	18, 630	17, 168
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	31, 801	34, 762	33, 781	39, 395	44, 627
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	24, 723	16, 652	17, 622	22, 767	22, 089
24	Wood, lumber and cork	48, 671	46, 608	43, 295	45, 779	48, 586
25	Pulp and waste paper	10, 764	10, 536	10, 613	11, 074	11, 619
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	38, 851	59, 519	65, 540	70, 276	67, 849
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	44, 041	42, 423	44, 434	45, 561	47, 032
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	55, 342	70, 717	73, 180	83, 348	98, 367
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	17, 161	17, 943	19, 578	18, 618	19, 029
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	164, 510	140, 611	123, 140	124, 545	137, 818
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	14, 018	15, 391	17, 702	14, 003	16, 772
5	Chemicals	267, 931	270, 031	292, 128	306, 522	324, 918
51	Chemical elements and compounds	41, 594	39, 996	42, 393	41, 322	51, 166
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	9, 046	10, 725	11, 345	11, 399	11, 242
53	Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	21, 033	21, 416	21, 454	26, 503	27, 302
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	17, 209	15, 845	18, 702	16, 477	16, 807
55	Essential oils, toilet polishing and cleansing materials	12, 304	12, 661	13, 200	15, 441	15, 343
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	10, 522	11, 079	13, 501	12, 339	11, 155
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1, 431	2, 008	1, 312	1, 844	2, 242
58	Plastics from polymerization	56, 333	59, 273	66, 064	78, 361	81, 411
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	98, 461	97, 027	104, 155	102, 837	108, 251
6	Manufactured goods by material	694, 207	660, 898	681, 623	727, 170	737, 980
61	Leather leather manufactured n.e.s., and dressed furs ...	9, 061	8, 224	9, 086	9, 566	10, 682
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	25, 652	26, 378	27, 207	28, 772	29, 598
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	26, 040	19, 674	19, 940	20, 498	19, 561
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	57, 364	56, 852	65, 453	67, 136	65, 073
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	133, 588	133, 780	139, 009	138, 386	132, 652
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	69, 153	64, 326	72, 585	80, 512	80, 686
67	Iron and steel	137, 474	135, 059	111, 271	114, 517	130, 201
68	Non-ferrous metals	21, 243	19, 454	29, 048	35, 694	48, 577
69	Manufactures of metal	214, 632	197, 152	208, 023	232, 088	220, 950
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1, 606, 930	1, 588, 230	1, 656, 499	1, 933, 993	1, 988, 078
71	Machinery, other than electric	924, 895	866, 013	871, 383	972, 926	1, 067, 408
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	222, 663	217, 850	229, 859	287, 752	264, 404
73	Transport equipment	459, 372	504, 367	555, 256	673, 314	656, 267
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	304, 793	308, 179	346, 443	357, 348	358, 692
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	22, 976	23, 647	16, 521	18, 678	17, 006
82	Furniture and fixtures	17, 777	17, 263	17, 694	16, 195	13, 600
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	6, 356	6, 785	5, 982	4, 469	3, 918
84	Clothing	20, 645	20, 466	21, 711	18, 057	14, 212
85	Footwear	3, 786	2, 751	2, 438	2, 049	1, 845
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	74, 534	74, 296	104, 650	115, 572	124, 882
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	158, 720	162, 970	177, 448	182, 328	183, 230
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	82, 901	95, 974	98, 312	142, 209	147, 063
91	Postal packages, unclassified	51, 692	50, 787			
93	Returned goods and special transactions	23, 007	39, 509	95, 232	130, 020	142, 051
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	1, 162	1, 110	1, 171	1, 397	1, 832
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	7, 040	4, 568	1, 909	10, 792	3, 180
	Grand totals, imports covered by S.I.T.C.	3, 709, 065	3, 686, 625	3, 863, 968	4, 299, 539	4, 444, 556

TABLE XXXII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1959-63

UNITED KINGDOM

Section and division codes	Title description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
				\$'000		
0	Food	266,552	235,349	211,864	241,829	271,704
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	14	116	109	86	34
01	Meat and meat preparations	737	2,536	1,749	1,841	2,977
02	Dairy products and eggs	13,113	7,738	5,855	8,393	10,195
03	Fish and fish preparations	17,739	8,726	11,328	12,154	14,561
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	209,527	188,485	168,478	177,256	196,027
05	Fruits and vegetables	6,001	8,744	8,418	15,835	18,801
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	152	246	837	1,310	1,643
07	Coffee tea cocoa and spices	11	13	1,119	994	1,378
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	18,302	18,324	13,285	22,718	25,717
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	957	423	687	1,242	371
1	Beverages and tobacco	20,574	22,330	25,253	27,032	24,395
11	Beverages	544	491	267	325	397
12	Tobacco and manufactures	20,031	21,839	24,986	26,707	23,998
2	Crude materials, inedible	206,106	282,132	307,624	264,286	319,071
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	6,422	6,765	6,751	5,686	8,482
22	Oils seeds nuts and kernels	22,689	25,983	29,395	24,440	19,148
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	8	17,104	19,221	13,608	14,663
24	Wood lumber and cork	31,931	56,962	55,452	52,874	57,816
25	Pulp and waste paper	25,016	32,314	31,143	28,089	31,951
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	1,119	853	1,286	759	924
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	10,114	12,601	11,703	8,509	10,699
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	106,822	127,615	150,170	126,716	170,761
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	1,985	1,935	2,501	3,605	4,628
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	1,220	413	274	383	149
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	7,939	8,175	10,182	6,388	8,929
5	Chemicals	31,934	23,401	20,286	22,289	23,973
51	Chemicals elements and compounds	6,972	8,998	15,678	16,315	17,619
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	0	0	189	135	244
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	66	315	123	370	575
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	401	210	275	311	450
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	5	162	66	65	234
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	1	1	7	3	151
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	0	0	0	0	11
58	Plastics from polymerization	3,180	2,978	3,099	3,537	2,978
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	21,309	10,737	849	1,553	1,711
6	Manufactured goods, by material	235,865	329,960	312,180	322,166	330,215
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s., and dressed furs	1,733	2,071	4,344	3,432	3,103
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	55	335	157	100	152
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	10,803	13,542	14,652	18,622	21,119
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	64,604	76,353	76,220	85,702	87,216
65	Textile yarns, fabrics and made up articles	577	6,877	8,416	7,537	8,679
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	364	404	425	514	443
67	Iron and steel	4,416	34,199	14,691	15,524	18,097
68	Non-ferrous metals	152,294	194,707	190,084	186,400	186,704
69	Manufactures of metals	1,019	1,473	3,190	4,334	4,703
7	Machinery and transport equipment	21,313	18,007	24,625	26,503	23,227
71	Machinery, other than electric	6,348	12,768	16,911	17,950	13,477
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	883	1,575	3,390	5,027	6,221
73	Transport equipment	14,082	3,664	4,324	3,526	3,529
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,376	4,665	7,541	8,357	11,679
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	15	11	751	1,287	2,181
82	Furniture and fixtures	10	18	55	58	103
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	2	3	1	1	3
84	Clothing	160	1,441	2,954	2,600	3,104
85	Footwear	212	616	854	1,006	1,002
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	840	1,152	971	1,372	2,203
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	1,138	1,425	1,954	2,033	3,084
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	391	508	1,385	709	1,584
91	Postal packages, unclassified	99	126	552	244	761
93	Returned goods and special transactions	9	37			
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	241	93	75	19	12
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	42	252	759	446	810
	Grand totals, exports covered by S.I.T.C.	794,271	924,941	921,213	919,943	1,014,925

TABLE XXXIII. Imports by Sections and Divisions of Standard International Trade Classification, 1959-63

UNITED KINGDOM

Section and division codes	Title description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
				\$'000		
0	Food	23,622	22,973	23,096	20,586	20,878
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	372	143	89	480	434
01	Meat and meat preparations	436	408	400	249	1,027
02	Dairy products and eggs	126	70	89	109	109
03	Fish and fish preparations	423	366	414	449	387
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	4,393	4,361	4,395	3,756	3,681
05	Fruits and vegetables	2,073	2,096	1,743	1,766	1,856
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	3,728	4,241	4,648	4,105	4,037
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	11,657	10,876	10,363	8,804	8,429
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	3	6	4	8	31
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	411	406	949	859	885
1	Beverages and tobacco	10,020	9,924	10,744	11,582	11,011
11	Beverages	9,745	9,631	10,404	11,184	10,632
12	Tobacco and manufactures	274	293	340	397	379
2	Crude materials, inedible	25,039	25,117	27,873	31,809	36,492
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	4,237	4,614	4,069	4,098	4,298
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	1	80	38	13	1
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	570	485	344	391	280
24	Wood, lumber and cork	11	28	31	33	15
25	Pulp and waste paper	17	6	18	2	20
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	16,081	16,030	18,928	22,197	26,897
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	1,933	1,983	1,924	2,282	1,852
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	382	227	651	1,119	1,880
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	1,808	1,663	1,870	1,674	1,249
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	3,133	3,004	2,288	2,218	2,587
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3,192	2,268	3,409	3,433	3,087
5	Chemicals	27,897	26,658	30,710	37,396	34,844
51	Chemical elements and compounds	5,306	5,357	10,247	12,800	8,667
52	Mineral tar and related crude, chemicals	649	984	551	691	584
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	8,288	7,082	3,793	3,425	3,718
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,963	2,893	3,183	3,588	4,671
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	704	657	710	872	881
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	19	66	69	56	41
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	188	131	118	540	521
58	Plastics from polymerization	2,048	1,788	2,345	3,179	3,113
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	7,732	7,699	9,695	12,245	12,649
6	Manufactured goods by material	183,620	174,015	164,869	175,175	168,309
61	Leather, leather manufactured n.e.s., and dressed furs....	7,400	6,005	6,432	6,670	6,090
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	2,394	2,311	2,267	2,398	2,583
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	5,239	4,590	4,736	1,918	1,104
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	2,119	2,396	2,509	2,471	2,200
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	60,832	58,732	56,369	57,712	55,195
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	24,496	22,330	23,205	25,403	23,828
67	Iron and steel	40,956	37,298	26,553	25,816	28,482
68	Non-ferrous metals	15,902	18,655	18,083	28,585	25,085
69	Manufactures of metals	24,282	21,697	24,716	24,202	23,740
7	Machinery and transport equipment	265,144	276,709	302,138	221,625	193,195
71	Machinery, other than electric	92,886	96,705	134,432	107,206	109,703
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	54,092	45,210	42,659	35,642	41,769
73	Transport equipment	118,165	134,794	125,047	78,777	41,723
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	43,637	44,848	48,981	50,637	50,210
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	1,819	2,682	1,273	1,086	743
82	Furniture and fixtures	891	873	838	766	686
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc	1,436	1,399	1,206	1,141	913
84	Clothing	13,617	13,134	11,843	11,012	9,665
85	Footwear	5,447	5,304	5,436	5,295	3,667
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	6,428	6,598	9,201	9,947	12,135
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	13,998	14,919	19,185	21,389	22,401
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	3,269	3,416	4,112	8,602	6,187
91	Postal packages, unclassified	1,323	1,285	3,756	4,695	4,718
93	Returned goods and special transactions	866	1,155			
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	83	56	53	36	40
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	998	919	303	3,871	1,429
	Grand totals, imports covered by S.I.T.C.	588,573	588,932	618,221	563,062	526,800

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CALENDAR YEARS

1963-66



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CHAPTER I

DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADIAN TRADE

The years 1964 to 1966 were very successful ones for Canada's trade. New record levels were set year by year for exports, imports and total trade, with substantial gains being made on every occasion. Total exports increased by 19 per cent in 1964, 6 per cent in 1965 and 18 per cent in 1966, when \$10,325 million was reached. Imports rose by 14 per cent in 1964, 15 per cent in 1965 and 17 per cent in 1966, to reach \$10,072 million in the latter year. The balance of trade, which turned in Canada's favour in 1961 after eight years of import surpluses, continued to show an export surplus through 1966. The balance was \$816 million in 1964, the largest level ever achieved in time of peace to that date, fell to \$134 million in 1965, and rose to \$253 million in 1966.

Following the considerable changes in the price level of both exports and imports during 1962 and 1963, which were in large measure attributable to changes in the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar, the period under review from 1964 to 1966 was more settled. Changes in import prices were modest, averaging less than 1 per cent yearly. The rise in domestic export prices was also slight, until 1966 when prices rose by more than 4 per cent in the year. The net result of these price movements was that Canada's terms of trade, which had been deteriorating steadily since 1960, improved by successively greater degrees in all three of the years under review, culminating in an improvement of almost 3 per cent in 1966.

The physical volume of both domestic exports and imports rose at about the same rate as their value

between 1964 and 1966. These changes are shown in Table 1 below, which shows the growth in Canadian trade from 1963 to 1966, together with percentage changes during the period covered. Also shown are the rises in the constant dollar value of total exports and imports during this time in values converted to a constant 1948 basis.

The chart on page 8 shows the growth in Canada's total exports and imports and the balance of trade from 1957 to 1966. The contrast between the earlier part of the period and the latter is striking. Total exports grew overall by only some half billion dollars between 1957 and 1960. In the same period imports fluctuated quite considerably, but their level in 1960 was only \$10 million higher than in 1957. The balance of trade was in deficit during the four-year period, again with wide variations from year to year, although the trend was on balance towards a reduction of the deficit. From 1961 onwards, both exports and imports have shown steady and rapid growth, so that by 1966 total exports stood at a level more than twice as high as in 1957, and the balance of trade was in surplus in every one of the last six years.

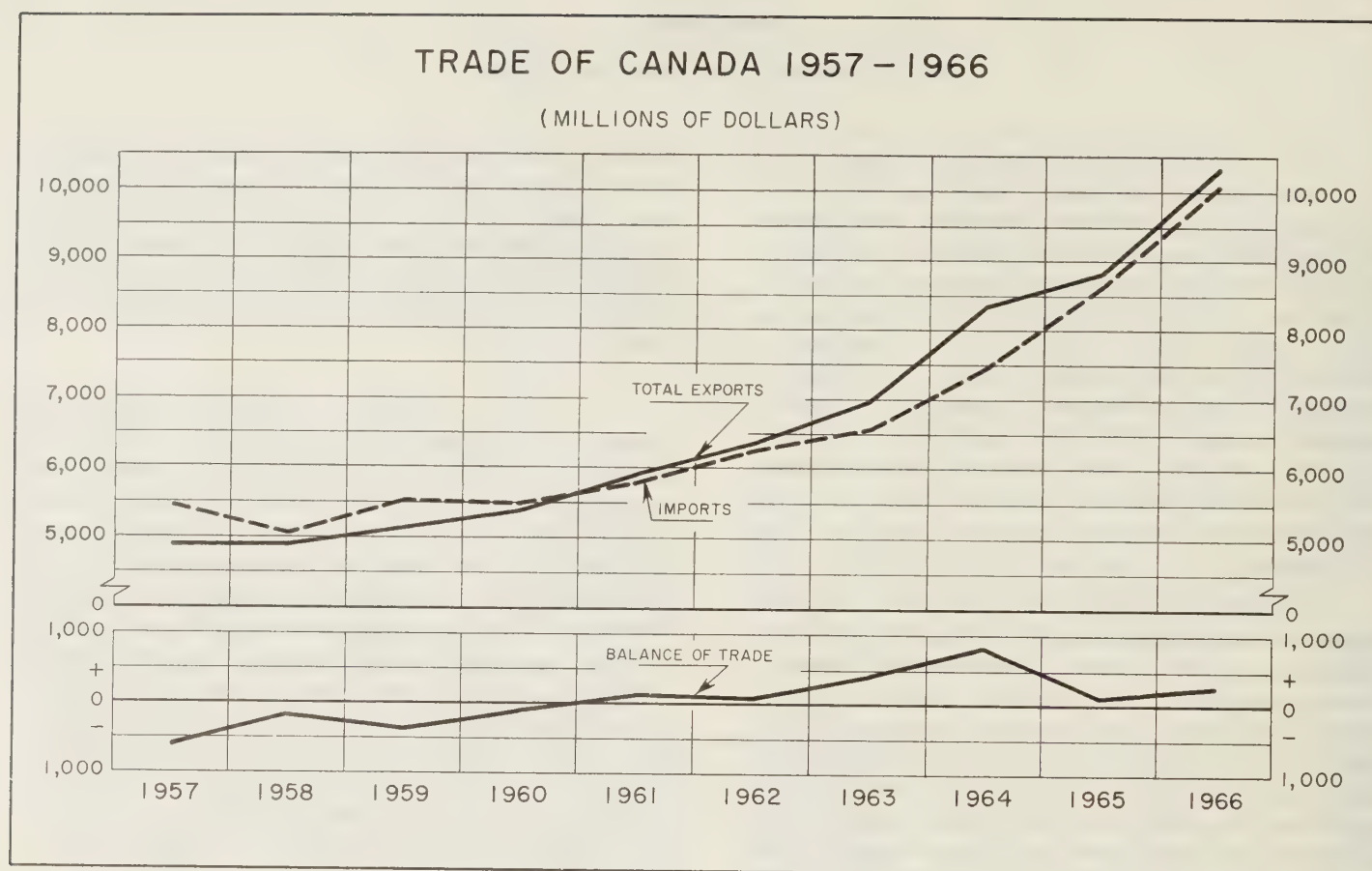
Table 2 shows the distribution of Canada's trade by leading customers and suppliers between 1963 and 1966. In exports the United States consolidated its position as the principal destination for Canada's goods, rising from 56 per cent in 1963 to 60 per cent in 1966.

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963 - 64	1964 - 65	1965 - 66
Value of trade:	\$'000,000				%		
Total exports ¹	6,980.1	8,303.4	8,766.7	10,325.3	+ 19.0	+ 5.6	+ 17.8
Domestic exports ¹	6,798.5	8,094.2	8,525.1	10,070.6	+ 19.1	+ 5.3	+ 18.1
Re-exports ¹	181.6	209.2	241.6	254.7	—	—	—
Imports	6,558.2	7,487.7	8,633.1	10,071.9	+ 14.2	+ 15.3	+ 16.7
Total trade	13,538.4	15,791.1	17,399.8	20,397.2	+ 16.6	+ 10.2	+ 17.2
Trade balance	+ 421.9	+ 815.7	+ 133.5	+ 253.4	—	—	—
Price indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports	128.9	130.7	132.4	137.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.3	+ 4.2
Imports	129.4	130.8	130.8	132.5	+ 1.1	—	+ 1.3
Terms of trade ²	99.6	99.9	101.2	104.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	+ 2.9
Volume indexes:							
Domestic exports	173.2	203.3	211.3	239.7	+ 17.4	+ 3.9	+ 13.4
Imports	193.6	218.7	252.1	284.4	+ 13.0	+ 15.3	+ 12.8
Constant dollar values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total exports	5,414.5	6,352.9	6,623.6	7,495.0	+ 17.3	+ 4.3	+ 13.2
Imports	5,068.2	5,724.5	6,600.2	7,601.4	+ 12.9	+ 15.3	+ 15.2
Total trade	10,482.7	12,077.4	13,223.8	15,096.4	+ 15.2	+ 9.5	+ 14.2

¹ Exclusive of transfer of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1963, \$3.0 million; 1964, \$31.3 million; 1965, \$21.7 million; 1966, \$2.5 million.

² Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.



The share of Canada's exports going to the United Kingdom, on the other hand, continued the decline of previous years, and by 1966 had fallen to 11 per cent. Exports to Western and Eastern Europe were little changed on balance, with year-to-year fluctuations reflecting in part variations in sales to the Soviet Union and other East European countries. The share of exports forwarded to Commonwealth and Preferential countries (excluding the U.K.), Latin America and the rest of the world showed little change overall.

The pattern was broadly similar for imports. The shares provided by the principal suppliers – the United States and the United Kingdom – moved in opposite directions. That of the U.S. rose from 68 per cent in 1963 to 72 per cent in 1966, and the U.K. share fell from 8 per cent to less than 7 per cent in the same period. The percentage of imports from Europe showed a rising trend, and the percentage from other Commonwealth and Preferential and Latin American countries a declining trend during the four-year term.

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Preferential	Latin America	Others
%						
Total exports:						
1963	56.1	14.5	12.6	5.7	3.9	7.2
1964	53.4	14.5	15.0	6.1	4.0	7.0
1965	57.4	13.5	13.4	5.8	3.7	6.2
1966	60.4	11.0	12.7	5.4	3.6	6.9
Imports:						
1963	67.8	8.0	7.6	6.1	5.8	4.7
1964	69.0	7.7	7.9	5.4	5.7	4.3
1965	70.0	7.2	8.7	4.3	4.8	5.0
1966	71.5	6.7	8.3	4.3	3.6	5.6
Total trade:						
1963	61.7	11.4	10.1	5.9	4.8	6.1
1964	60.8	11.3	11.6	5.8	4.8	5.7
1965	63.7	10.4	11.1	5.1	4.2	5.5
1966	65.9	8.8	10.5	4.8	3.6	6.4

Main Commodity Changes

Exports

An indication of the changing content of Canada's domestic exports during the period is shown in the upper part of Table 3, which provides a breakdown by sections from 1963 to 1966. As will be seen, increased sales were recorded in all major sections. Total domestic exports rose by 48 per cent between 1963 and 1966 to \$10,071 million; food, feed, beverages and tobacco rose by 33 per cent to \$1,888 million; inedible crude materials rose by 37 per cent to \$1,948 million; inedible fabricated materials rose by 29 per cent to \$4,012 million and inedible end products increased by 172 per cent to \$2,119 million. As a result of the faster rise in end products exports, this section's share of all domestic exports rose markedly, from 11 per cent in 1963 to 21 per cent in 1966. Equally, the share of the three other major sections fell, as may be seen in Table 3.

Turning to a more detailed analysis of exports, the leading commodity sold during the period was wheat, sales of which were at an all-time high of \$1,061 million in 1966. The value of wheat exports fluctuated widely during the period, depending upon demand conditions in the State Trading countries. Exports of the second most important commodity, newsprint, grew more steadily with less year-to-year variation. Increased purchases by the United States more than made up for a lack of growth in some overseas markets. Exports in 1966 totalled \$968 million, of which the U.S. accounted for \$824 million. Wood products also occupied the third and fourth places among Canada's leading exports. Sales of wood pulp of various kinds rose steadily between 1963 and 1966, reaching \$520 million by the latter year. Exports of softwood lumber ranged around \$450 million, with the major species consisting of western red cedar, Douglas fir, hemlock and spruce. The United States was the major customer, followed by the United Kingdom and Japan.

Other large and fast-growing exports included crude petroleum and natural gas, which posted substantial increases year-by-year. By 1966 exports of these two taken together totalled \$430 million, the United States being, of course, the sole purchaser. Whisky exports, mainly to the U.S. grew steadily by some \$10 to \$15 million annually, reaching \$128 million by 1966. Tobacco products, on the other hand, held steady at some \$40 million a year during the period, with the United Kingdom the principal customer.

Sales of the major metals and minerals showed good advances between 1963 and 1966. Exports of iron ore, concentrates and scrap ranged around \$375 million, between 1964 and 1966, almost \$100 million higher than in 1963. Besides the United States, Britain and Japan were the major customers. Exports of nickel moved ahead strongly, with the exception of 1966 when

production was reduced by labour disputes. Nevertheless, that year saw exports of nickel in crude form at \$187 million, with the U.K. and Norway the major destinations, and in fabricated form at \$212 million, with American and British purchases accounting for the largest share. Exports of copper expanded at an even faster rate. In crude form (ores, concentrates and scrap) exports just about doubled between 1964 and 1966, reaching \$131 million in the latter year. Japan and the United States were the major contributors to this rapid increase. Copper in various fabricated forms also grew quickly, reaching \$266 million by 1966. The biggest customers were the United Kingdom and the United States, with the latter showing a particularly rapid advance in 1966. Exports of asbestos advanced every year, reaching \$182 million in 1966. Aluminum sales also expanded steadily to \$372 million in 1966. Among the primary products whose export sales expanded fastest from 1963 to 1966 were the fertilizers and fertilizer materials. Exports rose from \$75 million in 1963 to \$140 million by 1966. This rapid growth was largely accounted for by the development of the potash industry in Canada during that time. Exports of muriate of potash reached \$76 million in 1966.

No major commodity section experienced a greater degree of export growth from 1963 to 1966 than end products. Exports in this section grew by 172 per cent during this period, from \$779 million to \$2,119 million, and the increase accounted for 41 per cent of the gain in total domestic exports. The major contribution to this large advance in manufactured goods was the automotive industry, whose increases in foreign sales, in both absolute and relative terms, were the largest of any major product grouping. Exports of motor vehicles and parts grew more than tenfold between 1963 and 1966, from \$88 million to \$994 million. A large part of this increase is of course attributable to the Canada - U.S. Automotive Products Trade Agreement of 1965, which instituted far-reaching changes in the patterns of production and trade in the industries of the two countries. Exports of automotive products to the United States in 1963 stood at a mere \$17 million, whereas by 1966 the total had risen to \$841 million. Some increase in motor vehicle products sales to the U.S. market had been taking place prior to 1965 under the arrangements prevailing prior to the onset of the Automotive Agreement, but on a far smaller scale. The major markets at that time were such countries as South Africa, Australia and Venezuela. These markets have also grown since then, for example, automotive exports to Venezuela were \$32 million in 1966.

Total exports of automotive products in 1966 were as follows - passenger automobiles \$430 million, trucks \$145 million, engines and parts \$138 million, other parts \$253 million and miscellaneous vehicles \$28 million.

Exports of aviation equipment showed a rising trend, but with sharp year-to-year fluctuations connected with the timing of deliveries. Thus, exports of aircraft were \$33 million in 1963, rose to \$152 million and \$105 million respectively in 1964 and 1965, and fell back to \$19 million in 1966. The majority of the sales in the peak years were to the United States. Exports of parts — engines and other assemblies and equipment — rose steadily from \$76 million in 1963 to \$191 million in 1966.

Gains were made also in exports of two broad groups of commodities. Exports of tractors and other agricultural machinery increased every year, from \$115 million in 1963 to \$182 million in 1966. The major contributor to this group, and the one which accounted for the largest share of the growth, was combine reaper-threshers and parts therefor, exports of which doubled from \$44 million in 1963 to \$88 million in 1966. The other group, which is even more diverse, is industrial machinery, where Canadian exports rose from \$107 million to \$210 million. The products covered here

were sent to a wide range of destinations, and include both special industry machinery, such as that for the plastics industry (\$15 million in 1966) and also general purpose items such as generators, electric motors and compressors.

Two more specialized sectors that have improved their export performance in the period under review were navigation instruments and parts, sales of which increased from \$49 million in 1963 to \$63 million in 1966 (substantial sales were made to West Germany and Italy, besides the United States) and communication and related equipment, where exports rose from \$52 million to \$100 million in 1966. Notable here were telephone equipment (\$11 million in 1966) radar equipment (\$21 million) and television receivers (\$10 million).

The value of domestic exports to, as well as imports from, all countries by sections and principal items, and similar detail for main trading partners and areas, will be found in Tables VII to XVIII.

TABLE 3. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Sections

Section	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000,000				% of total			
Domestic exports:								
Live animals	42.0	34.5	79.1	78.0	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	1,419.9	1,805.9	1,629.8	1,888.3	20.9	22.3	19.1	18.8
Crude materials, inedible	1,426.0	1,616.1	1,763.7	1,947.6	21.0	20.0	20.7	19.3
Fabricated materials, inedible	3,106.9	3,502.5	3,728.8	4,012.1	45.7	43.3	43.7	39.8
End products, inedible	779.1	1,109.0	1,300.1	2,119.3	11.4	13.7	15.3	21.0
Special transactions — Trade	24.7	26.2	23.5	25.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Imports:								
Live animals	9.7	17.1	10.8	12.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	770.5	777.6	758.9	791.7	11.7	10.4	8.8	8.0
Crude materials, inedible	897.3	960.7	1,006.3	1,023.2	13.7	12.8	11.6	10.4
Fabricated materials, inedible	1,571.0	1,813.0	2,114.4	2,233.1	24.0	24.2	24.5	22.6
End products, inedible	3,172.4	3,701.2	4,476.3	5,483.4	48.4	49.5	51.9	55.6
Special transactions — Trade	137.4	218.1	266.5	322.0	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.3

Imports

The lower half of Table 3 shows the value of Canadian imports by sections, together with the percentage distribution, from 1963 to 1966. Again, increases were shown in all sections. Total imports rose by 50 per cent from \$6,558 million in 1963 to \$9,866 million in 1966. Imports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco rose by 3 per cent to \$792 million, inedible crude materials

rose by 14 per cent to \$1,023 million, inedible fabricated materials increased 42 per cent to \$2,233 million and inedible end products rose 73 per cent to \$5,483 million. The largest gain in percentage terms occurred in the section, special transactions — trade, but this section consists mainly of returned goods such as contractors' equipment and small value shipments, including those under \$200 from July 1964.

If one excludes this last group from consideration, it will be seen that the same broad pattern prevailed in imports as in exports. The fastest growing imports were those of end products, with the result that this section's share of the total increased from 48 per cent in 1963 to 56 per cent in 1966. The other major sections correspondingly declined — food, feed, beverages and tobacco to 8 per cent, inedible crude materials to 10 per cent, inedible fabricated materials to 23 per cent.

Thus it may be seen that the composition of Canada's imports differs greatly from that of our exports. In 1966, 56 per cent by value of the goods imported into this country were manufactured goods, versus 21 per cent for our exports. Canada on a per capita basis is one of the largest purchasers of imported manufactured products in the world. Besides this difference in composition, the diversity of goods imported is much greater than that of our exports. The forty leading product groupings accounted for 77 per cent of all Canadian domestic exports in 1966, whereas the corresponding figure for imports is 51 per cent.

Taking the major commodity sections individually, the first is the food, feed, beverages and tobacco section, where Canada imported some \$700 million of foodstuffs of various kinds per year. These, of course, fall broadly into two categories: the first being items that are not indigenous to Canada, such as various tropical fruits and beverages, the second, foodstuffs which are available only seasonally or in insufficient quantity. Examples would be tomatoes and raw sugar. The major products imported during 1963 to 1966 included both these categories, although naturally the ones in the first tended to be larger.

The largest single item was coffee, imports of which rose from \$65 million in 1963 to \$72 million in 1966, with still higher levels in the intervening years as a result of price changes. In general, the largest part of the green coffee purchased came from Brazil and Colombia, while coffee in processed form came from the United States. Imports of tea declined slightly from \$26 million in 1963 to \$23 million in 1966, while imports of cocoa and chocolate ranged around \$19 - \$20 million. Imports of raw sugar declined sharply in value terms, but this was the result of very high prices for this commodity in 1963 and 1964, with a return to more normal levels in succeeding years. In dollar terms, imports fell from \$127 million in 1963 to \$45 million in 1966. The quantity imported showed an upward tendency, reaching some three quarters of a million tons in 1966. The major sources of supply were Mauritius, South Africa, Australia and the Commonwealth West Indies, together with varying amounts from Cuba.

Imports of fresh fruits of various kinds rose from \$103 million in 1963 to \$122 million in 1966. The major items were — bananas and plantains (\$32 million in 1966, mainly from Central and South America),

grapes (\$21 million in 1966, largely from the United States), and oranges and other citrus fruit (\$40 million in 1966, mainly from the U.S., with smaller amounts from Israel, South Africa and Japan). Imports of fresh vegetables totalled \$75 million in 1966 after a fairly sharp rise from \$54 million in 1963. The major items in 1966 were tomatoes at \$19 million and lettuce at \$13 million.

Among inedible crude materials, imports of which rose 14 per cent from \$897 million in 1963 to \$1,023 million in 1966, several products dominated the list. The value of imports of coal of various kinds increased every year from \$68 million to \$134 million in 1966, all of it shipped from the United States. Imports of petroleum on the other hand declined steadily from \$335 million in 1963 to \$299 million in 1966, nevertheless still making this commodity the largest single item in this section. In 1966 the largest supplier was Venezuela, at \$166 million, followed by Iran at \$35 million, Saudi Arabia at \$33 million, other Middle Eastern countries at \$33 million and Nigeria at \$24 million.

Another large value item to show a decline was iron ores and concentrates, which declined on balance from \$86 million in 1963 to \$77 million in 1966. The major supplier each year was the United States, with smaller amounts from Brazil. Purchases of aluminum in ores, concentrates and scrap (mostly bauxite from Guyana and alumina from Jamaica) rose from \$67 million in 1963 to \$77 million by 1966. Imports of raw cotton rose from \$51 million in 1963 to \$64 million in 1965, falling in 1966 to \$46 million. The major suppliers in the period were the United States and Mexico, but the Soviet Union also shipped \$6 million worth in 1965 and 1966 respectively. Another major import to show an increase in this section was soya beans, reaching \$52 million in 1966.

The section of imports described as inedible fabricated materials, contains a great diversity of products. In 1966 there were 937 separate commodity classes in this section. Some commodities are highly processed, and many are the result of sophisticated manufacturing operations. They all share one common characteristic, however, which is that they will be subjected to (or used up in) further industrial operations during which their form will be changed or their identity lost. Many users, and the classifications used in other countries, will regard many of these products as fully manufactured goods. Nevertheless, the Canadian commodity classification, in which the overall criterion is one of degree of manufacture, regards these goods as intermediate products along the route leading to finished goods.

The largest product grouping in this section is that for chemicals and related products, where imports increased from \$366 million in 1963 to \$481 million in 1966. Within this grouping the largest item was a group

of organic chemicals, which rose from \$87 million in 1963 to \$107 million in 1966. Other increases during the period were synthetic and reclaimed rubber from \$20 million to \$29 million, unshaped plastic materials from \$54 million to \$74 million and plastic film and sheet from \$24 million to \$36 million.

Iron and steel products was the next largest grouping and one which experienced a rapid rate of growth. Imports rose from \$213 million in 1963 to \$347 million in 1966, or 63 per cent. The largest items in value terms were steel plate, sheet and strip (\$117 million in 1966) and pipes and tubes (\$57 million). The third largest grouping was textile fabricated materials, imports of which rose 28 per cent from \$251 million in 1963 to \$320 million in 1966. The greater part of these products consisted of broad woven fabrics, which were \$161 million in 1963 and \$195 million in 1966, of which \$81 million were cotton fabrics in 1966.

Imports of non-ferrous metals were \$124 million in 1963 and \$234 million in 1966. The largest item was aluminum in various forms, imports of which grew very rapidly from \$32 million in 1963 to \$72 million by 1966. Nickel imports were usually within the range of \$20 - \$30 million annually, but were almost twice this level in 1966 at \$57 million, owing to a shortfall in domestic production. Precious metal imports increased by more than 50 per cent, from \$26 million in 1963 to \$40 million in 1966. A large contributor to this increase was silver, where purchases, mainly from the United States, rose from \$11 million to \$20 million, only partly the result of higher prices.

Products derived from petroleum and coal arrived in greater amounts during the period under review. In total, imports rose by 46 per cent from \$121 million in 1963 to \$177 million in 1966. By far the largest share was accounted for by fuel oil, which increased from \$60 million to \$80 million, mostly from Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles. Another \$15 million in 1966 was motor and aviation fuel, together with \$21 million of coke purchased from the United States.

The final product category of large size consists of a collection of items termed Metal Fabricated Basic Products. This extremely heterogeneous grouping accounted for \$143 million in 1963 and for \$205 million in 1966, of which \$166 million was of United States origin. These items would generally be termed hardware, as may be seen from some of the leading commodities. Thus, of the total value imported in 1966 from all countries, \$32 million consisted of nuts, bolts and screws, \$60 million of valves and pipe fittings and \$13 million of chains.

Imports of inedible end products were \$3,172 million in 1963, and grew to \$5,483 million in 1966. As might be expected, virtually all product categories shared to a greater or lesser degree in this increase.

Imports of industrial machinery rose by 68 per cent, from \$690 million in 1963 to \$1,161 million in 1966. Of this total, \$364 million in 1966 was accounted for by a variety of general purpose industrial machinery, including engines and turbines (\$62 million), electric generators and motors (\$51 million) and bearings (\$55 million). Another \$97 million of industrial machinery consisted of materials handling equipment such as cranes and conveyors, and \$23 million of industrial lift trucks. The largest category of machinery was \$701 million in 1966 of various special industry machinery, including \$98 million of machine tools and \$70 million of machinery for the pulp, paper and printing industries.

Imports of agricultural machinery also rose considerably between 1963 and 1966, reflecting the general prosperity of the farming sector of the economy. Purchases rose by 40 per cent from \$131 million to \$183 million. The largest item, comprising some one third of the total, was combine reaper-threshers at \$62 million. Imports of tractors, not all of which were destined for agricultural uses, rose 37 per cent from \$168 million in 1963 to \$231 million in 1966.

The largest single product grouping by far among Canadian imports is transportation and communication equipment, amounting to \$2,193 million in 1966, or 22 per cent of all imports in that year. The major contributor to this large total was of course motor vehicle products, which had always been a major item in the import bill, but grew to unprecedented levels from 1965 onwards, as a result of the agreement on automotive products between Canada and the United States. Motor vehicle imports were relatively modest in 1963, at \$123 million, but by 1966 had risen more than fourfold to \$532 million. Imports of vehicle parts were much larger in both years - \$546 million in 1963 and \$1,048 million in 1966, an increase of 92 per cent. Taking all automotive products together, \$1,446 million, or more than 90 per cent of the total, were imported from the United States in 1966. Other sources of imports in excess of \$10 million that year included Britain at \$55 million, West Germany at \$41 million and Japan at \$14 million.

Imports of aircraft rose rapidly but irregularly between 1963 and 1966, from \$22 million to \$73 million. The trend was clearly upwards, but the aircraft business is more prone than most to wide fluctuations in imports from one year to the next. The timing of deliveries has a great impact on import statistics, and when one large commercial jet transport cost then in the region of \$8 million, timing is of particular significance. Imports of aircraft parts, including engines, grew more slowly and steadily, from \$105 million in 1963 to \$154 million in 1966.

Canadian purchases of communication equipment increased by 74 per cent from \$148 million in 1963 to \$258 million in 1966. This total covers a number of

commodities, but items imported in significant amounts included telephone and telegraph equipment (\$29 million in 1966, up from \$24 million in 1963), radios, televisions and phonographs (\$42 million in 1966, up from \$15 million in 1963) and tubes and semi-conductors (\$47 million in 1966, up from \$21 million in 1963).

It is evident that many of the rising levels of imports for many of these goods is the normal increase in import demand associated with the conditions of personal and business prosperity during the middle years of the 1960's. Consumer spending on expensive durable goods was high during the period. Evidence of the growth in business spending may be found in the details of imports of office machines and equipment, which increased from \$72 million in 1963 to \$172 million in 1966. A large part of this \$100 million increase is accounted for by imports of computers, which rose from \$16 million to no less than \$93 million by 1966. Other office equipment imports in 1966 included accounting and bookkeeping machinery (\$13 million), calculating machines (\$12 million) and card punching machinery (\$12 million). Imports of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment increased from \$40 million in 1963 to \$60 million by 1966.

Imports of apparel and footwear increased during the period. Clothing purchases increased by 47 per cent from \$68 million in 1963 to \$100 million in 1966. In the latter year the largest supplier was Japan at \$21 million, followed by the United States at \$19 million, Hong Kong at \$14 million and Britain at \$12 million. Footwear imports rose even more sharply from \$20 million in 1963 to \$34 million. In 1966 the major suppliers were Japan, the United Kingdom and Italy, each with \$6 million. Imports of house furnishings, which includes such items as bedding, carpets and tablecloths, were \$29 million in 1963 and \$41 million in 1966. Imports of kitchen utensils and tableware were \$39 million in 1963 and \$48 million in 1966. All told, imports of personal and household goods rose by 35 per cent, from \$253 million in 1963 to \$341 million in 1966.

Among the remaining categories of goods purchased by Canada during the period, two stand out. The first was printed matter, which increased from \$120 million in 1963 to \$161 million in 1966. The major items in the latter year were books and pamphlets at \$78 million and newspapers and magazines at \$51 million. The other was photographic goods, which rose from \$62 million in 1963 to \$102 million in 1966, of which some one-third was unexposed film and plates.

CHAPTER II

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS¹

A part, at least, of the reason for the rapid growth in Canada's trade during the middle years of the 1960's is to be found in the developments in world trade at that time. World exports increased by better than 10 per cent annually on average between 1963 and 1966, reaching \$181,400 million in the latter year. Table 4 shows the value of exports and imports for the fifteen leading countries from 1963 to 1966, together with the world total. The latter excludes the State Trading countries of the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, the Far East and Cuba. Also shown in the lower part of Table 4 are the fifteen leading countries, arranged on the basis of trade per capita, for the same period.

As may be seen, all the leading trading countries contributed to the increase in world trade, and there was little change in the position held by any country between 1963 and 1966. The United States maintained its position as the world's leading trading nation, although her share of world exports declined slightly. Canada was in fifth position throughout the period in exports and total trade. Japan replaced Italy in sixth position in imports, and by 1966 was challenging Canada for fifth position in exports. West Germany increased her lead over Britain as second largest exporter, and replaced Britain in second position on the import side. France was securely in fourth place in exports, imports and total trade. Most of the other positions in the table were occupied by other West European countries. Of the many developing countries of the world, only two (Venezuela and Brazil) appear on the list of the top fifteen exporting countries, and only one (India) is on the importers' list.

The ranking and composition of the leading trading countries is very different on a per capita basis, as shown in the lower part of Table 4. For example, neither the United States nor Japan appears on the list, even though both these countries are among the world's leading trading nations. However both countries also have large populations, hence large domestic markets of their own. Therefore on a per capita basis, their involvement in international commerce is relatively smaller. As might be expected, many of the countries on the list are developed West European countries, who mostly have quite small domestic markets. Two of the developing countries shown, Hong Kong and Trinidad and Tobago, have very small home markets, and depend greatly upon international trade. Canada also appears, in sixth place in exports and seventh in imports, with the value in each case at about \$500 per capita in 1966, which provides a clear indication of the importance of world trade to this country.

Turning to an examination of the main features of international trade between 1963 and 1966, every one of these years may be characterized as a year of rapid growth. 1966 indeed was something of a milestone,

because if one includes the State Trading countries in the total, the value of world exports rose over the \$200 billion mark in that year. Although prices of the goods moving in international trade started to rise after 1963, after many years of comparative stability, the increase was still quite slight, of the order of 5 per cent overall from 1963 to 1966. As a result of the modest rise in prices, the annual rate of growth in the volume of world trade was very rapid, around 8 per cent. It goes without saying that this expansion in world trade was closely allied to the pattern of world economic growth, which was very rapid during the middle years of the 1960's. This was particularly the case in the developed countries of the world, whose total trade accounts for almost 70 per cent of the grand total. Individual countries at various times did go through periods when business conditions were less than buoyant, for example Japan in 1965 and some Western European countries then and in 1966, but these slowdowns were not coincident with recessions elsewhere among the developed countries. Indeed North America enjoyed vigorous business expansion from 1961 onwards through 1966 and beyond.

During the period under review, exports of manufactured goods increased at more than twice the rate of exports of primary products, with the result that by 1966, manufactured goods exports made up more than two thirds of world exports. This compares with less than 50 per cent ten years earlier. Primary products exports are usually regarded as originating in the developing countries. In fact, the indications are that the developed countries' exports of primary products exceeded those of the developing countries, at least during the 1960's. However, the developed areas' major export is of manufactures, whereas the developing countries are inevitably much less active in the manufactured exports sector. In 1965, for example, some five sixths of the developing world's exports were of primary products.²

Canada is an unusual, although not unique, situation, as a developed country with a heavy concentration of primary products among her exports. In 1966 Canada sold abroad more than \$5 billion (in Canadian funds) of primary products, a value exceeded only by the United States among the developed countries. In other words, almost half of Canada's exports consisted of primary products. Other developed countries have a larger share of their exports consisting of primary products, Australia and South Africa among others. But Canada's dependence on primary products exports is contrary to

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, all data in this chapter are in U.S. funds.

² Primary products defined as food, raw materials and fuels (Sections 0 - 4 of the SITC Revised); manufactures defined as Sections 5 - 8.

TABLE 4. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1966

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Value of trade			
	U.S. \$'000,000			
Exports f.o.b.				
World totals¹	136,000	152,600	165,300	181,400
1. United States	23,387	26,650	27,530	30,430
2. Germany, Federal Republic	14,621	16,221	17,901	20,145
3. United Kingdom	12,220	12,785	13,722	14,676
4. France	8,085	8,995	10,053	10,890
5. Canada	6,779	8,067	8,494	9,988
6. Japan	5,453	6,674	8,452	9,777
7. Italy	5,054	5,958	7,200	8,038
8. Belgium - Luxembourg	4,840	5,601	6,394	6,832
9. Netherlands	4,961	5,807	6,392	6,751
10. Sweden	3,203	3,675	3,971	4,266
11. Switzerland	2,417	2,647	2,960	3,275
12. Australia	2,788	3,038	2,978	3,158
13. Venezuela	2,629	2,703	2,744	2,713
14. Denmark	1,908	2,121	2,320	2,454
15. Brazil	1,406	1,430	1,595	1,741
	Trade per capita			
	U.S. \$			
1. Belgium - Luxembourg	503	577	653	692
2. Sweden	421	480	513	546
3. Netherlands	415	479	520	542
4. Switzerland	416	441	498	541
5. Denmark	407	449	488	512
6. Canada	359	427	434	499
7. Trinidad and Tobago	407	426	414	429
8. Norway	293	349	388	417
9. New Zealand	359	414	381	402
10. Hong Kong	243	274	300	356
11. Germany, Federal Republic	254	278	303	338
12. Finland	253	282	309	324
13. Venezuela	323	321	315	300
14. Australia	255	273	262	274
15. United Kingdom	227	236	252	268

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 4. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1966 - Continued

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966
Value of trade				
U.S. \$'000,000				
Imports c.i.f.				
World totals ¹	143,500	160,800	175,100	192,100
1. United States	18,618	20,286	23,186	27,745
2. Germany, Federal Republic	13,022	14,618	17,482	18,036
3. United Kingdom	13,954	15,949	16,103	16,651
4. France	8,727	10,070	10,343	11,843
5. Canada	6,636	7,554	8,713	10,170
6. Japan	6,737	7,938	8,170	9,524
7. Italy	7,592	7,252	7,378	8,589
8. Netherlands	5,966	7,055	7,460	8,016
9. Belgium-Luxembourg	5,128	5,930	6,502	7,182
10. Sweden	3,393	3,856	4,377	4,582
11. Switzerland	3,253	3,610	3,697	3,944
12. Australia	2,778	3,313	3,765	3,636
13. Spain	1,955	2,245	3,004	3,574
14. Denmark	2,129	2,618	2,823	3,003
15. India	2,477	2,876	2,925	2,827
Trade per capita				
U.S. \$				
1. Belgium-Luxembourg	533	611	664	727
2. Switzerland	560	602	622	652
3. Netherlands	499	582	607	644
4. Norway	497	537	594	641
5. Denmark	455	555	593	626
6. Sweden	446	373	566	587
7. Canada	351	400	445	508
8. Hong Kong	361	405	412	476
9. Trinidad and Tobago	410	448	484	454
10. New Zealand	356	370	395	409
11. Finland	266	329	357	372
12. Ireland	303	342	365	362
13. Austria	234	259	289	319
14. Israel	283	338	325	317
15. Australia	254	298	331	315

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 4. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1966 - Concluded

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966
Value of trade				
U.S. \$'000,000				
Total trade				
World totals¹	279,500	313,400	340,400	373,500
1. United States	42,005	46,936	50,716	58,175
2. Germany, Federal Republic	27,643	30,839	35,383	38,181
3. United Kingdom	26,174	28,734	29,825	31,327
4. France	16,812	19,065	20,396	22,733
5. Canada	13,415	15,621	17,207	20,158
6. Japan	12,190	14,612	16,622	19,301
7. Italy	12,646	13,210	14,578	16,627
8. Netherlands	10,927	12,862	13,852	14,767
9. Belgium - Luxembourg	9,968	11,531	12,896	14,014
10. Sweden	6,596	7,531	8,348	8,848
11. Switzerland	5,670	6,257	6,657	7,219
12. Australia	5,566	6,351	6,743	6,794
13. Denmark	4,037	4,739	5,143	5,457
14. Spain	2,691	3,200	3,971	4,828
15. India	4,108	4,625	4,612	4,430
Trade per capita				
U.S. \$				
1. Belgium - Luxembourg	1,037	1,188	1,317	1,420
2. Switzerland	976	1,043	1,120	1,193
3. Netherlands	913	1,061	1,127	1,186
4. Denmark	862	1,004	1,081	1,138
5. Sweden	867	853	1,079	1,133
6. Norway	789	886	981	1,057
7. Canada	710	827	879	1,007
8. Trinidad and Tobago	816	875	898	883
9. Hong Kong	604	679	713	832
10. New Zealand	714	785	777	811
11. Finland	519	610	666	697
12. Germany, Federal Republic	480	529	599	640
13. Ireland	497	561	580	598
14. Australia	510	570	594	589
15. United Kingdom	487	521	547	572

¹ World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., Cuba and Eastern Europe.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, August, 1969 and United Nations Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Series A, Vol. XIX, No. 3.

the usual pattern among developed countries. Unusual also for a country in Canada's situation is the fact that Canada's exports have grown faster than those for the world as a whole, since most countries principally dependent on primary products have not enjoyed a similar increase in their share of world trade. Between 1963 and 1966 Canada's exports, on the basis of the data in Table 4, increased by 47 per cent, compared with an increase of one-third in the global figure. Part of the explanation lies in the analysis of exports above; that manufactured goods were rapidly increasing their share of Canada's total exports during the period under review.

During the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 the exports of the developed countries expanded at a greater rate

than those of the developing countries. Similarly, trade among developed countries increased more quickly than their trade with the rest of the world, while the developing countries' trade with one another on balance grew at the same rate as, or more slowly than their exports to the developed areas. The developing countries' markets for their products were mainly among the developed countries; trade among themselves was less than a quarter of their total exports. The developing countries' share of world trade declined in every one of the years under review. It was 21 per cent of the total in 1963, fell to less than one-fifth in 1965, and 19 per cent in 1966. The State Trading countries of Eastern Europe and the Far East likewise experienced a reduction in their share of world trade every year from 1963 onwards, down to just over 11 per cent in 1966.

Regional Trading Arrangements during the Period

There is little doubt that a large contributor to the rapid growth in world trade during the middle years of the 1960's was the development of closer trading ties by the two trading areas of Western Europe, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and, more particularly, the European Economic Community (EEC). In every one of the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 the total exports of EEC grew faster than world exports, and trade among the six member states of the community grew faster than their exports to third parties. These trends were partially the reflection of the drive towards tariff integration among the six. Internal tariffs among the members were being dismantled steadily during the years under review, and by July 1 of 1966, the internal tariffs were down to 20 per cent of their original 1957 levels. At the same time the member countries were in the process of erecting their common external tariff against the rest of the world, based on the arithmetic average of their individual customs duties of 1957. In 1966, total EEC exports amounted to \$53 billion and imports to \$51 billion.

The seven countries comprising EFTA made even greater progress during the period, at least in the area of tariff harmonization. On the first day of 1966 the members reduced the tariffs on industrial goods traded among them to 20 per cent of their 1960 level, and this final obstacle was in fact removed entirely on January 1, 1967. As EFTA is a free trade association, rather than a common market like the EEC, the seven have not created a common external tariff against third parties. In 1966, exports of the Continental (i.e. excluding the United Kingdom) members of EFTA were \$14 billion and imports \$17 billion.

EEC and EFTA together are the regional trading groups which receive the greatest amount of attention. They are, however, by no means the only ones of their kind. Other preferential trading areas, some of them

established earlier than these two, also contributed to the growth of world trade. By 1966 indeed some two thirds of world trade was conducted by countries which were members of some kind of special trading bloc. Among the major trading nations of the world, only the United States and Japan were not members of any of these groups. Both these countries were of course among the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as was Canada, but we are considering here arrangements less widespread than the most-favoured-nation treatment extended under GATT.

The longest-established trading group is the one of which Canada is a member, the Commonwealth and Preferential Area. The Commonwealth's exports in 1966 amounted to \$39 billion and imports to \$43 billion. Both these levels were considerably higher than in previous years, but for both exports and imports the Commonwealth's share of the world total was lower than in 1965 or in preceding years. Thus in 1963 the area's share of world exports was 23 per cent but 21 per cent in 1966. Similarly, the Commonwealth's share of world imports fell from 24 per cent in 1963 to 22 per cent in 1966.

Regional trading groupings have now become established in Latin America. As of 1966 fifteen of the countries are members of one of two blocs — the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) and the Central American Common Market (CACM), both established in 1960. LAFTA in 1966 included Mexico and all the Latin countries of South America (excepting Bolivia, which acceded in 1967). The progress towards integration has been steady. Intra-regional trade as a percentage of the total foreign trade of the countries concerned rose from 7 per cent in 1961 to more than 11 per cent in 1966; in value terms, from \$660 million to \$1,460 million. The CACM comprises all the Latin countries of Central America except Panama, and has achieved some

measure of success in its plans for integration. Trade among the members of the bloc in 1961 stood at \$37 million, but had grown to \$174 million by 1966, a more than four-fold increase. Meanwhile trade with the rest of the world only increased by around 50 per cent. In 1961 intra-regional exports represented some 8 per cent of total Central American exports, by 1966 the comparable figure stood at 21 per cent.

In Eastern Europe the trading group is the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON). The membership consists of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Roumania and the Soviet Union. This group of countries probably conducts the largest share of its trade intra-bloc of any trading group. The pricing system used in intra-bloc trade differs from that used elsewhere in the world, but close to two thirds of these countries' trade is conducted among the members. Total exports and imports of the group were about \$21 billion apiece in 1966, but the rate of increase of the bloc's trade fell steadily in the years from 1963 onwards. In 1966 exports by the COMECON countries increased by some 6 per cent, and imports by about 4 per cent.

1966 saw the establishment of two trading groupings in Africa. The first, comprising the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon and Cameroun, was the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, with exports and imports amounting to some \$300 million each in 1966. The second, a Customs

Union of seven West African countries, was made up of Dohamey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Simultaneously with the inauguration and development of bilateral trading arrangements throughout the world, there was taking place in Geneva during the middle years of the 1960's a series of trade negotiations to liberalize international trade on a multilateral basis. The Kennedy Round, as these negotiations were known, was the most ambitious effort ever made in the series of trade talks conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Forty-seven countries (including the six countries of the European Economic Community acting as one unit, and also Canada) were full participants in the Kennedy Round negotiations. This was the sixth in the series of trade negotiations held under GATT arrangements since the war, and like the previous five was conducted on the basis of the most-favoured-nation principle, whereby any concession granted by one participating country to another was automatically and unconditionally extended to all other participating countries.

The first meeting of Ministers was held in May 1963. The resolution which followed set the terms of reference for the Kennedy Round. The negotiations covered all classes of products, and dealt not only with tariffs but also with certain non-tariff barriers. Substantive negotiations began on May 4, 1964 and continued through 1966. They were substantially concluded on May 17, 1967.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH CANADA'S LEADING TRADING PARTNERS

The United States is by far Canada's leading trading partner, each country being the other's best customer and supplier. In 1966, 66 per cent of Canada's total foreign trade was with the United States. The United Kingdom was in second place in 1966 and in years prior thereto, accounting for 9 per cent of all Canadian trade in the latter year. Taken together therefore, three quarters of our international trade is concentrated in commerce with these two countries. The accompanying charts in this chapter illustrate the flow of trade with Canada's two principal trading partners during the ten years from 1957 to 1966.

Japan ranked third in Canada's total trade in 1966, well ahead of the Federal Republic of Germany, which had been in third place till 1961. All the first four countries are ones with which Canada conducts a substantial amount of both export and import trade, having a surplus in some cases, a deficit in others. The countries in fifth, sixth and seventh places are ones with which Canada's trade is mainly, in some cases overwhelmingly, in one direction only. In the case of the Soviet Union in fifth place, Canada's exports were high during the years under review, and in 1966 at a higher

level than ever before or since. Next came Venezuela, which purchased substantial amounts of Canadian goods, but this country owes its importance as a major trading partner to the high level of Canadian purchases from there. China was seventh, mainly on account of large Canadian exports to that country, which were at a record level also in 1966.

The next four countries, the Netherlands, Italy, France and Belgium - Luxembourg, according to the ranking of 1966, are all members of the European Economic Community and all countries with whom Canada has conducted a substantial amount of two-way trade for many years. Australia was in twelfth place in 1966.

International commerce with our twelve leading trading partners, a discussion of which forms the subject of this chapter, accounted for some 92 per cent of Canadian foreign trade in 1966. The remaining 8 per cent was spread over some 130 other countries with which Canada also has more or less active trading relations.

Trade with the United States

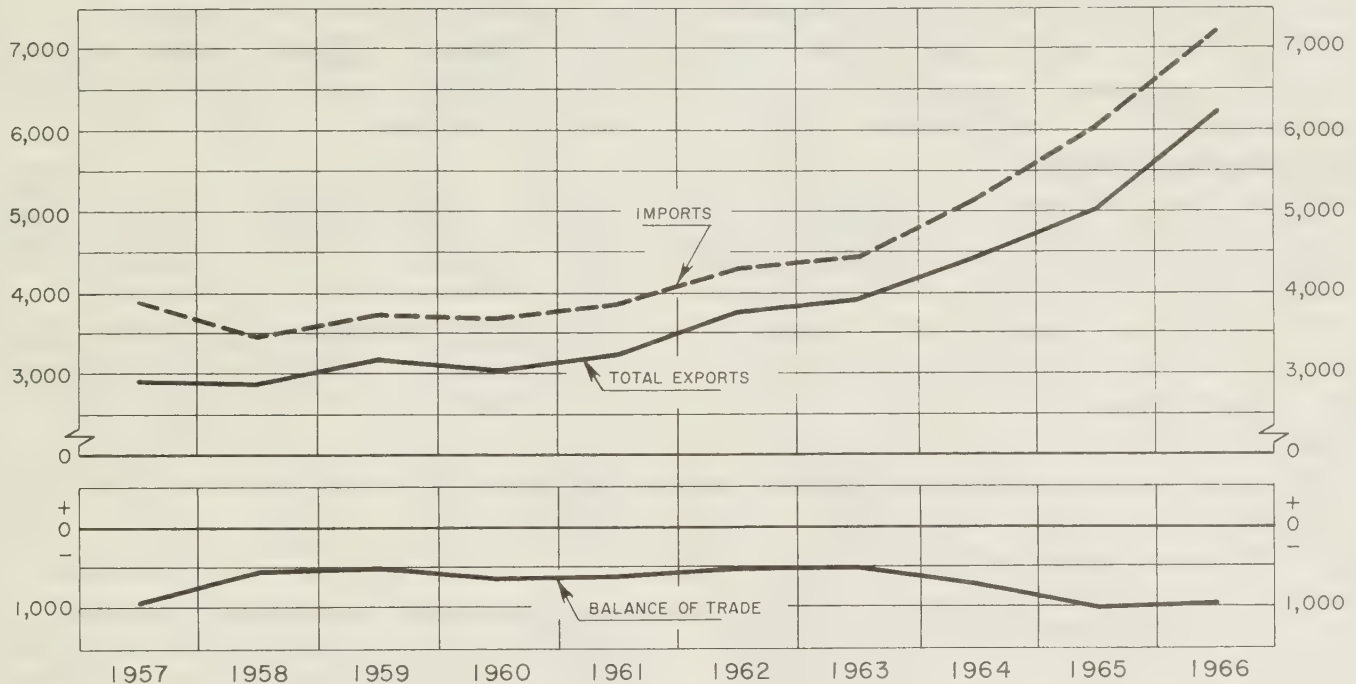
The chart on page 21 shows Canada's trade with the United States from 1957 to 1966. As might be expected, progress in commercial relations during the period closely parallels the course of business activity during these ten years. Exports to the U.S. grew very little from 1957 to 1961, with a couple of setbacks along the way. From 1961, the beginning of the current business expansion, exports moved forward very fast and the 1966 level was more than \$3 billion ahead of that in 1961. A similar situation prevailed in imports except that the contrast between the earlier and later periods was even greater. Imports were actually lower in 1961 than they had been in 1957. Since 1961 imports from the U.S. grew 86 per cent to \$7.2 billion in 1966. In every one of the years, Canada purchased more goods in the United States than she sold down there, and the deficit tended, if anything, to increase during the period.

As already indicated, the U.S. economy grew steadily between 1963 and 1966. Output in real terms grew by from 5 to 6 per cent every year, with all major sectors of the economy contributing to the increase. However the mid-sixties were characterized by increasing pressure on resources and prices, as the economy approached capacity limits. The rises in both exports and imports were substantial in these years, but from 1965 imports increased much more rapidly than exports.

U.S. exports in 1964 increased particularly rapidly, by 16 per cent to U.S. \$24.5 billion, with a resulting surplus of almost U.S. \$6 billion. Many products contributed to this gain, but one worthy of special mention, on account of the exceptional nature, was the shipment of \$110 million of wheat to the Soviet Union in the first half of 1964. Strikes began to disrupt the pattern of production and trade in the United States from the end of 1964 onwards. There were strikes in the automobile industry about that time, imports from overseas fluctuated heavily as a result of a dock strike at Gulf and East coast ports in the first quarter of 1965, followed by a maritime strike from June till August of that year. Overall, imports rose by 14 per cent in 1965, much larger than the increase in exports; this development was also partly on account of the pressures of domestic demand. In 1966 the pressure intensified still further. Internal demand was very strong, and the war in Viet-Nam added to the requirements on an extended economy. Unemployment fell still further to less than 4 per cent, and considerable pressure built up in the labour market, particularly for skilled help. Price rises, which had been contained fairly successfully till 1965, accelerated in 1966. Business investment was at a record level, but utilization rates continued very high. The consequent supply bottlenecks led to a rapid growth in demand for imported goods to remedy the shortfall. As

TRADE OF CANADA WITH THE UNITED STATES 1957-1966

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



a result, U.S. imports rose by almost one-fifth in 1966, and, although exports rose by 10 per cent from the somewhat depressed levels of the previous year, the trade surplus declined for the second year in succession.

The upper part of Table 5 shows the course of United States trade in the years under review, with both export and import totals and the leading contributors to these totals, in U.S. dollars and according to U.S. statistics. As may readily be seen, Canada is by far the United States' leading trading partner, and became more so between 1963 and 1966. In 1963 Canada took \$4,120 million of U.S. exports, or 19 per cent. By 1966, the value of the exports had risen by more than one half to \$6,661 million, or 22 per cent of all U.S. exports in that year. The other five countries listed also purchased more U.S. goods during this period. In imports a similar pattern prevailed. Purchases from Canada increased from \$3,829 million in 1963, or 22 per cent of total U.S. imports, to 24 per cent in 1966. Imports from Japan, in second place, almost doubled in the same period, from \$1,498 million to \$2,963 million. West Germany took over third place in 1966 from Britain, with sales of \$1,796 million, just ahead of the British at \$1,786 million.

Table 6 provides a summary of Canada's trade with the United States in the years from 1963 to 1966.

The watershed year was 1965, since until then, although trade in both directions was growing rapidly, the increase in imports, in both absolute and percentage terms, exceeded the increase in Canadian exports to the U.S. As a result the negative trade balance widened greatly, from \$531 million in 1963 to \$1,012 million by 1965. In 1966, domestic exports rose by \$1,187 million, or almost one quarter, while imports increased by slightly less, \$1,160 million, or 19 per cent. As a result the Canadian trade deficit in 1966 fell slightly to \$970 million.

The changes in the composition of Canada's trade with the United States are illustrated in Table 7, which shows the percentage distribution of this trade by sections. In absolute terms, imports and exports of all sections increased between 1963 and 1966, as is shown in Tables IX and X. However there occurred a sharp change in the composition of this trade, particularly after 1965, with inedible end products sharply increasing their share of exports and imports, with the other sections correspondingly declining. In exports, end products increased their share of all domestic exports from 11 per cent in 1963 to 18 per cent in 1965, and then rose still more sharply to 27 per cent during 1966. In imports, end products had long been the largest section, with 57 per cent in 1963, but this figure rose still further to 62 per cent in 1966.

TABLE 5. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1966

	United States trade (U.S. statistics, ¹ values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	Japan	United Kingdom	Germany, Federal Republic	Netherlands	Mexico
Exports (including re-exports):²							
1963	21,155	4,120	1,714	1,162	1,120	781	861
1964	24,500	4,774	1,913	1,471	1,315	993	1,092
1965	27,478	5,643	2,080	1,615	1,650	1,088	1,106
1966	30,320	6,661	2,364	1,737	1,674	1,224	1,180
	Total	Canada	Japan	Germany, Federal Republic	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Mexico
General imports:							
1963	17,138	3,829	1,498	1,003	1,079	936	594
1964	18,684	4,239	1,768	1,171	1,143	956	643
1965	21,366	4,832	2,414	1,341	1,405	1,018	638
1966	25,542	6,125	2,963	1,796	1,786	1,002	750
	United Kingdom trade (U.K. statistics, ³ values in U.K. £'000,000)						
	Total	United States	Germany, Federal Republic	Australia	Republic of South Africa	Sweden	Canada
Exports (including re-exports):							
1963	4,235	361	240	238	198	174	180
1964	4,565	425	248	259	239	204	194
1965	4,901	515	285	283	265	226	208
1966	5,241	647	289	258	247	236	224
	Total	United States	Canada	Germany, Federal Republic	Netherlands	Sweden	France
General imports:							
1963	4,813	498	369	208	209	163	154
1964	5,696	650	458	270	239	209	187
1965	5,751	673	458	265	271	215	191
1966	5,947	720	425	302	291	217	212

¹ Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1967-1969.

² Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.

³ Overseas Trade Accounts of the United Kingdom, December, 1967.

Table 6. Trade of Canada with the United States

	1963	1964	1965	1966	Change from		
					1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	3,766.4	4,271.1	4,840.5	6,027.7	+ 13.4	+ 13.3	+ 24.5
Re-exports	147.0	165.9	192.3	206.8	-	-	-
Imports	4,444.6	5,164.3	6,044.8	7,204.4	+ 16.2	+ 17.0	+ 19.2
Total trade	8,357.9	9,601.2	11,077.6	13,438.9	+ 14.9	+ 15.4	+ 21.3
Trade balance	- 531.2	- 727.3	- 1,012.1	- 969.9	-	-	-

TABLE 7. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Sections¹

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	%							
Live animals	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco....	8.9	8.5	8.4	7.1	8.1	6.9	6.2	5.6
Crude materials, inedible	23.4	22.9	20.9	18.6	8.6	8.6	8.1	7.1
Fabricated materials, inedible	54.9	52.4	51.3	45.8	23.3	23.2	22.3	20.8
End products, inedible	11.3	15.0	17.5	27.0	57.0	57.2	59.2	62.4
Special transactions — Trade	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.8	3.8	4.0	3.9

¹ For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Tables IX and X.

Domestic Exports to the United States

The share of Canada's domestic exports destined for the United States showed an upward trend during the middle years of the 1960's. Fifty-five per cent of our exports went to the U.S. in 1963, falling to 53 per cent in 1964, but by 1966 this figure had risen to almost 60 per cent, the highest level since 1959. In 1966, a record \$6,028 million worth of Canadian goods were purchased by our leading trading partner, up from \$3,776 million in 1963. As may be seen in Table IX, this large increase in sales was broadly based, with all sections and virtually all major products sharing in this gain.

Exports of live animals rose considerably between 1963 and 1966, from \$38 million to \$69 million, although this section historically fluctuates greatly from year to year. The major item by far is cattle, valued at \$63 million in 1966. Sales of food, feed, beverages and tobacco products to the United States increased steadily, but by less than \$100 million overall between 1963 and 1966, to \$429 million in the final year. Exports of fish and shellfish made a noteworthy contribution in this section, increasing from \$101 million in 1963 to \$133 million in 1966. The major item, however, during this period and for many years previously was whisky, exports of which rose from \$85 million to \$123 million. Exports of inedible crude materials to the United States consist mainly of minerals of various kinds. Sales of mineral fuels increased steadily, and in some instances rapidly, from year to year, rising from \$309 million in 1963 to \$403 million by 1966. Iron ores and concentrates increased from \$221 million to \$309 million. The leading non-ferrous minerals in this section also posted gains; copper increased sharply in 1966 to \$41 million, almost five times the 1963 level; zinc exports increased from \$14 million to \$40 million in the same period, and nickel exports increased from \$15 million to \$29 million. A smaller rise by unmanufactured asbestos carried this item from \$58 million in 1963 to \$65 million in 1966.

Exports of inedible fabricated materials increased by one-third between 1963 and 1966, from \$2,069 million to \$2,761 million. Wood products constitute the largest grouping in this section, mainly on account of newsprint, which was by far the highest value item of all of those exported to the United States. Sales of newsprint rose from \$636 million in 1963 to \$824 million in 1966, an increase of 30 per cent. This rapid rise followed a period of almost static sales during the early years of the 1960's. United States' purchases of woodpulp also rose, from \$310 million in 1963 to \$391 million in 1966. Softwood lumber exports were little changed during the same period, at around \$315 million per year. All told, wood products constituted more than 57 per cent of this section's exports to the United States. Fabricated metals also figured prominently. The largest item was aluminum and alloys at \$184 million in 1966, followed by iron and steel products, which taken together amounted to \$174 million. Exports of nickel and alloys fluctuated somewhat between 1963 and 1966, beginning the period at \$150 million and ending at \$164 million. Copper and alloys advanced from \$56 million in 1963 to \$117 million in 1966, with a particularly large increase of \$48 million in the latter year, and exports of zinc increased from \$18 million in 1963 to \$33 million in 1966.

The most noteworthy advances, as indicated above, were in U.S. purchases of end products. Exports in this section increased by \$1.2 billion between 1963 and 1966, from \$425 million to \$1,626 million. As may be seen in Table IX, all the products listed in this section registered gains, in many cases of a substantial nature. Overshadowing the success of other sections of manufacturing industry in obtaining increased export sales in the U.S. market, however, is the performance of the automotive industry, for particular reasons which require some elaboration.

In 1964 Canada produced some 4 per cent of all North American motor vehicle production, and consumed about 7.5 per cent. The 3.5 per cent spread represented a payments outflow of hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Furthermore, in view of production and cost differentials between Canada and the United States, and tariffs and institutional impediments to greater Canadian involvement in the U.S. market, it was unlikely that the growth of the Canadian industry would be sufficient of itself to narrow this gap significantly and automatically. This briefly was the situation which gave rise to the Automotive Products Agreement, signed by Canada and the United States on January 16, 1965. The Agreement provided for the removal of tariffs and other impediments to trade between the two countries in motor vehicles and parts. Article 1 provides, *inter alia*, for the following objectives: "the creation of broader market for automotive products within which the full benefits of specialization and large scale production can be achieved" and "the liberalization of Canadian and United States automotive trade in respect of tariff barriers and other factors tending to impede it, with a view to enabling the industries of both countries to participate on a fair and equitable basis in the expanding total market of the two countries". The Agreement further provides that each country would accord duty free treatment to imports of specified automotive products¹ from the other country by specified manufacturers.

The impact of the Agreement on Canadian automotive production, in terms both of volume and composition, has been considerable, although not directly our concern here. The changes made in Canadian automotive exports have been even greater. In 1963 automotive exports to the U.S. were \$36 million. In 1964, the year before the implementation of the Agreement, they had risen considerably, but were still less than \$100 million. They rose to \$231 million in 1965 and \$841 million in 1966. The impact of this increase may readily be shown. Automotive products accounted for 66 per cent of the \$205 million increase in end products exports to the United States in 1965, and 78 per cent of the \$778 million increase in 1966. Thus, exports of motor vehicle products, which had been a relatively small part of the total of manufactured exports in 1963, by 1966 constituted \$841 million out of \$1,626 million, or 52 per cent.

The remaining 48 per cent of end products exports was spread over a considerable range of items. This range of items expanded greatly during the period under review. Two large industrial sectors in particular increased their sales to the United States. Exports of aircraft and parts rose by 118 per cent from \$77 million in 1963 to \$167 million in 1966, with the major impetus to this growth coming from aircraft assemblies. Exports of agricultural machinery and tractors increased 64 per

cent from \$105 million to \$172 million. Similarly, though on a smaller scale, many smaller value items also registered substantial increases between 1963 and 1966, for example, exports of safety and sanitation equipment rose from \$241 thousand to \$986 thousand, overcoats and outdoor jackets from \$1 million to \$4 million and carpets, mats and other floor coverings from almost nothing to \$2 million.

Imports from the United States

The share of Canadian imports originating in the United States rose during the period under review. Sixty-eight per cent of our purchases from abroad in 1963 were from the U.S., a level approximately the same as that for several years previously. This percentage rose to 69 per cent in 1964, 70 per cent in 1965 and to almost 72 per cent in 1966, the highest since 1956. In 1966 Canadian imports from the U.S. were \$7,204 million, an increase of 62 per cent from the 1963 level of \$4,445 million.

Table X shows the forty leading commodity groupings imported from the United States between 1963 and 1966, together with totals by sections. The smallest of the major sections is that dealing with food, feed, beverages and tobacco, where U.S. sales to Canada rose from \$358 million in 1963 to \$402 million in 1966. Of these totals by far the greatest part was in fact composed of foodstuffs. The feed, beverages and tobacco elements accounted for only \$35 million in 1966, and one item, soya bean oil cake and meal, made for \$20.5 million. Among foodstuffs, the major items were fresh fruit and berries at \$80 million in 1966, fresh vegetables at \$67 million, shelled Indian corn at \$32 million and coffee at \$16 million.

The next, and next largest section is inedible crude materials, imports of which from the United States rose from \$384 million in 1963 to \$506 million in 1966. By far the largest item in this section, accounting for a large part of the overall increase, was coal, imports of which almost doubled in the four-year period from \$68 million to \$134 million. This coal is mainly used in the generation of electric power and in the steel industry. Also imported for use in the steel industry is iron ore, but here imports declined from \$82 million in 1963 to \$73 million, in line with the development of domestic sources of supply.

Imports of inedible fabricated materials increased from \$1,037 million in 1963 to \$1,482 million in 1966, a rise of 43 per cent. Chemicals were the largest items in this section; taking all chemicals and related products together imports in 1966 amounted to \$399 million. Organic chemicals accounted for the largest part of this total, rising from \$71 million in 1963 to \$80 million in 1966. Inorganic chemicals rose from \$37 million to \$50 million in the same period. Other items that arrived in large amounts were unshaped plastics materials, at \$49

¹ Vehicles and original equipment components.

million in 1963 and \$66 million in 1966. The next largest grouping after chemicals was iron and steel and alloys, imports of which totalled \$190 million in 1966. The largest value of this total was steel plate, sheet and strip, imports of which fluctuated quite widely during the period under review, rising from \$61 million in 1963 to \$95 million in 1964, but falling to \$78 million by 1966. Imports of non-ferrous metals were also high, reaching \$165 million in 1966. This high level is in part accounted for by exceptionally large imports of nickel in that year, \$37 million. This however was greatly in excess of the normal level of nickel imports, which in previous years had been always less than \$10 million, and was brought about by a strike-induced reduction in Canadian output. The largest item among non-ferrous metals imports was aluminum, purchases of which rose rapidly in the period under review from \$25 million to \$62 million. This latter figure, although high, is not much more than one third of the value of Canadian exports to the United States in 1966, as already mentioned. Imports of textile fabricated materials showed a rising trend during the middle 1960's, increasing to \$141 million in 1965 and \$155 million in 1966. This total is made up of a variety of yarns, threads and fabrics, but the largest item was broad woven (i.e. more than twelve inches in width) cotton fabrics, imports of which rose from \$40 million in 1963 to \$44 million in 1966.

The most sizeable section by far, in imports from the United States, is end products. Imports in this section grew by 76 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$2,533 million to \$4,452 million, raising their share of imports from the United States to 62 per cent by the latter year. This section was also, save for the small special transactions section, the fastest growing. Table X gives an indication of the importance of this section in Canada's imports from the United States. Not only are the eight largest commodity groupings to be found in end products, this section also contains more than half of the top forty of these groupings.

The largest commodity grouping among imports from the United States in the end products section is automotive products, imports of which in 1966 amounted to \$1,446 million. Automotive imports had for a long time been a very important item in the Canadian import pattern and this preponderance was accentuated after the agreement of 1965. As may be seen in Table X, by 1966 three of the first five groupings consisted of motor vehicle items. The largest of the three, perhaps unsurprisingly in view of the structure of the Canadian industry, was motor vehicle parts and accessories in all of the years under review. Imports rose 81 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$460 million to \$831 million. Imports of fully assembled automobiles on the other hand were quite small in 1963 at \$29 million; a time when all but the most expensive North American-type automobiles were assembled in Canada. By 1966 a considerable degree of trans-border model

rationalisation had occurred and the value of imported automobiles had risen more than tenfold to \$315 million. In the same period the value of imports of motor vehicle engines had almost trebled from \$66 million to \$194 million. As a measure of the changes in the automotive trade structure in Canada between 1963 and 1966, the volume of motor vehicle production rose by a much smaller amount, from 631,000 units to 902,000 units, an increase of 43 per cent.

The United States was also the dominant supplier in the agricultural equipment sector. Out of total imports of \$414 million in 1966, the U.S. supplied \$379 million or 92 per cent. Of this latter figure tractors accounted for \$203 million and other agricultural equipment for \$176 million. The years of the middle 1960's were buoyant for the agricultural sector and were marked by rising sales of capital goods to that sector. Imports of tractors increased from \$150 million in 1963 to \$203 by 1966, and imports of other agricultural machinery rose from \$124 million to \$176 million.

Imports of aviation equipment showed a rapid rise, headed by a strong advance in purchases of complete aircraft, which increased from \$21 million to \$71 million by 1966. In a sector such as this the timing of deliveries is irregular, but overall imports of aviation equipment increased fairly consistently from year to year, advancing from \$104 million in 1963 to \$197 million. Imports of aero engines and parts rose from \$29 million to \$51 million and those of other aircraft equipment, assemblies and parts from \$54 million to \$75 million by 1966. Imports of communication and related equipment, a wide category which includes both consumer and business items, increased from \$101 million in 1963 to \$196 million in 1966, making this category the fourth largest among imports of finished goods.

Imports of most kinds of business and industrial equipment showed a rapid increase during the period under review. This was the time when the computer first came into relatively widespread use in Canada, for example. Imports of computers and parts therefor increased more than fivefold between 1963 and 1966, from \$16 million to \$83 million. Imports of industrial machinery also grew rapidly, although less spectacularly, from \$568 million in 1963 to \$940 million in 1966, a rise of 65 per cent. This \$940 million consisted of broadly three kinds of machinery. The first was general purpose industrial machinery, imports of which amounted to \$291 million in 1966. Significant items included general purpose engines and turbines (\$50 million), electric generators and motors (\$32 million) and mechanical power transmission equipment and bearings (\$79 million). The second category was conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment, imports of which totalled \$82 million in 1966, a considerable increase from the \$45 million imported in 1963.

The third category was a substantial one, consisting of machinery of a specialized nature, suitable for use primarily in one particular industry. Imports of these products amounted to \$567 million in 1966. The largest identifiable grouping in this area was that made up of drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery, imports of which were \$208 million in 1966. The next largest grouping was metalworking machinery, imports of which rose sharply by 80 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$77 million to \$140 million. Items included in this category were machine tools such as lathes and presses; welding and rolling mill machinery; and also the

tools, drills, bits, dies etc. used in metalworking machinery. Other high value items included pulp and paper industries machinery (\$24 million in 1966) and textile industries machinery (\$43 million in 1966).

The considerable Canadian importation of printed matter of various kinds from the United States continued to increase during the period under review. Imports rose from \$103 million to \$139 million between 1963 and 1966. Of the 1966 total, \$47 million consisted of newspapers, magazines and periodicals, and \$63 million was books and pamphlets.

Trade with the United Kingdom

The course of Canada's trade with the United Kingdom over the ten years to 1966 is shown in the chart on page 26. The picture that emerges is firstly of slow, sometimes hesitant, but reasonably steady overall growth in trade between Canada and her second largest trading partner — Canadian exports rose by 56 per cent in the ten-year period, and imports from the U.K. by 33 per cent — secondly and consequently that the balance in Canada's favour tended to increase during this period. The surplus, which stood at \$219 million in 1957, had more than doubled to \$459 million by 1966. Total

exports to the U.K. exceeded \$1 billion for the first time in peacetime in 1963, and in 1964 reached their highest level in the period under review at \$1,207 million, also yielding the largest surplus at \$633 million. They declined thereafter to \$1,185 million in 1965 and again to \$1,132 million in 1966, accompanied by a reduction in the trade balance to \$459 million. Imports from Britain rose fairly steadily from \$507 million in 1957 to a then record level of \$618 million in 1961, then fell sharply to \$527 million by 1963, subsequently increasing by 28 per cent, to \$673 million in 1966.

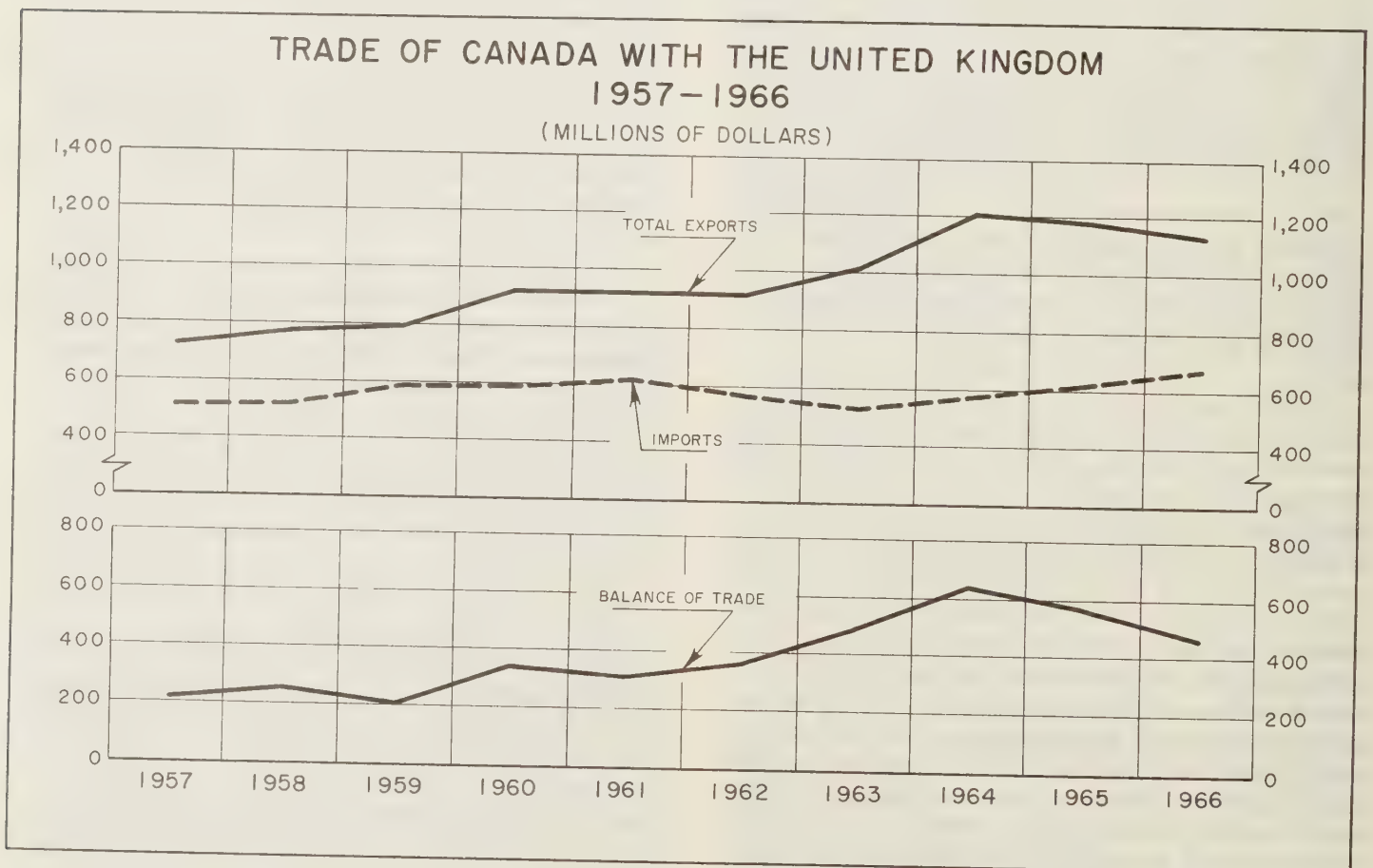


TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

	1963	1964	1965	1966	Change from		
					1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	1,006.8	1,199.8	1,174.3	1,122.6	+ 19.2	- 2.1	- 4.4
Re-exports.....	8.1	7.3	11.0	9.3	—	—	—
Imports.....	526.8	574.0	619.1	672.6	+ 9.0	+ 7.9	+ 8.6
Total trade	1,541.7	1,781.1	1,804.4	1,804.4	+ 15.5	+ 1.3	0.0
Trade balance.....	+ 488.1	+ 633.1	+ 566.3	+ 459.2	—	—	—

The course of the British economy during the middle years of the decade was marked by a number of vicissitudes. Output rose rapidly during 1964, by more than 5 per cent at constant prices, and the consequent high demand for imports, without any corresponding strength on the export side, led to severe balance of payments and exchange difficulties. The lower part of Table 5, which provides details of United Kingdom trade between 1963 and 1966, indicates the dimensions of the problem. Imports in 1964 rose by more than 18 per cent, whereas exports increased by only 8 per cent. In the succeeding years to 1966 exports continued to increase at about the same rate, whereas imports grew very little.

The British government imposed a series of measures from 1964 onwards designed to remedy the severe external situation. To improve the merchandise account, a surcharge of 15 per cent was imposed on most imports (except raw materials and foodstuffs) on 27 October 1964. This surcharge was later reduced to 10 per cent on 27 April 1965, and eliminated entirely on 30 November 1966. Also in 1964 refunds (ranging from 1 to 3.25 per cent) of direct taxes to exporters of British manufactures were introduced. Later, at the end of January 1965, improvements in credit terms to British exporters were made available. To curb demand in the domestic economy, a number of restrictive measures were activated from November 1964 onwards, continued in

1965, and were intensified in 1966, including credit restrictions, direct and indirect tax increases and reductions in public spending, culminating in the introduction in August of 1966 of a six month standstill in incomes and prices. The net result of these measures was a considerable slowdown in fixed capital formation from the very high 1964 level of 16 per cent, and total output in 1965 and 1966 increased only by a little more than 2 and 1 per cent respectively.

The composition of Canada's trade with the United Kingdom during this eventful period is shown in Table 9. In both exports and imports there appeared to be a growth in the proportion of more highly processed goods in the total value of trade between the two countries. In exports, food, feed, beverages and tobacco and inedible crude materials together fell from 51 per cent of the total in 1963 to 46 per cent in 1966. Fabricated materials, the largest section, fluctuated somewhat, but showed an upward trend, and end products increased its share of the total from more than 3 per cent to 5 per cent - relatively the largest change of all. In imports, the end products section increased from 54 per cent to 59 per cent between 1963 and 1966, while the percentage shares of both crude and fabricated materials declined. The food, feed, beverages and tobacco section also increased its share of the total, but some two thirds of this section consisted of manufactured goods, or edible end products, in 1966.

TABLE 9. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Sections¹

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	%							
Live animals	²	²	²	²	0.1	0.1	²	²
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	29.6	26.0	25.8	25.5	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.8
Crude materials, inedible	21.5	19.7	21.8	20.6	6.9	6.5	6.0	4.9
Fabricated materials, inedible	45.4	50.2	48.3	48.8	32.0	31.4	30.7	27.2
End products, inedible	3.4	4.1	4.1	5.0	54.1	54.6	55.3	59.0
Special transactions - Trade	0.1	²	²	0.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.1

¹ For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Tables XI and XII.

² Less than 0.1 per cent.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

The percentage of Canada's domestic exports going to the United Kingdom continued to decline between 1963 and 1966. Fifteen per cent of our exports went to the U.K. in 1963 and 1964, falling to 11 per cent by 1966. This decline was partly accounted for by the fact that the value of Canadian exports itself declined, from a peak of \$1,200 million in 1964 to \$1,123 million by 1966. Table XI provides details of the forty leading commodities sold to Britain in the period under review.

Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco stood at \$298 million in 1963, rose to \$312 million in 1964, but declined to \$287 million by 1966. To a large extent, this decline was accounted for by a fall-off in sales of wheat and wheat flour, the largest single item among Canadian sales to the U.K. Exports of wheat fell from \$161 million in 1963 to \$133 million in 1966, and wheat flour from \$22 million to \$17 million. Other products in this section fared better. Tobacco exports rose from \$24 million in 1963 to \$33 million in 1966, cheese (mainly cheddar) rose from \$8 million to \$13 million and fresh or frozen meat rose from \$2 million to \$5 million. Other traditional food exports to the British market held their own. Sales of apples varied around \$4 - \$5 million, and canned fish (mainly salmon) exports were \$10 million in both 1963 and 1966, although higher in the intervening years.

Inedible crude materials exports rose by 7 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$216 million to \$232 million, although the peak year was 1965, when sales of all items in this section reached \$256 million. A contributor to this decline was radioactive ores and concentrates, which declined to \$23 million in 1966, after holding steady at around the \$40 million level in previous years. The major item in this section was crude nickel, exports of which stood at \$81 million in 1966, higher than in 1963, but below the 1965 level of \$88 million. Exports of asbestos almost doubled from \$10 million in 1963 to \$19 million by 1966. For this product, as for many other raw materials, Canada is Britain's major supplier.

The most important section in terms of value was inedible fabricated materials, where total exports rose by 20 per cent from \$457 million in 1963 to \$548 million in 1966. The major items in this section were wood and mineral products. After wheat, copper and alloys constituted the largest value item; exports rose by 66 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$64 million to \$105 million. Aluminum and alloys, the next largest item, declined slightly during the period, from \$83 million in 1963 to \$79 million at the end. Fabricated nickel increased from \$12 million to \$30 million, sizeable gains were also posted by lead and zinc, 57 per cent and 69 per cent respectively. Exports of wood products moved somewhat irregularly between 1963 and 1966, but most

major commodity groupings ended up higher. Softwood lumber rose by 18 per cent from \$52 million in 1963 to \$61 million in 1966, but the highest level of \$78 million was attained in 1964. Wood pulp moved in a similar fashion, increasing 13 per cent overall to \$36 million in 1966, but reaching \$40 million in 1965. Newsprint exports declined by 19 per cent, from \$60 million in 1963 to \$49 million in 1966. Exports of chemicals generally showed increases. Organic chemicals sales rose from \$8 million in 1963 to \$15 million in 1966, and inorganic chemicals rose from \$7 million to \$12 million. Exports of synthetic rubber and unshaped plastics materials, on the other hand, moved irregularly, rising from \$16 million in 1963 to \$22 million the following year, then declining to \$13 million in 1966.

Inedible end products showed the largest relative increase of any section, exports rising from \$35 million in 1963 to \$56 million in 1966, or 62 per cent. This section was still by far the smallest of the major commodity sections, but this increase was particularly noteworthy in view of the British restrictions on imports of manufactured goods referred to above. No particular products or group of products contributed significantly to this increase, which was fairly broadly based. One of the few groupings of any size to advance markedly during the period was office machines and equipment, from \$1 million in 1963 to \$5 million in 1966.

Imports from the United Kingdom

The percentage of Canada's total imports emanating from the United Kingdom declined slightly between 1963 and 1966 from 8 per cent to 6.7 per cent, the lowest level since the years of the Second World War. The composition of Canadian imports during those years is shown in Table XII.

Imports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased by a relatively large amount, 40 per cent, from \$32 million in 1963 to \$44 million by 1966. Distilled alcoholic beverages was the largest item in this section, amounting to \$14 million in 1966, up from \$10 million in 1963. The major product was whisky, at \$10 million in 1966. Among other beverages, imports of tea were \$4 million in 1966.

Inedible crude materials imports declined slightly in value in 1966 to \$32 million, from approximately \$36 million in the earlier years. This decline was to a large extent accounted for by a fall in imports of wool and animal hair from around \$24 million in 1963 - 65 to \$19 million in 1966. By far the greatest part of this grouping was wool tops (\$16 million in 1966) one of Canada's leading imports from Britain. Another fairly large item in this section was undressed fur skins, imports of which varied between \$3 million and \$4 million during the period.

Imports of inedible fabricated materials increased slightly overall from \$169 million in 1963 to \$175 million in 1966. The largest value grouping in this section was textile products, imports of which reached \$42 million in 1966. More than one third of this, \$15 million, was woollen broad woven fabrics. Imports of chemicals were irregular, standing at \$28 million in 1966. Of this total, organic chemicals accounted for \$9 million in that year and inorganic for \$7 million. Also at \$28 million in 1966 were iron and steel products. Non-ferrous metals imports in 1966 stood at \$25 million. Two metals accounted for most of this. The major one was platinum, imports of which increased from \$13 million in 1963 to \$16 million in 1966. The other was aluminum, which ranged around \$4-\$5 million during the period.

Inedible end products constituted the largest section in value terms among Canadian imports from the United Kingdom, and many of the high value commodities are found therein. Imports of this section grew by one-third between 1963 and 1966, from \$285 million to \$380 million.

Imports of machinery from the United Kingdom, which traditionally have been substantial, totalled \$102 million in 1966. General purpose industrial machinery was \$45 million. The major components of this group were general purpose engines and turbines, imports of which increased from \$4 million in 1963 to \$10 million in 1966, and electric generators and motors, imports of

which ranged between \$11 million and \$14 million during the period. Another \$51 million of imports in 1966 consisted of special purpose industrial machinery, of which the major category was metalworking machinery, rising from \$8 million in 1963 to \$20 million in 1966. Among agricultural machinery, the only major item was tractors, where imports varied between \$12 million and \$17 million between 1963 and 1966.

Transportation equipment of various kinds enjoyed a rapid rise in sales between 1963 and 1966. Imports of passenger automobiles nearly doubled from \$22 million in 1963 to \$42 million in 1966. Imports of ships and boats rose from less than \$1 million in 1963-65 to \$13 million, although this increase was largely accounted for by the purchase in February 1966 of two vessels valued at \$12.5 million. Imports in this sector are rather rare since the introduction of a ship construction subsidy in Canada. There were no major imports of aircraft from the United Kingdom during the period under review, but imports of aircraft parts, mainly engine parts, were substantial, reaching \$27 million in 1966.

Imports of various consumer goods long associated with the United Kingdom continued in significant amounts. Purchases of apparel and apparel accessories showed a rising trend, reaching \$12 million in 1966. Footwear imports rose by more than half, reaching \$6 million in 1966. And imports of ceramic tableware rose from \$12 million in 1963 to \$16 million in 1966.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

Japan

The pace of business activity in Japan at the beginning of the period under review had led to both internal pressures upon resources and a large current account deficit. As a result, the government in the winter of 1963-64 introduced a number of measures designed to cool off the Japanese economy. These policies were somewhat slow in producing the desired effect, but in the second half of 1964 and in much of 1965 the economy did experience a significant slow-down. However, at the end of 1964 and during 1965 the authorities introduced a number of measures to stimulate the economy, which began to recover by the end of 1965 and moved ahead strongly during 1966. The impact of these policies is reflected in industrial production, which grew by 17 per cent between 1963 and 1964, by only 5 per cent the following year, but rebounded to a 12 per cent increase between 1965 and 1966.

To some extent, private consumption, and to a much greater extent, external demand, acted as sustaining forces throughout the period. In 1965 Japan attained a favourable balance on merchandise trade for

the first time since World War II, and even though imports recovered in 1966 as business picked up, the growth in exports from a larger base was such that this favourable performance was repeated in 1966. Thus in 1965 imports rose by only 3 per cent to U.S. \$8,170 million while exports rose by 27 per cent to U.S. \$8,452 million. In 1966 imports recovered and in fact rose faster than exports, 17 per cent versus 16 per cent, but the balance of trade was still in surplus to the extent of some U.S. \$250 million in that year.

A somewhat similar pattern may be seen in Canada's trade with Japan. Total exports to Japan increased by almost one third between 1963 and 1966, from \$298 million to \$395 million. There was however a decline in 1965, when exports declined by some 5 per cent to \$317 million from \$332 million the previous year. Imports from Japan on the other hand rose by a much greater amount, almost doubling from \$130 million in 1963 to \$253 million in 1966, although the annual rate of increase declined during the period. As may be seen, Canada ran a surplus on trade with our third largest trading partner in every one of the years under review, although the size of the surplus tended, if anything, to diminish.

Among Canadian exports to Japan between 1963 and 1966, foodstuffs and basic materials tended to predominate. The largest single commodity was wheat, exports of which varied somewhat from one year to the next, but overall increased from \$96 million in 1963 to \$103 million in 1966. Exports of barley were more irregular, amounting to \$9 million in 1966. Flaxseed and rapeseed exports, which were \$26 million in 1963, rose to \$35 million by 1966. Most minerals and metals showed gains during the period. The major item in this category was copper in ores, concentrates and scrap, exports of which rose from \$34 million in 1963 to \$56 million in 1966. Iron ore exports, however, declined year by year from \$27 million in 1963 to \$19 million by 1966. Aluminum rose from \$8 million to \$15 million, coal from \$7 million to \$11 million, fertilizers from \$6 million to \$12 million. Among exports of manufactured goods to Japan, which amounted to only \$10 million in 1966, card punching, sorting and tabulating machines, electronic computers and parts, accounted for between \$3 million and \$5 million between 1963 and 1966.

Imports from Japan rose rapidly during the period under review, reaching more than a quarter of a billion dollars by 1966. The largest commodity grouping consisted of textiles and clothing. Imports of fabricated textile materials rose rapidly in the middle 1960's, reaching \$30 million by 1966. Most of this was broad woven fabrics, principally cottons (\$8 million in 1966), woollens (\$6 million), synthetic fibres (\$4 million), and the fastest growing of all, fabrics of mixed fibres, which rose from \$0.6 million in 1963 to \$5 million by 1966. Rapid growth also occurred in made-up goods. Imports of apparel and apparel accessories increased from \$13 million in 1963 to \$21 million in 1966. Another large category of goods was communication and related equipment, imports rising from \$10 million to \$22 million, most of it consisting of consumer items. Imports of cameras and parts rose from \$3 million to \$5 million, and of games and toys from \$4 million to \$6 million. Another category of consumer goods in which Japan enjoyed a very rapid penetration of the Canadian market was motorcycles and similar items, imports of which rose from \$0.6 million in 1963 to \$9 million by 1966.

Federal Republic of Germany

The growth of Germany's exports had been rapid during 1963. Stimulated by this strong external demand industrial output advanced strongly from year-end and continued through 1964. Industrial production rose by 9 per cent during the year and the investment goods sector was a strongly expansionary force, and continued to be so during the following year. However many other sectors of the economy, notably public and private consumption, also rose strongly during 1965, and as the year progressed increased pressure on resources became apparent. Prices, which had been steady until 1964, began to advance accordingly, and the acute shortage of labour led to acute cost and price pressure.

From 1963 to 1966 exports from Germany grew steadily by 10 - 12 per cent annually. Imports however, where the increase was also in this range in 1964, accelerated very sharply in 1965, posting a gain of close to 20 per cent over the previous year. Thus the balance of trade which had been of the order of U.S. \$1.5 billion in 1963 and 1964, declined to less than U.S. \$0.5 billion in 1965. Exports in 1965 were U.S. \$17,901 million, imports U.S. \$17,482 million. Increasingly in 1965 imports had to make up for domestic production shortfalls.

The West German economy entered 1966 with business activity still at an overheated level. In the course of the year restrictive measures were instituted to dampen down this level. By the end of 1966, clear indications of a sharp slowdown were already evident and economic growth had virtually ceased. Pressures eased markedly, industrial output rose by less than 2 per cent, the growth of imports was only 3 per cent in the year overall. The balance of payments improved sharply, led by a surplus on the merchandise account of over U.S. \$2 billion.

It is difficult to determine to what extent those developments influenced Canada's trade, with the Federal Republic, since in either direction it accounts only for 1 - 2 per cent of West Germany's imports and exports. The peak year in the period under review for Canadian exports to this country was 1964 when total sales reached \$217 million. Exports declined thereafter, and the 1966 level of \$180 million was little higher than the \$176 million attained in 1963. Imports on the other hand rose steadily year by year, and at \$235 million in 1966 were 63 per cent above the 1963 level. The balance of trade was in Canada's favour in 1963 and 1964, and in Germany's in 1965 and 1966.

The decline in Canadian exports in 1965 and 1966 was partly attributable to falls in sales of several major products which had been unusually high in previous years. Exports of wheat fell after 1964 from \$48 million that year to \$29 million in 1966. Exports of navigation equipment and parts, which had been of the order of \$23 - \$24 million in 1963 - 64, declined sharply to \$5 million by 1966 with the conclusion of the supply contracts. Other products fared better, notably wood products. Wood pulp exports rose from \$7 million to \$12 million, newsprint from less than \$1 million to \$8 million, paperboard from negligible amounts to \$4 million in 1966. Exports of flaxseed and rapeseed rose from \$1 million in 1963 to \$7 million in 1966. Asbestos, the second largest commodity after wheat, ranged around \$11 - \$13 million in the period. Aluminum sales were at their peak of \$21 million in 1964, thence declining to \$8 million by 1966. Exports of nickel doubled from \$5 million in 1963 to \$10 million by 1966.

Imports from Germany rose rapidly on a broad front. By far the largest item was automobiles, which in fact showed no net gain, being at \$33 million in 1963 and 1966, but at higher levels in the intervening years. Motor vehicle parts rose from \$5 million to \$7 million. The advance in imports was headed by machinery, with metalworking machinery increasing from \$3 million to \$9 million and tractors and parts from \$2 million to \$9

million. Imports of drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery rose from almost nothing in 1963, to \$1 million in 1964 and 1965, and \$10 million in 1966. Imports of office machinery and equipment rose from \$3 million in 1963 to \$5 million in 1966 and textile industries machinery rose from \$2 million to \$5 million. Primary iron and steel imports also showed sharp rises, reaching \$26 million by 1966.

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with Ten Other Leading Countries

Note: For trade with United States and United Kingdom see Ch. II. Tables 6-9. Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1966.

					Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000,000				%		
Japan:							
Total exports	297.9	332.2	317.2	394.9	+ 11.5	- 4.5	+ 24.5
Imports	130.5	174.4	230.1	253.1	+ 33.6	+ 31.9	+ 10.0
Trade balance	+ 167.4	+ 157.8	+ 87.1	+ 141.8	-	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic:							
Total exports	175.9	217.0	193.2	179.7	+ 23.4	- 11.0	- 7.0
Imports	144.0	170.4	209.5	235.2	+ 18.3	+ 22.9	+ 12.3
Trade balance	+ 31.9	+ 46.6	- 16.3	- 55.5	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:							
Total exports	150.1	316.2	197.7	320.6	+ 110.7	- 37.5	+ 62.2
Imports	2.3	2.8	9.9	11.7	+ 21.7	+ 253.6	+ 18.2
Trade balance	+ 147.8	+ 313.4	+ 187.8	+ 309.0	-	-	-
Venezuela:							
Total exports	46.7	65.1	74.1	76.7	+ 39.4	+ 13.8	+ 3.5
Imports	243.5	270.6	254.7	215.1	+ 11.1	- 5.9	- 15.5
Trade balance	- 196.8	- 205.5	- 180.6	- 138.4	-	-	-
People's Republic of China:							
Total exports	104.7	136.3	105.1	184.9	+ 30.2	- 22.9	+ 75.9
Imports	5.1	9.4	14.4	20.6	+ 84.3	+ 53.2	+ 43.1
Trade balance	+ 99.6	+ 126.8	+ 90.7	+ 164.3	-	-	-
Netherlands:							
Total exports	88.8	102.1	129.5	144.3	+ 15.0	+ 26.8	+ 11.4
Imports	36.7	39.9	56.3	60.5	+ 8.7	+ 41.1	+ 7.5
Trade balance	+ 52.0	+ 62.2	+ 73.2	+ 83.8	-	-	-
Italy:							
Total exports	78.4	63.2	94.6	115.7	- 19.4	+ 49.7	+ 22.3
Imports	55.3	67.5	80.3	86.7	+ 22.1	+ 19.0	+ 8.0
Trade balance	+ 23.1	- 4.2	+ 14.3	+ 29.0	-	-	-
France:							
Total exports	65.6	81.4	89.6	86.7	+ 24.1	+ 10.1	- 3.2
Imports	58.2	68.7	96.1	106.7	+ 18.0	+ 39.9	+ 11.0
Trade balance	+ 7.5	+ 12.7	- 6.5	- 20.0	-	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg:							
Total exports	78.3	101.8	129.1	119.0	+ 30.0	+ 26.8	- 7.8
Imports	47.3	59.2	72.0	61.6	+ 25.2	+ 21.6	- 14.4
Trade balance	+ 31.0	+ 42.6	+ 57.1	+ 57.4	-	-	-
Australia:							
Total exports	101.7	149.6	143.6	119.2	+ 47.1	- 4.0	- 17.0
Imports	55.7	59.8	47.4	59.6	+ 7.4	- 20.7	+ 25.7
Trade balance	+ 46.0	+ 89.8	+ 96.2	+ 59.6	-	-	-

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Canada's trade with the Soviet Union was of little account until 1961, which was the first year that the Russians, traditionally a net exporter, became customers for Canadian grain. No more wheat and wheat flour was purchased by the Soviet Union from Canada until 1963, but from then until 1966 were the record years for sales to the U.S.S.R. Exports of wheat and wheat flour were \$148 million in 1963, \$312 million in 1964, \$189 million in 1965 and a record \$316 million in 1966. These large sales were occasioned by the unavailability of sufficiently large crops in the Soviet Union to supply their own market and that of other friendly countries. Cereals accounted for more than 95 per cent of all Canadian exports to the Russians. Sales of all other products never exceeded \$10 million in any year, and tended to consist of small and spasmodic exports of a wide variety of goods. Canadian total exports to the Soviet Union between 1964 and 1966 were so large that, according to Soviet trade statistics, Canada was that country's leading supplier overall, outside of the other State Trading countries with whom the Russians normally conduct the largest part of their commercial relations.

Imports from the Soviet Union prior to 1965 had been around \$3 million or less annually, consisting mostly of fur skins, cotton fabrics and various minerals and metals. In 1965 and 1966, these items were supplemented by large shipments of raw cotton, totalling over \$13 million in the two years combined, and this product contributed to increases in total Canadian imports from the U.S.S.R. to \$10 million in 1965 and \$12 million in 1966.

Venezuela

Venezuela was Canada's sixth largest trading partner at the end of the period 1963 - 66. Exports to Venezuela were both substantial and fast growing, rising by two thirds from \$47 million in 1963 to \$77 million in 1966. Imports however were several times larger, ranging from a high of \$271 million in 1964 to a low of \$215 million in 1966. The balance of trade therefore varied considerably, but remained substantial and unfavourable.

The irregularity in the value of imports from Venezuela is largely accounted for by variations in arrivals of crude petroleum, (a commodity in which Venezuela is traditionally Canada's largest supplier), which were \$220 million in 1963, rose to a peak of \$243 million in 1964, then declined to \$166 million in 1966. Imports of refined petroleum products were smaller, but rose steadily during the period. Fuel oil imports increased from \$16 million in 1963 to \$33 million in 1966, and diesel and tractor fuel tripled from \$4 million to \$12 million.

The advance in Canadian exports to Venezuela during the period was headed by automotive products. Passenger automobiles and chassis exports rose from \$2 million in 1963 to \$24 million in 1966. Trucks and chassis increased from negligible amounts in 1963 - 65 to \$6 million in 1966. Other more traditional exports fared somewhat unevenly. Wheat sales were irregular, but the 1966 level of \$9 million was down substantially from the high level of \$21 million in 1964. Newsprint exports increased steadily from \$2 million in 1963 to \$6 million in 1966. Steel plate, sheet and strip ranged around \$3 - \$4 million and milk powder declined on balance from \$7 million in 1963 to \$3 million in 1966.

People's Republic of China

The People's Republic of China has been a purchaser of Canadian grain since 1961, being the largest regular customer for wheat after the United Kingdom. Significant amounts of barley were also sold to China between 1961 and 1964, in fact in 1964 Canadian exports of barley at \$19 million were larger than those to any other single destination. Wheat however was the major commodity by far in the period under review from 1963 to 1966. In 1963 wheat accounted for \$103 million out of total exports of \$105 million, and \$117 million of total exports of \$136 million in the following year. In 1965 wheat consisted of all but half a million dollars of total exports of \$105 million, and in 1966 wheat exports of \$183 million were predominant among total exports of \$185 million. Also shipped in the latter year was \$1.5 million of zinc and alloys.

Imports from China, while much smaller than exports, rose rapidly during the period, climbing steadily from \$5 million in 1963 to \$21 million by 1966. A large item, for many years the largest single item of all, was walnuts, imports of which ranged around \$2 - \$3 million in 1963 - 66. Peanuts, imports of which were nil in 1963, although small amounts had been purchased from China in previous years, rose to more than \$2 million in 1965 and 1966. Apparel and apparel accessories became the largest product grouping by 1966, rising to \$6 million from less than \$1 million in 1963. Cotton broad woven fabrics imports rose from very low levels in the years prior to 1964 to \$3 million by 1966.

The Netherlands

The years between 1963 and 1965 were a period of substantial growth in business activity in the Netherlands. Internal demand was strong, and output and incomes advanced strongly, at the cost, however, of considerable and widespread rises in prices. Industrial output grew by 10 per cent in 1964, but slackened somewhat in 1965, increasing by some 6 per cent overall. The growth in 1965 was mainly in private consumption, since the formation of fixed capital showed increasing signs of weakness. Economic growth slowed down during 1966, as a result of a softening of

demand, both domestically and externally. Industrial production again rose by 6 per cent, but more on account of demand from the business sector than from the consumer sector, which suffered from fiscal measures introduced at the beginning of 1966. Wages, and to a lesser extent prices, continued to move upwards.

The growth in exports slowed down with succeeding years. The increases were 17 per cent, 10 per cent and 6 per cent in 1964, 1965 and 1966 respectively. To a considerable extent, these developments were a reflection of the weakening of demand in West Germany and Britain as the period under review progressed. Overall however, exports rose by 36 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from U.S. \$4,961 million to U.S. \$6,751 million. Imports rose by 34 per cent from U.S. \$5,966 million to U.S. \$8,016 million, producing a widening of the merchandise trade gap from U.S. \$1 billion to U.S. \$1.5 billion.

Canada's trade with the Netherlands in both directions grew rapidly between 1963 and 1966, with particularly large increases in 1964. Total exports rose by 62 per cent to \$144 million in 1966, and imports rose 65 per cent to \$60 million.

The leading export to the Netherlands between 1963 and 1966 continued to be wheat, although the growth in sales was slight, varying between \$27 million and \$30 million in the period. Other long-standing export commodities held their own or increased slightly, notably iron ores, concentrates and scrap which varied from \$3 - \$6 million and asbestos \$2 - \$3 million. Other products, where sales had previously been small or insignificant, enjoyed substantial increases. Shipments of flaxseed rose from \$2 million in 1963 to \$13 million by 1966, and rapeseed from \$0.3 million to \$4 million. Wood pulp exports rose from \$2 million to \$7 million and pulpwood from \$1 million to \$5 million. Among minerals and metals, crude zinc rose from low levels in preceding years to \$3 million in 1966, lead rose from \$0.5 million in 1963 to \$2.5 million in 1966, and fertilizers from almost nothing before 1966 to more than \$5 million in that year.

Among imports, manufactured goods and agricultural products predominated. The largest item was communication and related equipment, imports of which rose from \$5 million in 1963 to \$9 million in 1966. Office machines and equipment rose from \$1 million to \$3 million. Imports of vegetable oils and fats (other than essential oils) rose from \$1 million in 1963 to \$5 million in 1966 and dairy produce from \$1 million to \$5 million. Purchases of nursery and greenhouse stock ranged around \$2 - \$2.5 million, tobacco imports were in the region of \$1.5 - \$2.5 million, cocoa and chocolate imports were between \$1 million and \$2 million annually.

Italy

The foreign trade of Italy experienced major changes between 1963 and 1966. In 1963 exports were U.S. \$5,054 million, while imports were more than 50 per cent higher at U.S. \$7,592 million. From 1963 to 1966 exports rose very strongly by 59 per cent to U.S. \$8,038 million, while imports fell in 1964 and increased only slightly in 1965, before recovering in 1966. The overall increase in imports was some one billion dollars, to U.S. \$8,589 by 1966. Thus the merchandise trade deficit was greatly reduced, compared with the situation in 1963, to a little more than half a billion dollars by the end of the period.

To some extent, these developments were reflected in Canada's trade with Italy between 1963 and 1966. Total exports to Italy rose by 48 per cent from \$78 million in 1963 to \$116 million in 1966, while imports rose by 57 per cent, reaching \$87 million by 1966.

Wheat was the leading commodity in Canada's exports to Italy, sales doubled from \$11 million in 1963 to \$22 million in 1966. Exports of barley, which had been nil in 1963, increased rapidly in succeeding years to \$13 million by 1966, while rapeseed sales rose from \$2 million to \$6 million. Exports of wood pulp rose steadily from \$7 million in 1963 to \$12 million in 1966. Sales of aluminum in various forms, which had been in 1963 at \$13 million, became somewhat unsteady in later years, and were \$9 million in 1966. Among finished goods, the major item was navigation equipment, where exports rose from \$1 million to \$6 million.

Imports from Italy were quite diverse in nature but certain categories of goods tended to show up quite prominently, including machinery, textiles and clothing, and food products. Office machines and equipment was the largest product grouping, imports rising considerably from \$4 million in 1963 to \$8 million in 1966. Imports of prefabricated structures and parts (mostly transmission towers) rose from a very low level in 1963 to \$5 million in 1966. Tractor purchases increased from a quarter of a million dollars to \$2 million. Knitted outerwear imports ranged between \$5 million and \$6 million, and footwear between \$4 million and \$6 million. Imports of textiles rose rapidly during the period, reaching \$8 million by 1966. Among foodstuffs, wine and cheese were the major items. Imports of wine rose from \$2 million to \$3 million between 1963 and 1966, and cheese imports were around \$2 million. The next largest item among eatables was canned tomatoes and tomato paste, also around \$2 million.

France

France is one of the world's leading trading nations, occupying fourth place during the period under review in terms of value of goods traded, between the

United Kingdom in third position and Canada in fifth. France's trade in both directions grew rapidly, by more than one-third, between 1963 and 1966.

Exports grew steadily year by year, from U.S. \$8,085 million in 1963 to U.S. \$10,890 in 1966. Imports rose from U.S. \$8,727 to U.S. \$11,843 in 1966, even though there was a marked slowdown in the pace of business activity in the latter part of 1964 and 1965, following the introduction of stabilization measures in September 1963. Towards the end of 1965, recovery from recession began, and the economy advanced strongly in 1966 with industrial output rising by more than 7 per cent and real GNP by 5 per cent.

The striking feature of Canada's trade with France was the sharp rise in our imports from that country. Imports rose from \$58 million to \$107 million, or 83 per cent. Total exports to France rose strongly from \$66 million in 1963 to \$81 million in 1964, but thereafter, the rate of growth slackened, and exports closed at \$87 million by the end of the period.

Forest and mineral products tended to dominate the list of exports to France between 1963 and 1966. The largest value item was asbestos, where exports rose from \$7 million to \$12 million, followed by copper, which rose from \$4 million to \$10 million. Nickel in various forms increased from \$0.5 million in 1963 to \$4.5 million in 1966. Among forest products, softwood lumber exports rose from \$2 million to \$5 million, wood pulp ranged around \$4 - \$6 million and pulpwood exports were irregular, reaching \$3 million in 1966. The major decline was in exports of wheat, which at \$14 million in 1963 had been the major item in French purchases from Canada. By 1966, however, wheat exports had dropped to \$4 million.

The major item among purchases from France between 1963 and 1966 was passenger automobiles and chassis, where imports rose from \$3 million to \$8 million. Other transportation equipment consisted of tires, where imports rose from less than \$1 million to \$2 million, and railway and street railway rolling stock, where imports were some \$2 million in 1965 and 1966 respectively. A large part of these shipments consisted of equipment for the subway system in Montreal. Aircraft imports were small until 1966, when they rose suddenly to \$1.5 million. This increase was accounted for mainly by the purchase of one business jet at a little more than \$1 million in November of that year.

Imports of printed matter from France were substantial, rising from \$5 million in 1963 to \$8 million in 1966. Computers and parts were imported in large amounts in 1965 and 1966, reaching \$4 million and \$6 million in those years. Among traditional imports from France, wine purchases rose from \$3 million to \$6 million and distilled alcoholic beverages from \$3 million

to \$5 million between 1963 and 1966. Imports of apparel and accessories were in the range \$3 - \$4 million, and imports of footwear increased from \$0.5 million to \$1.5 million.

Belgium and Luxembourg

The people of Belgium and Luxembourg are very active participants in international trade. On a per capita basis, they are the biggest traders of all. Between 1963 and 1966, the value of exports and imports per head increased from more than U.S. \$500 annually to some U.S. \$700. In terms of the totals, both exports and imports rose by 40 per cent or more in the period under review. Exports increased from U.S. \$4,840 million in 1963 to U.S. \$6,832 million in 1966 and imports from U.S. \$5,128 million to U.S. \$7,182 million. These increases were achieved despite relatively slow growth of the economy after 1964; industrial production, after rising by 7 per cent in 1964, thereafter increased by less than 4 per cent overall in the next two years.

Canadian exports to Belgium and Luxembourg gained 52 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$78 million to \$119 million. Imports rose by 30 per cent in the same period, from \$47 million to \$62 million. In the case of both exports and imports however, 1965 was the peak year, the levels attained being \$129 million and \$72 million respectively.

Wheat was by far the leading export to Belgium and Luxembourg between 1963 and 1966, although not a contributor to the large increase in exports to that country. Wheat sales were valued at \$34 million in 1966, lower than in 1963 or 1965. Crude lead and zinc contributed substantially to the increase in exports. Zinc exports increased from \$1 million in 1963 to \$22 million in 1966, lead from \$2 million to \$5 million. Asbestos exports were in the range \$6 - \$7 million in the period, and softwood lumber exports fluctuated around \$2 - \$3 million annually. Among manufactured goods, a large increase occurred in exports of passenger automobiles and chassis from \$0.6 million to \$6 million in 1965, falling off slightly the following year to \$4 million. Exports of woodworking machinery and equipment rose from \$0.5 million in 1963 to between \$1 million and \$2 million in succeeding years.

Iron and steel products dominate the scene in Canadian imports from Belgium and Luxembourg, accounting for between one third and one half of the total. Imports were \$23 million in 1964, rose to a peak of \$36 million in 1965 and declined to \$20 million in 1966. Other major imports included gem diamonds (cut but not set), where purchases rose from \$4 million in 1963 to \$7 million in 1966, sheet and plate glass (between \$6 million and \$8 million per year) and unexposed photographic film and plates (\$3 million per year).

Australia

Australia occupied twelfth position among the countries in world trade in 1966 (and among Canada's leading trading partners), and was the leader among the non-industrialized group. Owing to a more rapid rate of growth in imports than in exports, Australia suffered some deterioration in the merchandise trade account between 1963 and 1966. Exports rose by 13 per cent in the period to U.S. \$3,158 million while imports rose by 31 per cent to U.S. \$3,636 million. As a result the balance on visibles, which had been in slight surplus in 1963, turned around to a relatively large deficit of close to U.S. \$800 million in 1965, improving to some U.S. \$500 million the following year when exports rose by 6 per cent and imports declined by 3 per cent.

Canada's trade with Australia to some extent shared in the uneven course of that country's trade. Total exports to Australia rose from \$102 million in 1963 to \$150 million the next year, then declined to \$119 million by 1966. Imports were in the area of \$55 - \$60 million, with a sharp decline to \$47 million in 1965.

Newsprint was the major Canadian export to Australia in 1963 - 66, sales rising to \$19 million in 1966 from \$12 million in 1963. Among other wood products

were softwood lumber (\$10 - \$11 million in 1963 - 66) and wood pulp (\$4 - \$5 million in most years). Among motor vehicle exports, passenger automobiles and chassis declined from \$9 million in 1963 to \$5 million by 1966, motor vehicle parts (except engines) were generally stable at \$9 million in most years, and trucks and chassis exports were in the range of \$2 - \$4 million. Sulphur exports rose sharply from \$0.7 million in 1963 to \$6 million by 1966.

Among imports, foodstuffs accounted for the largest part of Canadian purchases from Australia. Imports of the products covered in Section II of the Import Commodity Classification (food, feed, beverages and tobacco) amounted to more than \$40 million in 1966, or a little over two thirds of all imports from Australia. Fresh or frozen meats was the largest single commodity grouping, rising from \$12 million in 1963 to \$15 million by 1966. Imports of fruit in various forms, mainly canned and dried, rose steadily during the period, reaching \$14 million by 1966. Raw sugar was the leading commodity in 1963 and 1964 at \$18 million, but mainly on account of the very high prices prevailing during those years. In 1965 sugar imports declined to \$9 million and in 1966 to \$6 million. The other leading import was wool and fine animal hair, purchases rising from \$5 million in 1963 to \$8 million by 1966.

CHAPTER IV

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Trade with Europe

Canada's traditionally favourable balance of trade with Europe was amplified considerably between 1963 and 1966 by the very large sales of wheat to the Soviet Union and other State Trading countries. Between 1963 and 1966 domestic exports to Europe (exclusive of Commonwealth and Preferential countries in this instance) rose by more than 50 per cent from \$862 million to \$1,298 million, with the bulk of the gain coming in 1964 when a 43 per cent increase took place. Imports from Europe also rose between 1963 and 1966, and by a much greater amount in percentage terms, 68 per cent. The absolute values for imports were \$496 million in 1963 and \$835 million in 1966. This increase, however, still left imports in 1966 at a lower level than exports at the start of the period in 1963. The net result of these movements was that the export surplus with the area overall widened from \$381 million in 1963 to \$477 million in 1966, with the peak level attained in 1964 at \$654 million. Full detail is shown in Table 11.

The extent to which wheat dominated Canadian exports to Europe in the period under review is illustrated in Table XIII of Part II, which lists the leading commodities sold to the continent. Wheat is not only by far the leading commodity exported in every year, but the value is also greater than that for all goods in the crude, fabricated or end products sections of the classification. Sales of wheat rose from \$338 million in 1963 to \$551 million in 1964. They declined to \$416 million in 1965, but advanced to \$500 million by the end of the period. To a large extent, these fluctuations parallel the changes in purchases of wheat by the Eastern European countries, since sales to more stable customers such as West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium-Luxembourg showed only minor year-to-year variations around the longer-term trend. Besides the Soviet Union, other large purchasers in Eastern Europe were Czechoslovakia (\$50 million in 1964 and none in 1966) and Poland (\$55 million in 1964 declining to \$28 million by 1966).

Exports of other items in the food, feed, beverages and tobacco section were much smaller, although not insignificant. Exports of barley rose from \$5 million in 1964 to \$16 million in 1966, with Italy accounting for most of this increase. Exports of oats declined from \$15 million in 1963 to \$8 million in 1966, and rye exports were mostly in the range of \$5 - \$6 million. Wheat flour exports were erratic, but generally less than \$10 million annually, with the exception of 1964 when a large sale to the Soviet Union pushed the total to \$36 million.

Exports of crude materials enjoyed substantial gains, more than doubling from \$172 million in 1963 to \$368 million in 1966. Minerals exports were responsible for much of this gain, led by nickel. European deliveries of nickel in various crude forms rose from \$52 million in 1963 to \$74 million in 1966. Some three quarters of this was sent to Norway for refining. Asbestos exports increased steadily from \$39 million in 1963 to \$57 million in 1966, with shipments going to many customers in Western Europe. Zinc exports, which had been relatively small at \$4 million in 1963, rose sharply thereafter, reaching \$34 million by 1966. This sharp rise was largely accounted for by large purchases by Belgium-Luxembourg, amounting to \$22 million by the final year. Belgium-Luxembourg also accounted for a major part of lead exports to Europe. Among other minerals which registered gains were copper in various crude forms (\$10 million in 1963, rising to \$31 million by 1966), much of which went to the Scandinavian countries, and iron ore (\$10 million in 1963 and \$27 million in 1966) shipped to a number of Western European countries, notably Italy.

Among other crude materials, Europe took a large part of Canada's growing exports of flaxseed and rapeseed, sales rising from \$13 million in 1963 to \$48 million in 1966. The Netherlands was the major purchaser. Exports of cattle hides rose from \$5 million in 1963 to \$21 million by 1966.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth and Preferential)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	Change from		
					1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	862.4	1,229.1	1,159.0	1,297.5	+ 42.5	- 5.7	+ 12.0
Re-exports	15.3	15.1	16.4	13.9	-	-	-
Imports	496.3	589.9	753.9	834.8	+ 18.9	+ 27.8	+ 10.7
Total trade	1,374.0	1,834.1	1,929.3	2,146.2	+ 33.5	+ 5.2	+ 11.2
Trade balance	+ 381.3	+ 654.3	+ 421.4	+ 476.6	-	-	-

Exports of fabricated materials also advanced by 26 per cent from \$185 million in 1963 to \$234 million in 1966. Gains in this section, however, were smaller and less widespread, and were accompanied by some losses. The leading commodity was woodpulp, exports rising from \$24 million to \$39 million in the period under review, followed by copper and alloys, which increased slightly to \$31 million by 1966. Exports of aluminum and alloys declined steadily from \$42 million in 1963 to reach \$30 million by 1966. The major reason for the fall was a reduction in purchases by West Germany. Exports of fabricated rubber and plastics products fell from \$28 million in 1963 to \$18 million in 1966. Certain wood products fared better. Softwood lumber sales advanced to many Western European countries, reaching \$19 million by 1966. Newsprint exports rose sharply from \$3 million in 1963 to \$11 million in 1966, largely the result of increased purchases by West Germany. Exports of muriate of potash for fertilizer, previously insignificant, rose to more than \$5 million in 1966, almost all of this amount going to the Netherlands.

Exports of end products were relatively smaller, in the range of \$100 - \$124 million per year. Many of the items in this section experienced quite substantial fluctuations from year to year, owing in part to the timing of defence production contracts. The leading item was navigation equipment, where sales fell from \$30 million in 1963 to \$16 million by 1966. Reduced purchases by West Germany, as mentioned earlier, largely accounted for the fall. Exports of aircraft and parts were erratic. Sales of complete aircraft were negligible in 1963, then were \$10 million in 1964 and 1965, falling to \$6 million in 1966. The reason for this development was the sale of two aircraft in 1964, two more in 1965 and one in 1966 to Iceland. Exports of aircraft engines and parts were around \$5 - \$6 million during the period, notably to France, Norway and West Germany. Exports of other aircraft parts fell from \$15 million in 1963 to \$9 million in 1966. Exports of passenger automobiles and chassis rose sharply from \$1 million in 1963 to \$14 million in 1965, falling to \$9 million the next year. Major customers were Sweden, Switzerland and Belgium - Luxembourg. Exports of a variety of office machines ranged around \$8 - \$12

million, with France and West Germany the leading markets.

Imports from Europe (\$496 million in 1963, \$835 million in 1966) consisted mostly of products in the fabricated materials and end products sections, together with some manufactured foodstuffs. Fabricated materials imports rose by 56 per cent in the period under review, from \$175 million to \$274 million. Steel products were the major item in the section. Bars and rods advanced from \$15 million in 1963 to \$25 million in 1966, going as high as \$42 million in 1965. Plate, sheet and strip imports moved ahead even faster, from \$6 million to \$20 million by 1966. Imports of refined nickel were more even, ranging around \$16 - \$21 million. Virtually all the nickel imports consisted of metal returning to Canada from Norway after refining. Broad woven fabrics imports also rose - cottons from \$8 million in 1963 to \$15 million in 1966, and man-made fibres fabrics and mixed-fibre fabrics both increased to \$5 million.

End products was by far the largest section, accounting for more than half of all Canadian imports from Europe. Imports rose by 74 per cent from \$257 million in 1963 to \$448 million in 1966. The major item was passenger automobiles and chassis, which posted a gain of one-fifth overall, from \$42 million in 1963 to \$51 million in 1966. More than half these imports came from West Germany. Office machines and equipment imports rose from \$11 million in 1963 to \$26 million in 1966. Industrial machinery of many kinds was imported in sharply increasing amounts during the period. The largest category was metal working machinery, where imports advanced from \$8 million in 1963 to \$20 million by 1966.

Consumer goods of various kinds were also purchased in large and growing amounts. Footwear was one of the fastest growing items, imports rising from \$7 million in 1963 to \$16 million in 1966. Italy was one of the main suppliers, and imports from Czechoslovakia also rose considerably. Apparel items were also on the increase, rising from \$18 million in 1963 to \$23 million in 1966. Watches and clocks imports, mainly from Switzerland, were around \$9 - \$10 million. Imports of printed matter, mainly from France, rose from \$9 million in 1963 to \$12 million in 1966.

TRADE WITH REGIONAL EUROPEAN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS

European Economic Community

A review of developments in the regional groupings in Europe is to be found in Chapter II, and an analysis of Canada's trade with many of the individual members was made in Chapter III. The purpose of the following paragraphs is principally to indicate the relative importance in Canada's trade in the period under review of these trading blocs.

Table 12 shows Canadian domestic exports to and imports from the countries of EEC individually and collectively. Total domestic exports rose from \$475 million to \$637 million between 1963 and 1966, but as may be seen from the table, the area's share of all Canadian exports fell slightly from 7 per cent in 1963 to just over 6 per cent in 1966. This was mainly attribut-

able to the decline in West Germany's purchases from Canada. The other members of the EEC either accepted the same percentage of Canadian exports or increased it slightly. Imports from EEC rose by more than 60 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$342 million to \$551 million. The leading participant of the members of the Community in trade with Canada again was West Germany but in the case of imports, that country

slightly increased its share of the market. Since the other members in the main did as well as or better in 1966 than in 1963, the EEC's share of the Canadian market rose slightly from 5.2 per cent to 5.6 per cent. In terms of the balance of trade, which would include Canadian re-exports, the surplus in Canada's favour contracted from \$148 million in 1963 to \$95 million in 1966.

European Free Trade Association

Canada's trade with the seven countries of the European Free Trade Association is much larger than trade with EEC, mainly because the membership includes the United Kingdom, which is Canada's second largest trading partner. At the same time, Canada's trade with EEC was growing much more quickly than trade with EFTA. Domestic exports to the seven EFTA countries rose by 15 per cent between 1963 and 1966, and imports from the area rose by 32 per cent. As a result the share of Canada's exports purchased by the EFTA countries declined from 17 per cent in 1963 to 13 per cent in 1966. The United Kingdom was the

destination of all but \$150 - \$200 million of Canadian exports to the area, accounting for \$1,123 million in 1966 of total EFTA purchases of \$1,325 million. Since the U.K. was by far the dominant trading partner in Canadian exports to the area, the low rate of growth in Canadian exports to that country largely accounted for the decline in EFTA's percentage of domestic exports. Norway was responsible for about half of all purchases by the other six members and they increased their purchases from Canada as fast as, or faster than, the average for all countries.

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with EEC and EFTA Countries, 1963 to 1966

Country	Calendar year							
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	values in \$'000				% of total domestic exports			
Domestic exports								
European Economic Community (EEC):								
Belgium and Luxembourg	76,493	100,535	128,011	117,505	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.2
France	63,428	79,433	87,273	84,541	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8
Germany, Federal Republic	170,969	211,360	189,493	176,800	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.8
Italy	76,761	72,236	93,223	114,787	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1
Netherlands	87,009	101,582	127,766	143,113	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
Totals, EEC countries	474,659	555,147	625,765	636,746	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.3
European Free Trade Association (EFTA):								
Austria	6,826	7,475	9,857	11,600	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Denmark	6,811	7,484	9,176	10,802	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Norway	73,398	67,582	82,456	107,014	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1
Portugal	5,859	6,264	5,260	5,228	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	20,926	29,922	28,980	36,574	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Switzerland	27,247	28,502	27,095	31,010	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
United Kingdom	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	14.8	14.8	13.8	11.1
Totals, EFTA countries	1,147,905	1,347,008	1,337,133	1,324,802	16.9	16.6	15.7	13.2
Totals, both groups	1,622,564	1,902,155	1,962,898	1,961,548	23.9	23.5	23.0	19.5
Imports								
European Economic Community (EEC):								
Belgium and Luxembourg	47,342	59,198	72,027	61,555	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
France	58,170	68,687	96,103	106,651	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Germany, Federal Republic	144,023	170,392	209,517	235,207	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Italy	55,303	67,462	80,279	86,718	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Netherlands	36,736	39,933	56,274	60,489	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Totals, EEC countries	341,574	405,672	514,199	550,619	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.6
European Free Trade Association (EFTA):								
Austria	9,026	9,595	12,281	15,192	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Denmark	13,209	15,749	20,071	24,181	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Norway	23,492	27,335	33,641	33,774	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Portugal	7,713	9,414	11,053	13,288	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	33,410	38,794	55,568	72,541	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Switzerland	32,469	36,932	43,986	50,279	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
United Kingdom	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741	8.0	7.7	7.2	6.5
Totals, EFTA countries	646,119	711,814	795,658	853,996	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.7
Totals, both groups	987,693	1,117,486	1,309,857	1,404,615	15.1	14.9	15.2	14.2

To some extent, the comments made about exports apply also to imports from the EFTA countries. The United Kingdom is the major supplier by far among the seven member countries, accounting for \$645 million of total imports from the group of \$854 million in 1966. However, since imports from the United Kingdom grew at a slower rate than imports from all EFTA countries in the period between 1963 and 1966, imports from the Association as a whole declined as a

percentage of total imports from some 10 per cent in 1963 to less than 9 per cent in 1966. Imports from Britain rose by 22 per cent between 1963 and 1966, whereas those from EFTA countries as a whole increased by almost one-third. The other six member countries more or less maintained their share of the Canadian import market in the same period. After Britain, the largest supplier was Sweden, at \$73 million in 1966.

Council of Mutual Economic Assistance

The seven countries listed in Table 13, together with Mongolia for which no separate statistics are collected, form the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, known for short as COMECON. These countries do not normally figure very prominently in Canada's trade, but the years between 1963 and 1966 were exceptions to this rule. The prime cause of this development was of course the exceptional purchases of cereals by these countries during the period, and the consequent fluctuations in exports to COMECON countries from one year to the next were sizeable. Thus, as a share of Canadian domestic exports, the percentage going to these

countries ranged from a low of 3 per cent in 1963 to a high of 6 per cent in 1964.

Imports from the area were far smaller, never exceeding one half of one per cent of all imports to Canada during the period. What is noteworthy, however, is the steady and broadly based rise in imports from all the member countries between 1963 and 1966. Total imports increased from \$20 million in 1963 to \$54 million in 1966. The leading country was Czechoslovakia, at \$9 million in 1963 and \$22 million in 1966.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with Council of Mutual Economic Assistance Countries

Country	Calendar year							
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	values in \$'000				% of total domestic exports			
Domestic exports								
Bulgaria.....	28	19,239	7,364	7,812	¹	0.2	0.1	0.1
Czechoslovakia	13,289	54,230	34,762	5,080	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1
Germany, East	1,262	11,739	15,216	12,311	¹	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hungary	374	1,910	8,352	3,293	¹	¹	0.1	¹
Poland	27,200	62,653	31,565	37,404	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
Roumania.....	1,275	540	641	685	¹	¹	¹	¹
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics....	150,123	315,943	197,362	320,605	2.2	3.9	2.3	3.2
Totals	193,551	466,254	295,262	387,190	2.8	5.8	3.5	3.8
Imports								
Bulgaria.....	74	114	526	768	¹	¹	¹	¹
Czechoslovakia	9,204	12,847	15,965	21,709	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Germany, East	1,207	1,473	1,584	2,163	¹	¹	¹	¹
Hungary	557	761	1,608	3,309	¹	¹	¹	¹
Poland	6,788	9,280	11,815	13,757	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Roumania.....	124	82	238	569	¹	¹	¹	¹
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics....	2,313	2,808	9,885	11,654	¹	¹	0.1	0.1
Totals	20,267	27,365	41,621	53,929	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Trade with Latin America

Traditionally, both exports to and imports from Latin America tend to vary quite considerably from year to year, but, whatever the values of the two flows, Canada always ran a deficit on trade with the area. This long-standing pattern was maintained in the years up to 1965, but in 1966, as a result of a 15 per cent rise in exports to \$364 million, and re-exports of \$6 million, coupled with a 12 per cent decline in imports to \$362 million, Canada's trade with Latin America was in surplus by an amount of \$8 million.

Over the four-year period as a whole, Canada's exports to Latin America increased substantially. From \$269 million in 1963, domestic exports rose to \$328 million in 1964 and after a small setback the following year, rose further to \$364 million by 1966. The sources of these increases were broadly twofold; firstly, some of the large long-standing commodity items registered increased sales, secondly, the development of a market in the area for Canadian automotive products. Among the former category, the leading item, both at the beginning and the end of the period, was newsprint. Exports rose by 41 per cent from \$29 million in 1963 to \$40 million in 1966, with sales increasing to most of the major trading countries in the area. Exports of wheat rose by a quarter, from \$27 million in 1963 to \$34 million in 1966. The leading purchasers were Venezuela and Cuba, the latter taking \$22 million worth in 1966. Wheat flour exports rose very sharply from \$7 million to \$33 million. Cuba accounted for the bulk of this increase; shipments to that country were \$30 million in 1966. Other major items more or less held their own. Steel plate, sheet and strip exports were in the range of \$15 - \$19 million; aluminum and alloys \$13 - \$20 million; and unmanufactured asbestos \$11 - \$14 million.

The increase in exports of automotive products exceeded any of those mentioned above, and represented the penetration of markets previously almost untouched by the Canadian industry. Passenger automobiles and chassis sales rose from \$4 million in 1963 to \$36 million in 1966. Two countries accounted for most of the total. Exports of these vehicles to Peru were \$10 million in 1966, and to Venezuela \$24 million. Exports

of trucks and chassis rose to \$18 million in 1966 from negligible amounts in previous years. Again Peru and Venezuela were the major customers. And exports of motor vehicle parts (excluding engines) increased from less than \$1 million in 1963 to \$20 million in 1966. The major destinations in this instance were Argentina at \$12 million in 1966 and Mexico at \$3 million.

Imports from Latin America between 1963 and 1966 were dominated by one group of products, hydrocarbons and their derivatives, and by one country, Venezuela. To a large extent the fluctuation in total imports from the area are explained by the rises and falls in purchases of these products. Total imports rose from \$384 million in 1963 to \$423 million in 1964, thereafter declining to a low of \$362 million in 1966. Imports from Venezuela alone were \$243 million in 1963, \$271 million in 1964, and were down to \$215 million in 1966. Imports of crude petroleum, all from Venezuela, were \$220 million in 1963, \$243 million in 1964, and declined to \$166 million in 1966. Petroleum products imports grew more steadily; again Venezuela dominated the scene, but not so exclusively as in crude petroleum. Purchases of fuel oil rose yearly from \$19 million in 1963 to double that amount in 1966. Imports of diesel and tractor fuel increased from \$4 million in 1963 to \$12 million by 1966, and gasoline imports were around \$4 - \$5 million annually.

The other major imports from Latin America were to be found in the food, feed, beverages and tobacco section. The value of imports, mainly foods, in this section was around \$100 - \$110 million per annum. Green coffee was the major commodity, at \$38 million in 1966, down from a high of \$52 million in 1964. The major suppliers were Brazil and Colombia. Another important item, which increased steadily during the period, was bananas and plantains. Imports rose from \$27 million in 1963 to \$32 million in 1966. The leading suppliers in 1966 were Honduras, Panama, Ecuador and Costa Rica, in that order. Imports of fresh vegetables rose from \$4 million in 1963 to \$7 million in 1966. Raw sugar imports, mainly from Cuba, declined from \$13 million in 1963 to \$4 million in 1966.

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with Latin America

	1963	1964	1965	1966	Change from		
					1963 -64	1964 -65	1965 -66
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	268.5	327.9	315.8	364.0	+ 22.1	- 3.7	+ 15.3
Re-exports	3.0	5.2	6.3	5.9	-	-	-
Imports	383.6	423.1	411.4	362.4	+ 10.3	- 2.8	- 11.9
Total trade	655.1	756.2	733.5	732.3	+ 15.4	- 3.0	- 0.2
Trade balance	- 112.0	- 90.0	- 89.3	+ 7.5	-	-	-

Imports of manufactured goods from Latin America to Canada were quite small in this period. In the inedible end products section, purchases rose from \$1 million in 1963 to \$5 million by 1966. Much the

largest item, and the leading contributor to the increase, was sex hormones used in birth control pills. The leading supplier was Panama, with a lesser amount coming from Mexico.

Trade with Commonwealth and Preferential Countries

In this section the countries covered are all the Commonwealth countries, with the exception of Britain, together with Eire and South Africa. These last two are no longer members of the Commonwealth, but the Preferential tariff treatment extended to the membership is granted to them also. Total Canadian exports to Commonwealth and Preferential countries grew steadily between 1963 and 1966 from \$396 million to \$556 million, a gain overall of 40 per cent. Imports also rose, but more slowly and less steadily, from \$401 million in 1963 to \$432 million in 1966. As a result the balance of trade, which had been in declining surplus in the early 1960's and was in deficit by \$5 million in 1963, improved to a substantial surplus of \$140 million by 1965, falling slightly to \$124 million in 1966.

Canadian exports to Commonwealth and Preferential countries in the period under review covered a wide range of goods, with the difference that among these countries' purchases a higher percentage consisted of manufactured goods than was the case with most of the countries with whom Canada has active commercial relations. In view of this situation, it is perhaps unusual that wheat was the leading commodity exported to these countries in 1966. This however was something of an untypical year. Wheat exports in 1963 - 65 were in the range \$26 - \$31 million, but climbed to \$85 million in 1966. The increase was mainly accounted for by India, which received wheat to the value of \$64 million in that year under Canada's external aid program. Exports of wheat flour were more regular, around \$18 - \$22 million in the period. Among inedible crude materials, two products predominated. Exports of asbestos rose from \$10 million in 1963 to \$14 million in 1966, and shipments of crude sulphur rose rapidly from \$2 million to \$13 million. The major purchasers for the latter were Australia, South Africa and India.

Exports of inedible fabricated materials constituted the largest commodity section in 1963 - 66. Aluminum and alloys was the major item in the section, with sales rising from \$26 million in 1963 to \$42 million in 1966. South Africa was the leading customer (\$15 million in the latter year). Wood products were prominent. Exports of newsprint rose from \$27 million in 1963 to \$39 million in 1964, declining thereafter to \$35 million in 1966. Australia was the major market, purchasing around \$20 million in the years from 1964. Softwood lumber exports were in the range \$19 - \$24 million between 1963 and 1966, with Australia again the largest purchaser. Wood pulp exports ranged from a low of \$9 million in 1963 to a high of \$12 million in 1965.

Exports of copper declined from \$15 million in 1963 to \$7 million by 1966, mainly the result of a sharp drop in shipments to India. Exports of nickel and zinc metal fell from \$4 million apiece in 1963 to \$2 million in 1966.

Exports of inedible end products to Commonwealth and Preferential countries constituted a fairly large share of all exports to these countries. Sales increased from \$113 million in 1963 to \$175 million in 1964, then declined somewhat to \$154 million in 1966. Transportation equipment was the largest grouping, with automotive items the leading contributor. Exports of passenger automobiles and chassis were the major item, sales rising from \$18 million in 1963 to \$37 million in 1965, falling back to \$29 million in 1966. South Africa and Australia were the biggest markets. Motor vehicle parts, except engines were around \$13 - \$14 million in most years. Aircraft exports which were only \$4 million in 1963, advanced strongly to \$24 million in 1964, on the strength of large sales to Australia and India, then declined to \$13 million in 1965 and \$6 million in 1966. Another category to show a sudden rise in one year was railroad equipment, where exports in 1964 rose to \$11 million, compared with \$2 - \$4 million in the other years. In this case the rise was occasioned by sales of diesel-electric locomotives to India and New Zealand in 1964. Such fluctuations are common in capital equipment industries like these, where the unit price is relatively high, and deliveries of the goods may be bunched within a relatively short period.

Among other end products exports there was a diversity of machinery and equipment to various destinations. Some of the more prominent were: electric lighting, distribution and control equipment (in the range of \$6 - \$9 million yearly); drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery (\$2 million in 1963, double that amount in 1966); generators and parts (between \$3 million and \$6 million per year); and communication and related equipment (\$2 - \$4 million per year).

The greater part of Canadian imports from Commonwealth and Preferential countries consist of foodstuffs and basic products. This situation follows naturally from the stage of development of the economies of most of these countries. They are predominantly exporters of primary commodities and simple manufactures.

The food, feed, beverages and tobacco section maintained its position of absolute importance despite the fact that imports of these goods fell steadily year by

TABLE 15. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth and Preferential (Except United Kingdom)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	Change from		
					1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	391.5	493.9	502.3	547.4	+ 26.2	+ 1.7	+ 9.0
Re-exports	4.6	9.5	10.3	8.9	—	—	—
Imports	400.8	405.9	372.8	431.9	+ 1.2	- 8.1	+ 15.9
Total trade	797.0	909.2	885.4	988.2	+ 14.1	- 2.6	+ 11.6
Trade balance	- 4.7	+ 97.6	+ 139.9	+ 124.4	—	—	—

year. In 1963 imports were \$214 million, in 1966, \$152 million. The cause of this decline is to be found in the pattern of imports of the leading item in this section, which is raw sugar. In 1963 imports of this item were \$113 million, a value more than half that of all imports of this section. Raw sugar imports fell sharply thereafter, reaching \$41 million by 1966. These declines were more the result of a dramatic fall in the price of this commodity than of a lower volume of purchases. The major suppliers throughout the period were Mauritius, South Africa, Australia, Guyana and Jamaica.

Other products in the section fared much better, although not well enough to offset the decline in sugar. Imports of fresh and frozen meat, mostly lamb and mutton, from Australia, were \$19 million in 1963 and 1966, although somewhat lower in the intervening years. Tea, coffee and cocoa did as well as, or better, in 1966 than in 1963. Black tea imports were \$19 - \$20 million in 1963 - 65, falling slightly to \$17 million in the final year. Green coffee imports more than doubled, from \$6 million in 1963 to \$14 million in 1966. Most of this came from East Africa - Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda. Cocoa bean imports were around \$7 - \$9 million. Most of them came from Nigeria, with a lesser amount from Ghana. Cocoa butter imports were in the range of \$3 - \$5 million in the period under review, virtually all from Ghana.

Imports of inedible crude materials increased by 30 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$107 million to \$139 million. The leading commodity in this section, and Canada's leading import from these countries in 1966, was aluminum in ores, concentrates and scrap (either bauxite or alumina). Guyana was the principal

supplier of bauxite and Jamaica of alumina. Crude petroleum imports were some \$15 million in the years to 1965, rising to \$36 million in 1966. The major source of the increase was Nigeria (\$24 million in 1966). Purchases of natural rubber increased from \$19 million in 1963 to \$22 million in 1966, with most of the supply coming from Malaysia. Wool and other fine animal hair imports rose from \$10 million in 1963 to \$14 million in 1966. Australia and New Zealand were the major suppliers.

Imports of fabricated materials rose 40 per cent from \$56 million to \$79 million, between 1963 and 1966. The major item was jute broad woven fabrics, purchases, mostly from India, rising from \$18 million to \$23 million. Imports of cotton broad woven fabrics were around \$6 - \$8 million during the period. Imports of tin, virtually all from Malaysia, rose from \$9 million in 1963 to \$19 million in 1965, falling back to \$12 million the next year.

End products constituted by far the smallest of the major sections of imports from Commonwealth and Preferential countries in the period under review. At the same time, it was also by far the fastest growing. Imports rose by 88 per cent from \$22 million in 1963 to \$41 million in 1966. Even this latter figure, however, was less than 10 per cent of all imports from the area. Within these limits, some substantial increases were recorded. Imports of apparel and accessories doubled from \$7.5 million to \$15 million between 1963 and 1966, with Hong Kong spearheading this increase. Hong Kong was also the source of the large imports of artificial and ornamental flowers, foliage, fruits and feathers amounting to \$2 million per year between 1964 and 1966.

CHAPTER V

NOTES ON METHODS AND CONCEPTS EMPLOYED IN CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

Sources

Canada's foreign trade statistics, with few exceptions, are compiled from information appearing on Customs entries and invoices received in the External Trade Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the various customs ports in Canada. Such exceptions as exist are all to be found in the area of energy materials. Statistics of crude petroleum and natural gas exported by pipeline have been reported since the beginning of 1964 by the pipeline companies directly to DBS. Electricity exports are reported by the exporting firms through the National Energy Board, and electricity imports are reported directly to the Bureau by the importing firms.

Time Periods

The statistical month during the period covered by this Review differed somewhat from the calendar month. Canadian international trade statistics for any period were based on data reported on entries received from the customs ports at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics up to and including the last working day of the calendar month in question. Customs documents normally reach DBS within a week of the date the goods are cleared, and the receipt of entries from major customs ports normally requires two or three days.

Coverage

- (a) **Domestic exports:** Statistics of domestic exports include goods wholly produced in Canada and goods, previously included in import statistics, which have been changed in form by further processing in Canada and then exported.
- (b) **Re-exports:** Statistics of re-exports include only goods previously included in import statistics which are exported from Canada in the same form as when imported. Minor operations such as sorting or re-packing are not considered as changing the condition of imported goods.
- (c) **Imports:** From the beginning of 1964, that is for the period covered by this *Review*, import statistics include all goods which are cleared by Customs for domestic consumption on arrival in Canada, together with goods which entered into customs warehouses on arrival.

Valuation

Exports are valued f.o.b. place of lading in Canada, that is, the value of the goods exclusive of such charges as inland freight, insurance, handling, etc. from the Canadian point of consignment to the port of exit and beyond.

Imports are valued on the basis of the value as determined for customs duty. The Canadian Customs Act generally requires the valuation of goods f.o.b. point of shipment in the foreign country of export, that is, exclusive of inland freight from the point of consignment to the foreign port of exit, transportation, insurance and handling charges, and export or import duties. The value for customs duty of the goods is basically the fair market value at which equivalent items would be sold for domestic consumption in the country from which the imports into Canada were consigned, less any excise, purchase or sales taxes imposed by the exporting country on domestic sales of such goods.

Exclusions

Certain commodity movements are excluded from trade statistics, either because they have no international commercial implications or because they are better considered as non-merchandise transactions in the Balance of Payments. All values shown in this *Review*, as well as most conventionally employed trade totals, exclude these shipments. The monthly and annual publications of External Trade Division segregate such shipments from the trade totals in both Exports and Imports – Section VII “Special transaction – Non-trade”.

Exclusion from exports include refined and unrefined gold (with minor exceptions); current coin; settlers' effects; private donations and gifts; tourist purchases; goods shipped to Canadian armed forces or diplomatic representatives abroad or re-exported from Canada by forces of NATO countries or by foreign diplomats; exports to NATO countries financed under the Defence Appropriation Acts; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; bunker supplies and ships' stores sold to foreign vessels or aircraft in Canadian ports; and generally all temporary exports and goods moving in transit through Canadian territory. Exclusions from imports are similar to or the converse of the export exclusions. Additional exclusions are ships of British construction and registry imported for use in Canada, and ships purchased for use as international carriers but not used to carry goods between points in Canada. Until the beginning of 1966, aircraft purchased for use as international carriers and not used to carry goods between points in Canada were also excluded.

Systems of Compiling Trade Statistics

There are broadly speaking two systems which may be employed by a country in the compilation of its international trade statistics, depending on the point where the country chooses to record its trade. The first point is the national frontier, where goods enter into or

pass beyond the control of the national government, and this system is known as the General Trade system. The other point is the customs frontier, where imports leave customs supervision or exports enter it. This system is known as the Special Trade system. Statistics of the same trade compiled according to the two systems may differ in magnitude and timing.

The chart below illustrates the principal flows involved in these two systems of compiling trade statistics. The arrows in the chart indicate the following movements of goods:

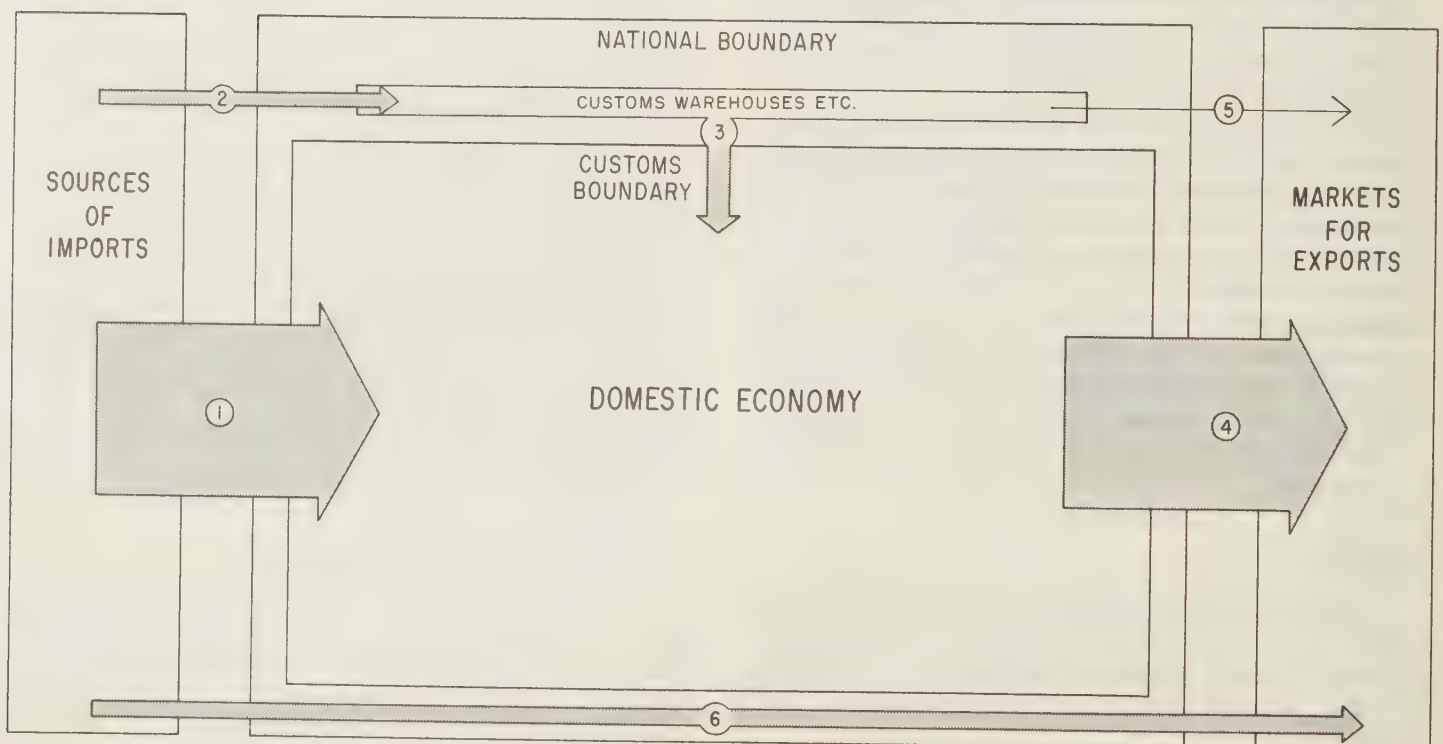
- (1) Most imports cross the national boundary and are immediately (or within a few days) cleared through customs for domestic use.
- (2) A growing proportion of imports crosses the national boundary and is then stored in a customs warehouse under customs supervision, rather than being cleared for domestic use. Some countries also have "free ports" and bonded processing establishments which are analogous to customs warehouses, but these are not now used in Canada.
- (3) Most of the goods stored in customs warehouses are eventually cleared through customs for domestic use, but only after some weeks or months have passed.
- (4) Most exports leave the domestic economy and immediately pass beyond the national boundary.
- (5) A small proportion of exports consists of goods entered into customs warehouses and later re-exported without ever having been cleared for domestic use.
- (6) Direct transit trade consists of goods which enter the national territory with the purpose of passing to some other country. These goods remain under customs supervision as long as they are within the national boundary. There are no statistical records of this movement.

Until 1964, Canada's trade statistics were of the "Special trade" type. Imports, therefore, included the movements indicated by arrows 1 and 3, exports the movement indicated by arrow 4. As of January 1, 1964, Canada's trade statistics are being compiled on the "General trade" basis. Imports, therefore, include the movements indicated by arrows 1 and 2, exports the movements indicated by arrows 4 and 5. Direct transit trade (arrow 6) is not included in statistics under either the Special Trade or the General Trade system.

The major difference between the two systems is that General Trade records reflect the movement of goods into or out of the country, while Special Trade records measure the movement of goods into or out of the economy of a country. In this *Review*, trade statistics pertaining to 1963 are compiled on the Special Trade system, those for 1964-66 are on the General Trade system.

Until the early 1960's it appeared to make little difference whether Canadian trade was recorded on one basis or the other. This situation changed when surcharges were imposed on most imports in June, 1962, as

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a temporary exchange conservation measure. There was a sharp increase in the proportion of imports passing through customs warehouses, which continued even after the cancellation of the surcharges in April, 1963. Imports entered into customs warehouses rose from \$143 million in 1961 to \$284 million in 1963. Accordingly, it was decided to change the basis on which Canadian trade statistics were compiled.

Over a period of years, the totals of Canadian exports or imports will be almost the same on either the General trade or Special trade basis, because of the negligible size of exports ex-warehouse. There may be a significant difference in import totals for individual years because goods which are entered into warehouse in one calendar year may not be cleared until the following year.

TABLE 16. Estimated General Trade F.O.B. — C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1963	1964	1965	1966	Average 1963-66
	\$'000,000				
Total exports:					
Recorded values of total exports	\$ 6,990	8,303	8,767	10,325	—
Transport charges to Canadian border ¹	\$ 318	369	388	465	—
Estimated general trade values, f.o.b. port of exit	\$ 7,308	8,672	9,155	10,790	—
Increase added by freight charges	% 4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
Total increase over recorded values	% 4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
Imports:					
Recorded values of imports	\$ 6,578	7,488	8,633	10,071	—
Transport and insurance charges to Canadian border ¹	\$ 556	585	660	747	—
Estimated general trade values, c.i.f. port of entry	\$ 7,134	8,073	9,293	10,818	—
Increase added by freight and insurance charges	% 8.5	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.8
Total increase over recorded values	% 8.5	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.8

¹ Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division.

Changes in Commodity Classifications

A new Export Commodity Classification was introduced at the beginning of 1961, and a new Import Commodity Classification was introduced at the beginning of 1964. Both classifications are based on the Standard Commodity Classification developed in DBS as a tool for integrating statistical series derived from different sources. The export and import classifications differ greatly from those which they replaced, which classified commodities according to the material of which they were mainly composed. The present classifications group commodities primarily according to the stage of processing and purpose. All commodity data in this *Review* are based on the new classifications. For a full description of the new classification see the preceding issue of the *Review*, which covers the years 1960 - 63.

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

(1) **The Standard International Trade Classification:** The SITC, approved in 1950 by the United Nations Statistical Commission, was intended to help in comparing the commodity trade statistics of different countries using various national classification systems, and also ultimately to reduce the burden of reporting statistical data to international agencies. National governments were urged to make use of SITC, either by adopting it as a primary classification in compiling their trade statistics, or by

converting national statistical data to SITC for international use. Canada chose the latter course. The SITC classification was revised in 1961 and the data presented in Section F of Part II of this *Review* are in accordance with the SITC Revised. The criterion of classification employed in SITC is that of material composition, a concept abandoned by Canada when the new export and import classifications were introduced in 1961 and 1964 respectively. Contrary to the Canadian practice, many countries employ the Standard International Trade Classification as the basis for their national statistical data, or else modify SITC to suit their national requirements. A convertibility key is available to convert the Canadian trade classifications to SITC, at the detailed level of 5 digits.

(2) **Trade by Stage of Fabrication:** Since the current Canadian export and import classifications group commodities primarily according to the stage of processing and purpose, they are amenable to a secondary classification by stage of fabrication. Canadian trade data have accordingly been prepared for the period of 1946 to date under three headings — crude materials, fabricated materials and end products. Data under these headings is published for trade with all countries, the United States and the United Kingdom in Tables 17, 18 and 19. Unpublished detail for the countries of the European Economic Community and Japan is available from External Trade Division.

TABLE 17. Trade by Sections and Stage of Fabrication
All Countries

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000							
I. Live animals	41,971	34,514	79,133	78,002	9,673	17,124	10,801	12,910
II. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	1,419,857	1,805,886	1,629,818	1,888,293	770,477	777,596	758,890	791,741
Crude materials (A)	1,012,475	1,298,519	1,142,518	1,362,808	377,592	394,951	404,681	422,087
Fabricated materials (B)	157,532	210,942	194,010	204,236	218,595	186,533	148,532	144,959
End products (C)	249,850	296,426	293,290	321,247	174,291	196,112	205,677	224,695
III. Crude materials, inedible	1,425,951	1,616,145	1,763,701	1,947,625	897,299	960,662	1,006,274	1,023,212
IV. Fabricated materials, inedible	3,106,898	3,502,496	3,728,769	4,012,068	1,571,000	1,812,988	2,114,423	2,233,137
V. End products, inedible	779,138	1,109,006	1,300,145	2,119,324	3,172,403	3,701,202	4,476,279	5,483,408
VI. Special transactions—Trade	24,714	26,171	23,512	25,316	137,358	218,135	266,479	322,031
Crude materials (A)	9,771	10,090	9,935	10,068	17,301	27,222	33,118	40,836
Fabricated materials (B)	748	716	720	735	31,195	50,816	62,293	70,543
End products (C)	14,196	15,365	12,857	14,514	88,862	140,097	171,068	210,652
Grand totals	6,798,529	8,094,219	8,525,078	10,070,627	6,558,209	7,487,707	8,633,148	9,866,439
Stage of fabrication								
Crude materials (A)	2,490,168	2,959,268	2,995,287	3,398,503	1,301,865	1,399,959	1,454,874	1,499,045
I, II A, III, VI A								
% of total	36.6	36.6	35.1	33.7	19.9	18.7	16.9	15.2
Fabricated materials (B)	3,265,178	3,714,154	3,923,499	4,217,039	1,820,790	2,050,337	2,325,248	2,448,639
II B, IV, VI B								
% of total	48.0	45.9	46.0	41.9	27.8	27.4	26.9	24.8
End products (C)	1,043,184	1,420,797	1,606,292	2,455,085	3,435,556	4,037,411	4,853,025	5,918,755
II C, V, VI C								
% of total	15.4	17.5	18.9	24.4	52.4	53.9	56.2	60.0
Grand totals	6,798,529	8,094,219	8,525,078	10,070,627	6,558,209	7,487,707	8,633,148	9,866,439

TABLE 18. Trade by Sections and Stage of Fabrication
United States

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000							
I. Live animals	38,312	30,115	72,008	68,951	8,888	16,365	10,246	12,241
II. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	332,872	361,969	408,917	429,366	357,958	356,071	374,527	402,097
Crude materials (A)	137,654	144,645	164,498	154,520	218,332	217,783	223,372	242,739
Fabricated materials (B)	40,756	49,163	48,203	51,680	53,972	52,877	60,732	64,059
End products (C)	154,462	168,161	196,216	223,166	85,653	85,410	90,423	95,301
III. Crude materials, inedible	881,401	978,636	1,012,093	1,122,691	383,910	443,025	490,848	506,439
IV. Fabricated materials, inedible	2,069,229	2,237,248	2,481,658	2,760,777	1,037,026	1,197,118	1,350,165	1,481,763
V. End products, inedible	425,436	642,975	847,472	1,625,975	2,533,093	2,954,801	3,578,300	4,451,648
VI. Special transactions—Trade	19,130	20,116	18,307	19,962	123,681	196,905	240,744	281,424
Crude materials (A)	7,801	7,935	7,802	7,966	15,813	24,764	29,920	35,784
Fabricated materials (B)	571	550	574	594	26,606	44,549	56,097	60,966
End products (C)	10,758	11,631	9,931	11,402	81,262	127,593	154,728	184,674
Grand totals	3,766,380	4,271,059	4,840,456	6,027,722	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611
Stage of fabrication								
Crude materials (A)	1,065,168	1,161,331	1,256,401	1,354,128	626,943	701,937	754,386	797,203
I, II A, III, VI A								
% of total	28.3	27.2	26.0	22.4	14.1	13.6	12.5	11.2
Fabricated materials (B)	2,110,556	2,286,962	2,530,435	2,813,051	1,117,604	1,294,544	1,466,994	1,606,788
II B, IV, VI B								
% of total	56.0	53.5	52.2	46.7	25.1	25.1	24.3	22.5
End products (C)	590,656	822,767	1,053,619	1,860,543	2,700,008	3,167,804	3,823,451	4,731,623
II C, V, VI C								
% of total	15.7	19.3	21.8	30.9	60.8	61.3	63.2	66.3
Grand totals	3,766,380	4,271,059	4,840,456	6,027,722	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611

TABLE 19. Trade by Sections and Stage of Fabrication
United Kingdom

	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000							
Section								
I. Live animals	46	42	79	37	474	432	125	126
II. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	297,762	311,721	302,305	286,672	31,595	34,817	40,320	44,187
Crude materials (A)	213,133	207,202	207,336	195,683	5,327	4,425	8,189	8,215
Fabricated materials (B)	52,432	54,186	60,108	53,446	6,667	3,161	3,220	5,493
End products (C)	32,198	50,334	34,861	37,543	19,600	27,230	28,911	30,479
III. Crude materials, inedible	216,316	236,357	256,260	231,552	36,401	37,304	36,995	31,622
IV. Fabricated materials, inedible	457,459	602,570	567,484	547,701	168,881	180,331	189,933	175,186
V. End products, inedible	34,555	48,586	47,693	56,058	284,857	313,349	342,638	380,135
VI. Special transactions - Trade	699	503	487	554	4,591	7,762	9,047	13,486
Crude materials (A)	256	287	284	281	582	978	1,137	1,714
Fabricated materials (B)	17	28	20	18	1,054	1,772	2,064	2,964
End products (C)	426	188	183	255	2,955	5,012	5,846	8,809
Grand totals	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741
Stage of Fabrication								
Crude materials (A)	429,751	443,888	463,959	427,553	42,784	43,139	46,446	41,677
I, IIA, III, VIA % of total	42.7	37.0	39.5	38.1	8.1	7.5	7.5	6.5
Fabricated materials (B)	509,908	656,784	627,612	601,165	176,602	185,264	195,217	183,643
IIB, IV, VIB % of total	50.6	54.7	53.5	53.5	33.5	32.3	31.5	28.5
End products (C)	67,179	99,108	82,737	93,856	307,412	345,592	377,395	419,423
IIC, V, VIC % of total	6.7	8.3	7.0	8.4	58.4	60.2	61.0	65.1
Grand totals	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it special attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors and therefore may fluctuate widely from period to period owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. Also gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often occur without its moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with actual movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or refined state were excluded from published totals of Canada's commodity trade until 1960. From 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office: all gold and gold products in which the value of the gold is 80 per cent or more of the total value are excluded. The only exceptions to this rule are for dental gold alloy and for the gold content of jewellers' sweepings, both of which are included in the appropriate commodity classes (256 - 99 for exports and 258 - 99 for imports). The requirements of the Canadian balance of payments accounts, which treat "gold production available for export" as an invisible, were also considered in arriving at the decision to exclude gold from recorded trade. When the coverage of trade statistics was revised in 1960, records of the physical movements of gold were introduced into the new Section VII "Special transactions - Non-trade" for regular publication.

Imports from Latin America and the Antilles

Since 1946, all imports of goods produced in Latin America and the Antilles but consigned to Canada from the United States, where they are frequently purchased, are credited to the country of origin. This is an exception to the usual rule prevailing in Canadian import statistics, which otherwise credit imports to the country from which the goods were consigned to Canada. The effect of this special treatment is illustrated in Part A of

Table 20, which shows imports which exceeded \$1 million in any year between 1963 and 1966 from those countries in the area. These imports are sub-classified according to whether they come in from the United States or from the country credited. As will be seen, the bulk of imports from Commonwealth countries move directly to Canada. The only major exceptions are the relatively small imports from the Bahamas, which is of

TABLE 20. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment, Calendar Years, 1963-66

Country and commodity	1963				1964				
	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country credited			United States	Country credited		
		\$'000		%		\$'000		%	
A. By principal countries									
Totals, Commonwealth countries.....	107,294	282	107,012	0.3	111,586	326	111,260	0.3	
Bahamas	426	123	303	28.9	412	181	231	43.9	
Barbados	3,954	0	3,954	0.0	3,851	21	3,830	0.5	
British Guiana	31,334	9	31,325	1	35,653	0	35,653	0.0	
British Honduras	1,720	13	1,707	0.8	1,858	75	1,783	4.0	
Jamaica	51,524	110	51,414	0.2	47,858	34	47,824	0.1	
Leeward and Windward Islands	2,202	0	2,202	0.0	1,026	0	1,026	0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	15,871	28	15,843	0.2	20,738	15	20,723	0.1	
Totals, other oil-exporting countries	279,494	577	278,917	0.2	305,506	837	304,669	0.3	
Netherlands Antilles	35,999	193	35,806	0.5	34,885	217	34,668	0.6	
Venezuela	243,495	384	243,111	0.2	270,621	620	270,001	0.2	
Totals, other countries	148,910	36,711	112,199	24.7	163,295	40,946	122,349	25.1	
Argentina.....	5,352	905	4,447	16.9	5,938	785	5,153	13.2	
Brazil	36,361	8,390	27,971	23.1	39,533	9,481	30,052	24.0	
Chile	1,271	770	501	60.6	1,755	957	798	54.5	
Colombia	13,576	4,183	9,393	30.8	14,889	5,138	9,751	34.5	
Costa Rica	7,308	924	6,384	12.6	8,363	1,451	6,912	17.4	
Cuba.....	13,041	75	12,966	0.6	3,464	0	3,464	0.0	
Dominican Republic.....	2,281	458	1,823	20.1	5,093	528	4,565	10.4	
Ecuador	7,625	4,188	3,437	54.9	9,353	6,553	2,800	70.1	
El Salvador	1,960	1,152	808	58.8	3,356	1,324	2,032	39.5	
Guatemala	2,557	1,449	1,108	56.7	2,422	1,233	1,189	50.9	
Haiti	1,159	720	439	62.1	2,056	129	1,927	6.3	
Honduras	6,868	3,297	3,571	48.0	7,670	3,937	3,733	51.3	
Mexico	23,734	8,240	15,494	34.7	23,186	7,012	16,174	30.2	
Panama	11,057	385	10,672	3.5	15,095	558	14,537	3.7	
Peru	3,770	533	3,237	14.1	7,792	582	7,210	7.5	
Puerto Rico	2,399	196	2,203	8.2	3,554	268	3,286	7.5	
Surinam	6,158	40	6,118	0.6	6,978	52	6,926	0.7	
B. By principal commodities									
	Class								
Crude petroleum	264-10	227,428	0	227,428	0.0	252,490	0	252,490	0.0
Bauxite ore and alumina	252-10,30	53,319	45	53,274	0.1	53,460	45	53,415	0.1
Fuel oil n.e.s., heavy oil	432-59	20,479	0	20,479	0.0	26,680	426	26,254	1.6
Coffee, green	112-10	43,456	15,291	28,165	35.2	52,737	18,848	33,889	35.7
Bananas and plantains	71-09	27,373	8,123	19,250	29.7	31,169	11,855	19,314	38.0
Fuel oil nos. 1-3	432-40,45	26,259	0	26,259	0.0	24,759	0	24,759	0.0
Raw sugar n.e.s.	101-19	53,710	0	53,710	0.0	49,076	0	49,076	0.0
Diesel and tractor fuel	432-19	9,125	0	9,125	0.0	9,628	0	9,628	0.0
Raw cotton	244-10	3,321	2,125	1,196	64.0	1,489	1,022	467	68.6
Motor gasoline n.e.s.	431-49	5,753	0	5,753	0.0	5,461	0	5,461	0.0
Tomatoes, fresh	91-90	3,689	185	3,504	5.0	4,696	630	4,066	13.4
Molasses, cane or beet	101-70	6,369	0	6,369	0.0	4,410	0	4,410	0.0
Iron ore	251-20	4,405	0	4,405	0.0	3,799	0	3,799	0.0
Aviation turbine fuel	432-09	659	0	659	0.0	1,773	0	1,773	0.0
Sisal and other agave fibres	245-50	4,710	2,863	1,847	60.8	4,368	44	4,324	1.0
Manganese in ores and concentrates	258-40	591	202	389	34.2	1,020	1,020	0	100.0
Orange juice concentrates, frozen	75-38	3,353	0	3,353	0.0	3,264	51	3,213	1.6
Sex hormones.....	871-60		Not available			1,149	0	1,149	0.0
Rum	173-30	1,712	0	1,712	0.0	1,732	3	1,729	0.2
Metal bearing ores, concentrates n.e.s.	258-99	1,156	240	916	20.8	4,113	15	4,098	0.4
Total imports from Central and South America		535,699	37,571	498,128	7.0	580,387	42,109	538,278	7.3

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 20. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment,
Calendar Years, 1963-66 - Concluded

Country and Commodity	1965				1966				
	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country credited			United States	Country credited		
	\$'000			%	\$'000			%	
A. By principal countries									
Totals, Commonwealth countries	81,263	458	80,805	0.6	89,096	398	88,698	0.4	
Bahamas	533	201	332	37.7	1,214	192	1,022	15.8	
Barbados	3,041	0	3,041	0.0	2,277	17	2,260	0.7	
British Guiana	22,549	1	22,548	0.0	29,126	55	29,071	0.2	
British Honduras	1,235	102	1,133	8.3	1,479	52	1,427	3.5	
Jamaica	36,000	34	35,966	0.1	37,281	38	37,243	0.1	
Leeward and Windward Islands	832	5	827	0.6	943	6	937	0.6	
Trinidad and Tobago	16,670	116	16,554	0.7	16,050	39	16,011	0.2	
Totals, other oil-exporting countries	298,011	1,124	296,887	0.4	253,570	1,158	252,412	0.5	
Netherland Antilles	43,341	277	43,064	0.6	38,511	434	38,077	1.1	
Venezuela	254,670	847	253,823	0.3	215,059	724	214,335	0.3	
Totals, other countries	168,743	44,260	124,483	26.2	159,932	49,294	110,638	30.8	
Argentina	5,400	622	4,778	11.5	4,882	632	4,250	12.9	
Brazil	35,573	8,349	27,224	23.5	35,777	8,566	27,211	23.9	
Chile	1,713	880	833	51.4	1,891	951	940	50.3	
Colombia	16,812	6,192	10,620	36.8	11,619	4,868	6,751	41.9	
Costa Rica	6,715	1,866	4,849	27.8	6,458	1,852	4,606	28.7	
Cuba	5,304	1	5,303	0.0	5,629	0	5,629	0.0	
Dominican Republic	2,050	502	1,548	24.5	1,311	122	1,189	9.3	
Ecuador	8,546	7,568	978	88.6	7,873	7,722	151	98.1	
El Salvador	2,696	957	1,739	35.5	2,110	838	1,272	39.7	
Guatemala	2,879	2,012	867	69.9	2,686	1,706	980	63.5	
Haiti	1,076	302	774	28.1	944	54	890	5.7	
Honduras	10,193	3,580	6,613	35.1	11,440	4,563	6,877	39.9	
Mexico	27,247	9,663	17,584	35.5	33,539	16,044	17,495	47.8	
Panama	19,414	309	19,105	1.6	16,066	176	15,890	1.1	
Peru	9,053	432	8,621	4.8	3,517	640	2,877	18.2	
Puerto Rico	2,759	226	2,533	8.2	4,404	259	4,145	5.9	
Surinam	8,702	66	8,636	0.8	8,150	88	8,062	1.1	
B. By principal commodities									
	Class								
Crude petroleum	264-10	217,281	0	217,281	0.0	174,562	0	174,562	0.0
Bauxite ore and alumina	252-10, 30	52,280	66	52,214	0.1	57,668	143	57,525	0.2
Fuel oil n.e.s., heavy oil	432-59	42,412	164	42,248	0.4	38,847	177	38,670	0.5
Coffee, green	112-10	49,030	19,994	29,036	40.8	38,779	16,288	22,491	42.0
Bananas and plantains	71-09	31,436	11,938	19,498	38.0	31,742	13,428	18,314	42.3
Fuel oil nos. 1-3	432-40, 45	29,797	0	29,797	0.0	27,373	0	27,373	0.0
Raw sugar n.e.s.	101-19	22,075	0	22,075	0.0	20,598	0	20,598	0.0
Diesel and tractor fuel	432-19	17,189	375	16,814	2.2	16,035	373	15,662	2.3
Raw cotton	244-10	5,098	4,288	810	84.1	9,811	8,891	920	90.6
Motor gasoline n.e.s.	431-49	6,250	0	6,250	0.0	8,996	0	8,996	0.0
Tomatoes, fresh	91-90	6,028	531	5,497	8.8	6,427	1,276	5,151	19.9
Molasses, cane or beet	101-70	3,263	0	3,263	0.0	3,921	0	3,921	0.0
Iron ore	251-20	2,419	0	2,419	0.0	3,465	0	3,461	0.0
Aviation turbine fuel	432-09	2,266	0	2,266	0.0	3,461	0	3,461	0.0
Sisal and other agave fibres	245-50	3,881	19	3,862	0.5	3,416	8	3,408	0.2
Manganese in ores and concentrates	258-40	1,838	553	1,285	30.1	2,839	430	2,409	15.1
Orange juice concentrates, frozen	75-38	1,186	0	1,186	0.0	2,592	0	2,592	0.0
Sex hormones	871-60	1,842	0	1,842	0.0	2,178	0	2,178	0.0
Rum	173-30	1,957	1	1,956	0.1	2,096	0	2,096	0.0
Metal bearing ores, concentrates n.e.s.	258-99	6,280	0	6,280	0.0	1,978	0	1,978	0.0
Total imports from Central and South America		548,017	45,842	502,175	8.4	502,598	50,850	451,748	10.1

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

course close to the American mainland, and British Honduras. Contributory factors in this situation with Commonwealth countries are firstly, that goods have to be conveyed without trans-shipment from a Commonwealth country in order to qualify for any preferential tariff treatment, secondly that shipping facilities tend to be rather better between Canada and the Commonwealth Caribbean than between Canada and other countries in the region. Petroleum purchases from Trinidad and Tobago and other oil exporting countries

in the area are normally delivered directly to Canada by tanker or by tanker to Portland, Maine, thence by pipeline to the Montreal refineries.

In the case of imports from other Latin American countries, the percentage shipped via the U.S.A. increased steadily from 25 per cent in 1963 to 31 per cent in 1966. This trend was perhaps more apparent than real, since in the early 1960's the percentage was also around 30 per cent. This situation arose in part from the

practice of bulk shipments to the United States by American subsidiaries operating in Latin America for subsequent consignment to Canada, and the scarcity of direct transportation facilities.

Part B, of Table 20, lists the leading commodities imported from Latin America and the Antilles between 1963 and 1966, sub-divided according to whether consigned from the U.S.A. or from the countries credited. As will be seen most goods moved directly

from the country of consignment to Canada. Indeed, only between 7 and 10 per cent of all imports from the area were consigned from the United States. Thus in 1966, out of total imports of \$503 million, \$51 million, or 10 per cent, entered in this fashion. The major products so consigned in 1966 were green coffee (\$16 million or 42 per cent of all imports of this commodity from the region), bananas and plantains (\$13 million or 42 per cent), raw cotton (\$9 million or 91 per cent) and fresh tomatoes (\$1 million or 20 per cent).

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average price changes affecting commodities in trade in order to analyze the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. If the general level of prices should rise between two periods, this will tend to increase the value of trade in the second period even in the absence of an increase in volume. Similarly, quantity changes may affect trade values in the absence of price change. When prices and quantities change in the same direction, changes in value totals will be magnified. Prices and quantities may, moreover, change in opposite directions. An example of this situation during the period under review was raw sugar imports discussed earlier.

Indexes which attempt to measure the effect of price movements are based on unit values compiled from trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting or insufficient homogeneity of items in the trade statistics prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected

wholesale or other prices are utilised. The price indexes are divided into indexes of declared values of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes.

The present external trade price indexes are of the fixed-weight (Laspeyres) type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year 1948. The volume indexes are derived by dividing the value indexes by the corresponding price indexes and are therefore of the currently-weighted (Paasche) type. The sample average for each group within the commodity section is used to represent all commodities within that main group/section, the fixed-weight average of the sample averages for the selected groups to represent the total of exports or imports. The fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of prices and value respectively of exports and imports by commodity sections are given for the years 1963 to 1966 in Table 21. Data for the section "Special transactions - Trade" are not available.

TABLE 21. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Exports and Import Prices
1948 = 100

Index and Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Live animals:								
Fixed weights	128.0	128.1	115.5	131.4	69.6	62.9	67.1	75.7
Current weights	(130.2)	(132.0)	(115.5)	(134.1)	(58.0)	(54.9)	(51.9)	(47.0)
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco:								
Fixed weights	108.6	109.5	111.4	117.6	134.3	132.9	111.2	109.0
Current weights	(111.5)	(112.6)	(110.1)	(112.7)	(127.4)	(130.1)	(108.1)	(106.0)
Crude materials, inedible:								
Fixed weights	154.6	155.7	161.7	169.0	103.9	105.1	108.2	111.1
Current weights	(153.8)	(155.1)	(157.1)	(159.1)	(100.8)	(100.0)	(101.2)	(103.0)
Fabricated materials, inedible:								
Fixed weights	124.7	126.9	128.5	132.7	133.7	136.2	139.1	139.4
Current weights	(121.3)	(124.6)	(125.6)	(129.1)	(121.2)	(118.4)	(119.7)	(119.6)
End products, inedible:								
Fixed weights	168.1	170.9	173.7	178.1	152.0	153.8	155.6	158.8
Current weights	(171.2)	(173.3)	(174.7)	(173.5)	(153.5)	(155.1)	(156.0)	(155.9)
Special transactions - Trade:								
Fixed weights					Not available			
Current weights								
Total:								
Fixed weights	128.9	130.7	132.4	137.9	129.4	130.8	130.8	132.5
Current weights	(129.1)	(131.8)	(133.2)	(137.8)	(131.7)	(132.0)	(131.7)	(133.4)

Delays in Document Receipts from the Port of Montreal

In the early summer of 1967, it was discovered in the External Trade Division that, over a period of time extending back more than a year, the customs authorities at the Port of Montreal had been retaining a large number of documents at their office instead of forwarding them to DBS. The number of documents involved was very large, representing a total value of many millions of dollars. However, in view of the cost in time and money, it was decided not to attempt the revision of monthly import statistics on a class by country and country by class basis over the entire period. Instead a study was undertaken to determine what would have been the correct import values at major country and area levels had there been no delay in the receipt of documents at the Bureau.

Revised monthly import totals were calculated from April 1966 to July 1967 for the following

countries and areas — United Kingdom; other Commonwealth and Preferential countries; the United States; other countries; and all country or total imports. The original and revised data are shown below for 1966. Corrected data for any other country or for any specific commodity were not produced.

As a result, the aggregate data shown in this *Review* for the five countries or groupings of countries for calendar year 1966 will not be consistent with any more detailed geographical presentation or with commodity detail. The revised import data for that year were used in summary tables such as Tables 1 and 6. The unrevised data are shown in detailed tables listing imports by sections and leading commodities such as Tables VIII and X.

	Imports, 1966				
	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Preferential	Other Countries	United States	Total
	\$ millions				
Original	644.7	416.3	1,669.8	7,135.6	9,866.4
Revised	672.6	431.9	1,763.0	7,204.4	10,071.9

STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, Calendar Years, 1932 - 66

Calendar year	Total exports			Imports			Trade balance		
	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	All countries	United States	United Kingdom
	\$'000								
1932 ¹	494, 779	163, 041	178, 693	445, 165	256, 816	93, 124	+ 49, 613	- 93, 774	+ 85, 569
1933	532, 371	171, 175	210, 864	396, 530	213, 296	97, 471	+ 135, 841	- 42, 121	+ 113, 393
1934	653, 023	222, 256	270, 876	509, 826	290, 958	112, 996	+ 143, 197	- 68, 702	+ 157, 880
1935	735, 059	271, 726	303, 874	547, 020	309, 951	116, 251	+ 188, 039	- 38, 226	+ 187, 623
1936	947, 445	344, 028	395, 749	628, 398	363, 908	121, 993	+ 319, 047	- 19, 879	+ 273, 756
1937	1, 008, 773	371, 078	402, 876	798, 061	481, 614	146, 123	+ 210, 711	- 110, 536	+ 256, 754
1938	846, 165	278, 325	341, 075	664, 936	414, 010	118, 218	+ 181, 229	- 135, 685	+ 222, 857
1939	933, 495	389, 543	328, 686	736, 138	485, 261	112, 305	+ 197, 357	- 95, 718	+ 216, 381
1940	1, 185, 349	451, 232	506, 842	1, 022, 908	710, 548	136, 986	+ 162, 441	- 259, 316	+ 369, 857
1941	1, 588, 294	608, 949	624, 796	1, 274, 323	912, 204	137, 985	+ 313, 971	- 303, 255	+ 486, 811
1942	2, 311, 754	892, 357	701, 222	1, 505, 175	1, 209, 391	118, 406	+ 806, 579	- 317, 034	+ 582, 816
1943	2, 922, 508	1, 161, 835	990, 934	1, 685, 928	1, 410, 090	100, 588	+ 1, 236, 581	- 248, 255	+ 890, 347
1944	3, 398, 284	1, 327, 888	1, 196, 498	1, 729, 543	1, 435, 384	94, 306	+ 1, 668, 740	- 107, 496	+ 1, 102, 192
1945	3, 214, 261	1, 222, 807	956, 358	1, 514, 329	1, 183, 212	100, 166	+ 1, 699, 933	+ 39, 596	+ 856, 192
1946	2, 298, 848	904, 721	595, 377	1, 841, 267	1, 387, 386	137, 423	+ 457, 582	- 482, 665	+ 457, 955
1947	2, 789, 628	1, 052, 560	749, 170	2, 542, 659	1, 951, 606	184, 207	+ 246, 969	- 899, 046	+ 564, 963
1948	3, 086, 531	1, 519, 713	685, 015	2, 618, 276	1, 798, 507	293, 535	+ 468, 254	- 278, 794	+ 391, 480
1949	3, 004, 397	1, 525, 327	706, 364	2, 714, 025	1, 915, 227	302, 420	+ 290, 372	- 389, 900	+ 403, 943
1950	3, 142, 636	2, 050, 178	470, 512	3, 125, 231	2, 089, 531	400, 811	+ 17, 406	- 39, 353	+ 69, 701
1951	3, 945, 929	2, 332, 479	634, 353	4, 004, 939	2, 752, 087	415, 194	- 59, 011	- 419, 608	+ 219, 159
1952	4, 337, 175	2, 344, 806	749, 653	3, 916, 418	2, 887, 628	351, 541	+ 420, 757	- 542, 821	+ 398, 113
1953	4, 152, 269	2, 457, 482	666, 423	4, 247, 808	3, 115, 301	445, 441	- 95, 539	- 657, 819	+ 220, 981
1954	3, 925, 821	2, 359, 079	655, 935	3, 967, 401	2, 871, 279	382, 229	- 41, 580	- 512, 200	+ 273, 707
1955	4, 327, 776	2, 600, 539	772, 314	4, 567, 754	3, 331, 143	393, 117	- 239, 978	- 730, 604	+ 379, 196
1956	4, 833, 777	2, 863, 571	816, 834	5, 546, 951	4, 031, 394	476, 371	- 713, 175	- 1, 167, 823	+ 340, 463
1957	4, 884, 141	2, 920, 834	726, 049	5, 473, 346	3, 887, 391	507, 319	- 589, 205	- 966, 557	+ 218, 730
1958	4, 894, 343	2, 895, 795	776, 668	5, 050, 492	3, 460, 147	518, 505	- 156, 150	- 564, 353	+ 258, 163
1959	5, 140, 300	3, 181, 903	794, 271	5, 508, 921	3, 709, 065	588, 573	- 368, 621	- 527, 162	+ 205, 698
1960	5, 386, 792	3, 036, 416	924, 941	5, 482, 695	3, 686, 625	588, 932	- 95, 903	- 650, 210	+ 336, 009
1961	5, 895, 215	3, 214, 518	921, 213	5, 768, 578	3, 863, 968	618, 221	+ 126, 637	- 649, 450	+ 302, 992
1962	6, 347, 713	3, 744, 664	919, 943	6, 257, 776	4, 299, 539	563, 062	+ 89, 937	- 554, 875	+ 356, 880
1963	6, 980, 142	3, 913, 352	1, 014, 925	6, 558, 209	4, 444, 556	526, 800	+ 421, 933	- 531, 204	+ 488, 125
1964	8, 303, 405	4, 436, 958	1, 207, 069	7, 487, 707	5, 164, 285	573, 995	+ 815, 698	- 727, 327	+ 633, 073
1965	8, 766, 677	5, 032, 761	1, 185, 322	8, 633, 148	6, 044, 831	619, 058	+ 133, 529	- 1, 012, 070	+ 566, 264
1966	10, 325, 320	6, 234, 478	1, 131, 837	9, 866, 439	7, 135, 611	644, 741	+ 458, 881	- 901, 133	+ 487, 096

¹ All figures for the years 1932 to 1960 have been revised to cover the adjustment for "Special transactions - Non-trade", see Ch. V page 43.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1962-66

Year and quarter	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$' 000							
Domestic exports							
1962	6, 178, 523	3, 608, 439	909, 041	329, 964	661, 860	222, 113	447, 106
1963	6, 798, 529	3, 766, 380	1, 006, 838	391, 526	862, 350	268, 533	502, 902
1964	8, 094, 219	4, 271, 059	1, 199, 779	493, 871	1, 229, 109	327, 874	572, 527
1965	8, 525, 078	4, 840, 456	1, 174, 309	502, 330	1, 158, 960	315, 766	533, 257
1966	10, 070, 627	6, 027, 722	1, 122, 574	547, 420	1, 297, 507	364, 043	711, 361
1962 1Q	1, 352, 520	821, 678	188, 567	65, 488	118, 918	47, 275	110, 594
2Q	1, 577, 498	915, 959	233, 373	77, 340	163, 685	54, 519	132, 622
3Q	1, 566, 311	927, 858	238, 093	87, 557	153, 422	55, 729	103, 652
4Q	1, 682, 195	942, 943	249, 008	99, 579	225, 834	64, 591	100, 240
1963 1Q	1, 441, 852	841, 335	208, 322	87, 152	132, 773	49, 093	123, 177
2Q	1, 699, 841	968, 944	262, 187	104, 328	170, 537	65, 092	128, 753
3Q	1, 722, 831	972, 927	273, 434	97, 449	196, 151	64, 526	118, 344
4Q	1, 934, 005	983, 173	262, 895	102, 597	362, 889	89, 822	132, 629
1964 1Q	1, 737, 146	926, 303	266, 058	99, 268	247, 270	74, 395	123, 852
2Q	2, 096, 506	1, 085, 061	313, 007	121, 975	351, 578	80, 859	144, 026
3Q	2, 170, 201	1, 121, 245	319, 224	133, 107	358, 398	85, 724	152, 503
4Q	2, 090, 366	1, 138, 450	301, 490	139, 521	271, 863	86, 896	152, 146
1965 1Q	1, 792, 971	1, 036, 860	264, 178	111, 585	192, 701	70, 155	117, 492
2Q	2, 108, 232	1, 227, 901	301, 786	137, 511	219, 401	79, 594	142, 039
3Q	2, 157, 000	1, 241, 732	294, 322	127, 203	287, 955	78, 791	126, 997
4Q	2, 466, 875	1, 333, 963	314, 022	126, 031	458, 903	87, 227	146, 729
1966 1Q	2, 179, 073	1, 307, 187	269, 728	110, 678	274, 190	87, 638	129, 652
2Q	2, 512, 976	1, 544, 329	280, 609	115, 371	317, 845	83, 986	170, 836
3Q	2, 646, 903	1, 487, 354	297, 344	177, 587	382, 745	92, 862	209, 011
4Q	2, 731, 675	1, 688, 852	274, 893	143, 784	322, 727	99, 557	201, 862
Total exports							
1962	6, 347, 713	3, 744, 664	919, 943	334, 585	672, 725	225, 570	450, 226
1963	6, 980, 142	3, 913, 352	1, 014, 925	396, 157	877, 686	271, 529	506, 493
1964	8, 303, 405	4, 436, 958	1, 207, 069	503, 401	1, 244, 177	333, 056	578, 745
1965	8, 766, 677	5, 032, 761	1, 185, 322	512, 664	1, 175, 348	322, 084	538, 499
1966	10, 325, 320	6, 234, 478	1, 131, 837	556, 321	1, 311, 368	369, 932	721, 384
1962 1Q	1, 395, 352	857, 100	190, 388	66, 697	121, 720	48, 278	111, 169
2Q	1, 617, 770	948, 783	235, 932	78, 180	166, 194	55, 254	133, 427
3Q	1, 608, 339	960, 967	241, 343	88, 855	155, 992	56, 475	104, 707
4Q	1, 726, 251	977, 814	252, 279	100, 853	228, 820	65, 563	100, 922
1963 1Q	1, 486, 130	878, 388	210, 608	88, 171	135, 307	49, 804	123, 852
2Q	1, 747, 006	1, 005, 760	264, 235	105, 441	176, 303	65, 655	129, 612
3Q	1, 767, 297	1, 010, 167	275, 273	98, 631	198, 505	65, 370	119, 351
4Q	1, 979, 709	1, 019, 037	264, 809	103, 914	367, 571	90, 700	133, 678
1964 1Q	1, 783, 706	964, 297	267, 929	100, 979	250, 030	75, 354	125, 117
2Q	2, 151, 291	1, 128, 646	315, 381	124, 365	355, 462	82, 282	145, 155
3Q	2, 222, 869	1, 162, 745	320, 945	135, 843	362, 332	86, 883	154, 121
4Q	2, 145, 538	1, 181, 270	302, 813	142, 213	276, 353	88, 537	154, 352
1965 1Q	1, 850, 502	1, 082, 452	266, 135	114, 816	196, 392	71, 917	118, 790
2Q	2, 168, 116	1, 276, 139	305, 054	139, 797	223, 444	80, 789	142, 893
3Q	2, 213, 263	1, 286, 711	297, 513	129, 661	291, 357	79, 865	128, 156
4Q	2, 534, 796	1, 387, 458	316, 621	128, 390	464, 155	89, 513	148, 659
1966 1Q	2, 236, 794	1, 353, 835	271, 731	112, 638	277, 567	89, 180	131, 843
2Q	2, 578, 240	1, 596, 915	283, 274	117, 746	321, 290	85, 151	173, 864
3Q	2, 708, 199	1, 536, 877	299, 831	179, 687	385, 995	94, 337	211, 472
4Q	2, 802, 087	1, 746, 851	277, 002	146, 250	326, 516	101, 263	204, 205

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas,
by Years and Quarters, 1962-66 - Concluded

Year and quarter	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000						
	Imports						
1962	6,257,776	4,299,539	563,062	308,467	463,682	347,907	275,119
1963	6,558,209	4,444,556	526,800	400,820	496,344	383,568	306,121
1964	7,487,707	5,164,285	573,995	405,850	589,890	423,118	330,569
1965	8,633,148	6,044,831	619,058	372,780	753,926	411,402	431,151
1966	9,866,439	7,135,611	644,741	416,293	834,818	362,368	472,608
1962 1Q	1,469,883	1,057,108	137,347	50,905	87,032	82,017	55,474
2Q	1,677,089	1,162,007	152,680	83,163	130,155	81,774	67,310
3Q	1,549,319	1,037,620	141,958	86,846	119,203	90,439	73,253
4Q	1,561,485	1,042,804	131,077	87,553	127,292	93,678	79,081
1963 1Q	1,414,182	1,030,823	103,848	61,895	77,979	82,146	57,491
2Q	1,696,606	1,157,676	141,786	94,682	133,069	95,082	74,311
3Q	1,652,714	1,078,257	136,559	117,565	128,566	103,609	88,158
4Q	1,794,707	1,177,801	144,606	126,677	156,731	102,731	86,161
1964 1Q	1,654,491	1,202,525	124,327	70,047	99,199	92,160	66,233
2Q	2,047,268	1,408,759	171,162	116,506	158,973	113,631	78,237
3Q	1,820,009	1,221,810	134,496	111,411	151,146	112,123	89,023
4Q	1,965,939	1,331,191	144,010	107,885	180,572	105,204	97,077
1965 1Q	1,840,342	1,358,932	132,218	58,636	118,444	93,636	78,476
2Q	2,229,846	1,557,473	158,419	99,354	203,328	104,650	106,622
3Q	2,117,343	1,437,190	154,950	104,049	194,004	107,348	119,802
4Q	2,445,618	1,691,236	173,471	110,742	238,151	105,767	126,251
1966 1Q	2,204,798	1,625,248	161,038	65,730	154,151	99,249	99,382
2Q	2,589,424	1,911,093	155,660	104,421	211,802	97,027	109,421
3Q	2,348,296	1,630,376	167,245	115,761	225,422	76,824	132,668
4Q	2,723,922	1,968,893	160,798	130,382	243,444	89,269	131,136
	Trade balance						
1962	+ 89,937	- 554,875	+ 356,881	+ 26,118	+ 209,043	- 122,337	+ 175,107
1963	+ 421,933	- 531,204	+ 488,125	- 4,663	+ 381,342	- 112,039	+ 200,372
1964	+ 815,698	- 727,327	+ 633,073	+ 97,551	+ 654,287	- 90,062	+ 248,176
1965	+ 133,529	- 1,012,070	+ 566,264	+ 139,884	+ 421,422	- 89,318	+ 107,348
1966	+ 458,881	- 901,133	+ 487,096	+ 140,028	+ 476,550	+ 7,564	+ 248,776
1962 1Q	- 74,531	- 200,008	+ 53,041	+ 15,792	+ 34,688	- 33,739	+ 55,695
2Q	- 59,319	- 213,224	+ 83,252	- 4,983	+ 36,039	- 26,520	+ 66,117
3Q	+ 59,020	- 76,653	+ 99,385	+ 2,009	+ 36,789	- 33,964	+ 31,454
4Q	+ 164,766	- 64,990	+ 121,202	+ 13,300	+ 101,528	- 28,115	+ 21,841
1963 1Q	+ 71,948	- 152,435	+ 106,760	+ 26,276	+ 57,328	- 32,342	+ 66,361
2Q	+ 50,400	- 151,916	+ 122,449	+ 10,759	+ 43,234	- 29,427	+ 55,301
3Q	+ 114,583	- 68,090	+ 138,714	- 18,934	+ 69,939	- 38,239	+ 31,193
4Q	+ 185,002	- 158,764	+ 120,203	- 22,763	+ 210,840	- 12,031	+ 47,517
1964 1Q	+ 129,215	- 238,228	+ 143,602	+ 30,932	+ 150,831	- 16,806	+ 58,884
2Q	+ 104,023	- 280,113	+ 144,219	+ 7,859	+ 196,489	- 31,349	+ 66,918
3Q	+ 402,860	- 59,065	+ 186,449	+ 24,432	+ 211,186	- 25,240	+ 65,098
4Q	+ 179,599	- 149,921	+ 158,803	+ 34,328	+ 95,781	- 16,667	+ 57,275
1965 1Q	+ 10,160	- 276,480	+ 133,917	+ 56,180	+ 77,948	- 21,719	+ 40,314
2Q	- 61,730	- 281,334	+ 146,635	+ 40,443	+ 20,116	- 23,861	+ 36,271
3Q	+ 95,920	- 150,479	+ 142,563	+ 25,612	+ 97,353	- 27,483	+ 8,354
4Q	+ 89,178	- 303,778	+ 143,150	+ 17,648	+ 226,004	- 16,254	+ 22,408
1966 1Q	+ 31,996	- 271,413	+ 110,693	+ 46,908	+ 123,416	- 10,069	+ 32,461
2Q	- 11,184	- 314,178	+ 127,614	+ 13,325	+ 109,488	- 11,876	+ 64,443
3Q	+ 359,903	- 93,499	+ 132,586	+ 63,926	+ 160,573	+ 17,513	+ 78,804
4Q	+ 78,165	- 222,042	+ 116,204	+ 15,868	+ 83,072	+ 11,994	+ 73,069

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in				Country	Calendar year				Percentage change 1965-66	Percentage of total domestic exports, 1966
1963	1964	1965	1966		1963	1964	1965	1966		
					\$'000				%	
1	1	1	1	United States	3,766,380	4,271,059	4,840,456	6,027,722	+ 24.5	59.9
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	- 4.4	11.1
3	3	3	3	Japan	296,010	330,234	316,187	393,892	+ 24.6	3.9
5	4	4	4	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	150,123	315,943	197,362	320,605	+ 62.4	3.2
6	7	9	5	People's Republic of China	104,738	136,263	105,131	184,879	+ 75.9	1.8
4	5	5	6	Germany, Federal Republic	170,969	211,360	189,493	176,800	- 6.7	1.8
8	8	8	7	Netherlands	87,009	101,582	127,766	143,113	+ 12.0	1.4
10	9	7	8	Belgium and Luxembourg	76,493	100,535	128,011	117,505	- 8.2	1.2
7	6	6	9	Australia	100,773	145,812	140,372	117,359	- 16.4	1.2
9	17	10	10	Italy	76,761	62,236	93,223	114,787	+ 23.1	1.1
15	15	15	11	India	53,900	64,042	58,453	107,662	+ 84.2	1.1
11	12	12	12	Norway	73,398	67,582	82,456	107,014	+ 29.8	1.1
12	10	11	13	France	63,428	79,433	87,273	84,541	- 3.1	0.8
16	14	14	14	Venezuela	46,328	64,075	73,045	75,958	+ 4.0	0.8
13	11	13	15	Republic of South Africa	60,299	69,166	76,226	74,393	- 2.4	0.7
30	18	16	16	Cuba	16,433	60,930	52,594	61,436	+ 16.8	0.6
14	13	17	17	Mexico	55,572	65,151	51,006	52,145	+ 2.2	0.5
18	20	18	18	New Zealand	30,549	33,714	36,845	41,750	+ 13.3	0.4
17	25	21	19	Argentina	36,992	26,889	32,720	39,529	+ 20.8	0.4
21	16	22	20	Poland	27,200	62,653	31,565	37,404	+ 18.5	0.4
26	29	20	21	Spain	20,500	21,235	33,825	36,900	+ 9.1	0.4
25	21	24	22	Sweden	20,926	29,922	28,980	36,574	+ 26.2	0.4
35	38	27	23	Peru	11,641	10,749	21,864	36,355	+ 66.3	0.4
23	22	23	24	Jamaica	22,271	28,942	30,280	33,500	+ 10.6	0.3
20	23	25	25	Switzerland	27,247	28,502	27,095	31,010	+ 14.4	0.3
27	30	28	26	Pakistan	19,152	20,031	21,643	25,671	+ 18.6	0.3
22	28	32	27	Colombia	23,348	21,252	17,362	25,397	+ 46.3	0.3
31	32	29	28	Trinidad	16,213	17,791	21,532	23,337	+ 8.4	0.2
19	26	31	29	Brazil	29,432	22,985	17,509	21,157	+ 20.8	0.2
32	33	30	30	Puerto Rico	14,619	15,408	17,693	19,560	+ 10.6	0.2
24	24	26	31	Philippines	21,284	27,809	26,354	18,683	- 29.1	0.2
29	27	33	32	Hong Kong	17,490	22,278	16,734	15,385	- 8.1	0.2
36	34	34	33	Ireland	10,461	15,072	16,664	14,948	- 10.3	0.1
1	1	1	34	Korea, North	3,815	1,096	823	12,802	2	0.1
34	35	36	35	Chile	12,329	12,659	10,514	12,316	+ 17.1	0.1
1	36	35	36	Germany, East	1,262	11,739	15,216	12,311	- 19.1	0.1
1	1	38	37	Austria	6,826	7,475	9,857	11,600	+ 17.7	0.1
1	1	1	38	Malaysia	6,999	8,370	9,253	11,093	+ 19.9	0.1
1	1	40	39	Bahamas	6,133	8,876	9,257	10,847	+ 17.2	0.1
1	1	1	40	Denmark	6,811	7,484	9,176	10,802	+ 17.7	0.1
1 Lower than 40th										

¹ Lower than 40th.

² Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in				Country	Calendar year				Percentage change 1965-66	Percentage of total imports 1966
1963	1964	1965	1966		1963	1964	1965	1966		
					\$'000				%	
1	1	1	1	United States	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611	+ 18.0	72.3
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741	+ 4.1	6.5
5	4	4	3	Japan	130,471	174,388	230,144	253,051	+ 10.0	2.6
4	5	5	4	Germany, Federal Republic	144,023	170,392	209,517	235,207	+ 12.3	2.4
3	3	3	5	Venezuela	243,495	270,621	254,670	215,059	- 15.6	2.2
6	6	6	6	France	58,170	68,687	96,103	106,651	+ 11.0	1.1
8	7	7	7	Italy	55,303	67,462	80,279	86,718	+ 8.0	0.9
17	13	10	8	Sweden	33,410	38,794	55,568	72,541	+ 30.5	0.7
12	9	8	9	Belgium and Luxembourg	47,342	59,198	72,027	61,555	- 14.5	0.6
14	11	9	10	Netherlands	36,736	39,933	56,274	60,489	+ 7.5	0.6
7	8	11	11	Australia	55,650	59,827	47,372	59,573	+ 25.8	0.6
18	14	12	12	Switzerland	32,469	36,932	43,986	50,279	+ 14.3	0.5
19	18	16	13	Malaysia	31,634	34,566	40,272	41,453	+ 2.9	0.4
9	15	13	14	India	52,664	36,121	43,424	40,093	- 7.7	0.4
38	34	37	15	Nigeria	7,924	11,264	11,252	39,490	+ 251.0	0.4
24	22	21	16	Hong Kong	21,197	26,321	31,043	38,911	+ 25.3	0.4
16	17	14	17	Netherlands Antilles	35,999	34,885	43,341	38,511	- 11.1	0.4
10	10	17	18	Jamaica	51,524	47,858	36,000	37,281	+ 3.6	0.4
15	12	18	19	Brazil	36,361	39,533	35,573	35,777	+ 0.6	0.4
13	19	20	20	Iran	42,799	31,085	31,765	35,469	+ 11.7	0.4
23	21	19	21	Norway	23,492	27,335	33,641	33,774	+ 0.4	0.3
22	23	22	22	Mexico	23,734	23,186	27,247	33,539	+ 23.1	0.3
11	25	15	23	Saudi Arabia	50,290	18,553	42,114	32,553	- 22.7	0.3
21	16	24	24	British Guiana	31,334	35,653	22,549	29,126	+ 29.2	0.3
20	20	23	25	Republic of South Africa	31,548	28,777	27,113	27,641	+ 1.9	0.3
29	26	25	26	Denmark	13,209	15,749	20,071	24,181	+ 20.5	0.2
32	32	29	27	Czechoslovakia	9,204	12,847	15,965	21,709	+ 36.0	0.2
1	37	31	28	People's Republic of China	5,147	9,420	14,445	20,594	+ 42.6	0.2
31	27	26	29	Panama	11,057	15,095	19,414	16,066	- 17.2	0.2
25	24	28	30	Trinidad	15,871	20,738	16,670	16,050	- 3.7	0.2
33	36	34	31	Austria	9,026	9,595	12,281	15,192	+ 23.7	0.2
27	29	30	32	New Zealand	14,067	14,076	14,870	14,972	+ 0.7	0.2
1	40	35	33	Poland	6,788	9,280	11,815	13,757	+ 16.4	0.1
39	38	38	34	Portugal	7,713	9,414	11,053	13,288	+ 20.2	0.1
1	1	1	35	Taiwan	5,875	9,063	9,333	13,089	+ 40.2	0.1
1	1	1	36	Iraq	1,269	2,379	5,284	12,529	+ 137.1	0.1
37	33	33	37	Spain	8,496	11,704	13,280	12,505	- 5.8	0.1
1	1	1	38	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2,313	2,808	9,885	11,654	+ 17.9	0.1
28	28	27	39	Colombia	13,576	14,889	16,812	11,619	- 30.9	0.1
1	1	39	40	Honduras	6,868	7,670	10,193	11,440	+ 12.2	0.1

¹ Lower than 40th.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
\$'000							
%							
Western Europe:							
United Kingdom.....	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	+ 19.2	- 2.1	- 4.4
Gibraltar.....	185	110	60	113	- 40.5	- 45.5	+ 88.3
Ireland.....	10,461	15,072	16,664	14,948	+ 44.1	+ 10.6	- 10.3
Malta and Gozo.....	2,313	2,721	1,964	1,643	+ 17.6	- 27.8	- 16.3
Austria.....	6,826	7,475	9,857	11,600	+ 9.5	+ 31.9	+ 17.7
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	76,493	100,535	128,011	117,505	+ 31.4	+ 27.3	- 8.2
Denmark.....	6,811	7,484	9,176	10,802	+ 9.9	+ 22.6	+ 17.7
Finland.....	7,277	4,458	4,792	7,078	- 38.7	+ 7.5	+ 47.7
France.....	63,428	79,433	87,273	84,541	+ 25.2	+ 9.9	- 3.1
Germany, Federal Republic.....	170,969	211,360	189,493	176,800	+ 23.6	- 10.3	- 6.7
Greece.....	7,429	8,013	8,231	9,647	+ 7.9	+ 2.7	+ 17.2
Iceland.....	347	10,459	10,228	6,492	¹	- 2.2	- 36.5
Italy.....	76,761	62,236	93,223	114,787	- 18.9	+ 49.8	+ 23.1
Netherlands.....	87,009	101,582	127,766	143,113	+ 16.7	+ 25.8	+ 12.0
Norway.....	73,398	67,582	82,456	107,014	- 7.9	+ 22.0	+ 29.8
Portugal.....	5,859	6,264	5,260	5,228	+ 6.9	- 16.0	- 0.6
Spain.....	20,500	21,235	33,825	36,900	+ 3.6	+ 59.3	+ 9.1
Sweden.....	20,926	29,922	28,980	36,574	+ 43.0	- 3.1	+ 26.2
Switzerland.....	27,247	28,502	27,095	31,010	+ 4.6	- 4.9	+ 14.4
Commonwealth and Preferential.....	1,019,797	1,217,683	1,192,996	1,139,278	+ 19.4	- 2.0	- 4.5
Other.....	651,279	746,540	845,666	899,092	+ 14.6	+ 13.3	+ 6.3
Totals, Western Europe.....	1,671,076	1,964,223	2,038,663	2,038,369	+ 17.5	+ 3.8	²
Eastern Europe:							
Albania.....	2	10,873	9,471	7,562	¹	- 12.9	- 20.2
Bulgaria.....	28	19,239	7,364	7,812	¹	- 61.7	+ 6.1
Czechoslovakia.....	13,289	54,230	34,762	5,080	+ 308.1	- 35.9	- 85.4
Germany, East.....	1,262	11,739	15,216	12,311	+ 830.2	+ 29.6	- 19.1
Hungary.....	374	1,910	8,352	3,293	+ 410.7	+ 337.3	- 60.6
Poland.....	27,200	62,653	31,565	37,404	+ 130.3	- 49.6	+ 18.5
Roumania.....	1,275	540	641	685	- 57.6	+ 18.7	+ 6.9
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	150,123	315,943	197,362	320,605	+ 110.5	- 37.5	+ 62.4
Yugoslavia.....	17,519	5,443	8,561	3,664	- 68.9	+ 57.3	- 57.2
Totals, Eastern Europe.....	211,071	482,568	313,294	398,415	+ 128.6	- 35.1	+ 27.2
Middle East:							
Aden.....	127	122	193	218	- 3.9	+ 58.2	+ 13.0
Bahrain.....	162	151	160	331	- 6.8	+ 6.0	+ 106.9
Cyprus.....	513	193	261	328	- 62.4	+ 35.2	+ 25.7
Qatar.....	246	279	548	409	+ 13.4	+ 96.4	- 25.4
Trucial States.....	0	15	66	152	-	+ 340.0	+ 130.3
Ethiopia.....	139	236	581	842	+ 69.8	+ 146.2	+ 44.9
Iran.....	3,568	3,372	3,282	3,795	- 5.5	- 2.7	+ 15.6
Iraq.....	3,376	957	734	887	- 71.7	- 23.3	+ 20.8
Israel.....	8,163	9,109	6,261	10,703	+ 11.6	- 31.3	+ 70.9
Jordan.....	244	245	306	429	+ 0.4	+ 24.9	+ 40.2
Kuwait.....	2,748	934	3,582	3,994	- 66.0	+ 283.5	+ 11.5
Lebanon.....	2,365	2,516	2,419	3,134	+ 6.4	- 3.9	+ 29.6
Libya.....	690	907	660	695	+ 31.4	- 27.2	+ 5.3
Saudi Arabia.....	3,548	3,133	5,343	5,034	- 11.7	+ 70.5	- 5.8
Somalia.....	22	0	26	8	- 100.0	¹	- 69.2
Sudan.....	173	113	120	363	- 34.7	+ 6.2	+ 202.5
Syria.....	713	387	665	555	- 45.7	+ 71.8	- 16.5
Turkey.....	2,378	1,581	3,468	4,781	- 33.5	+ 119.4	+ 37.9
United Arab Republic - Egypt.....	2,536	3,978	4,772	5,330	+ 56.9	+ 20.0	+ 11.7
Commonwealth and Preferential.....	1,048	760	1,227	1,438	- 27.5	+ 61.4	+ 17.2
Other.....	30,662	27,468	32,218	40,551	- 10.4	+ 17.3	+ 25.9
Totals, Middle East.....	31,710	28,229	33,446	41,989	- 11.0	+ 18.5	+ 25.5

¹ Over 1,000 per cent

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

² Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963 -64	1964 -65	1965 -66
	\$'000				%		
Other Africa:							
Gambia	212	71	162	163	- 66.5	+ 128.2	+ 0.6
Ghana	5,451	7,333	5,723	3,994	+ 34.5	- 22.0	- 30.2
Kenya	1,003	911	4,605	1,653	- 9.2	+ 405.5	- 64.1
Malawi	98	156	90	143	+ 59.2	- 42.3	+ 58.9
Mauritius and Dependencies	218	94	236	135	- 56.9	+ 151.1	- 42.8
Nigeria	3,234	6,292	6,934	10,108	+ 94.6	+ 10.2	+ 45.8
Sierra Leone	1,298	1,329	1,134	1,743	+ 2.4	- 14.7	+ 53.7
Rhodesia	3,637	3,150	3,841	603	- 13.4	+ 21.9	- 84.3
Tanzania	377	192	316	2,039	- 49.1	+ 64.6	+ 545.3
Uganda	148	259	1,167	521	+ 75.0	+ 350.6	- 55.4
Republic of South Africa	60,299	69,166	76,226	74,393	+ 14.7	+ 10.2	- 2.4
Zambia	826	1,031	4,279	1,384	+ 24.8	+ 315.0	- 67.7
British Africa n.e.s.	52	31	35	13	- 40.4	+ 12.9	- 62.9
Algeria	3,970	1,212	228	965	- 69.5	- 81.2	+ 323.2
Angola	104	75	228	315	- 27.9	+ 204.0	+ 38.2
Cameroun Republic	24	39	157	199	+ 62.5	+ 302.6	+ 26.8
Congo-Leopoldville	921	1,127	872	956	+ 22.4	- 22.6	+ 9.6
French Africa n.e.s.	92	151	226	461	+ 64.1	+ 49.7	+ 104.0
Gabon Republic	15	146	31	294	+ 873.3	- 78.8	+ 848.4
Guinea, Republic of	0	4	81	728	-	¹	+ 798.8
Ivory Coast	18	66	49	88	+ 266.7	- 25.8	+ 79.6
Liberia	1,100	5,518	1,908	1,344	+ 401.6	- 65.4	- 29.6
Malagasy Republic	0	63	108	45	-	+ 71.4	- 58.3
Mauritania	258	169	657	123	- 34.5	+ 288.8	- 81.3
Morocco	963	667	391	297	- 30.7	- 41.4	- 24.0
Mozambique	2,646	1,806	3,282	1,280	- 31.7	+ 81.7	- 61.0
Portuguese Africa n.e.s.	283	164	367	171	- 42.0	+ 123.8	- 53.4
Spanish Africa	27	229	112	85	+ 748.1	- 51.1	- 24.1
Togo	350	443	317	585	+ 26.6	- 28.4	+ 84.5
Tunisia	1,970	327	86	196	- 83.4	- 73.7	+ 127.9
Commonwealth and Preferential	76,853	90,012	104,748	96,894	+ 17.1	+ 16.4	- 7.5
Other	12,738	12,207	9,101	8,131	- 4.2	- 25.4	- 10.7
Totals, other Africa	89,591	102,219	113,849	105,024	+ 14.1	+ 11.4	- 7.8
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	2,636	4,724	2,199	5,250	+ 79.2	- 53.5	+ 138.7
Hong Kong	17,490	22,278	16,734	15,385	+ 27.4	- 24.9	- 8.1
India	53,900	64,042	58,453	107,662	+ 18.8	- 8.7	+ 84.2
Malaysia and Singapore	6,999	8,370	9,253	15,376	+ 19.6	+ 10.5	+ 66.2
Pakistan	19,152	20,031	21,643	25,671	+ 4.6	+ 8.0	+ 18.6
Afghanistan	18	23	23	18	+ 27.8	0.0	- 21.7
Burma	703	736	671	1,195	+ 4.7	- 8.8	+ 78.1
Cambodia and Laos	17	9	128	98	- 47.1	¹	- 23.4
People's Republic of China	104,738	136,263	105,131	184,879	+ 30.1	- 22.8	+ 75.9
Indonesia	1,449	703	1,636	347	- 51.5	+ 132.7	- 78.8
Japan	296,010	330,234	316,187	393,892	+ 11.6	- 4.3	+ 24.6
Korea	3,815	1,096	823	15,652	- 71.3	- 24.9	¹
Philippines	21,284	27,809	26,354	18,683	+ 30.7	- 5.2	- 29.1
Portuguese Asia	38	41	48	60	+ 7.9	+ 17.1	+ 25.0
Taiwan	3,759	6,178	6,577	8,410	+ 64.4	+ 6.5	+ 27.9
Thailand	2,823	3,803	5,621	6,742	+ 34.7	+ 47.8	+ 19.9
Viet-Nam	250	726	804	2,589	+ 190.4	+ 10.7	+ 222.0
Commonwealth and Preferential	100,176	119,445	108,282	169,344	+ 19.2	- 9.3	+ 56.4
Other	434,903	507,623	464,002	632,565	+ 16.7	- 8.6	+ 36.3
Totals, other Asia	535,079	627,068	572,284	801,909	+ 17.2	- 8.7	+ 40.1
Oceania:							
Australia	100,773	145,812	140,372	117,359	+ 44.7	- 3.7	- 16.4
Fiji	759	891	1,115	829	+ 17.4	+ 25.1	- 25.7
New Zealand	30,549	33,714	36,845	41,750	+ 10.4	+ 9.3	+ 13.3
British Oceania n.e.s.	249	386	317	304	+ 55.0	- 17.9	- 4.1

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000				%		
Oceania - Concluded:							
French Oceania	299	436	508	614	+ 45.8	+ 16.5	+ 20.9
United States Oceania	3,693	1,261	828	740	- 65.9	- 34.3	- 10.6
Commonwealth and Preferential	132,330	180,804	178,650	160,241	+ 36.6	- 1.2	- 10.3
Other	3,992	1,697	1,336	1,354	- 57.5	- 21.3	+ 1.3
Totals, Oceania	136,322	182,501	179,986	161,595	+ 33.9	- 1.4	- 10.2
South America:							
British Guiana	5,061	7,116	7,750	9,878	+ 40.6	+ 8.9	+ 27.5
Falkland Islands	6	1	4	9	- 83.3	+ 300.0	+ 125.0
Argentina	36,992	26,889	32,720	39,529	- 27.3	+ 21.7	+ 20.8
Bolivia	628	985	1,687	2,126	+ 56.8	+ 71.3	+ 26.0
Brazil	29,432	22,985	17,509	21,157	- 21.9	- 23.8	+ 20.8
Chile	12,329	12,659	10,514	12,316	+ 2.7	- 16.9	+ 17.1
Colombia	23,348	21,252	17,362	25,397	- 9.0	- 18.3	+ 46.3
Ecuador	3,913	5,719	4,672	3,028	+ 46.2	- 18.3	- 35.2
French Guiana	2	4	54	18	+ 100.0	1	- 66.7
Paraguay	211	485	177	129	+ 129.9	- 63.5	- 27.1
Peru	11,641	10,749	21,864	36,355	- 7.7	+ 103.4	+ 66.3
Surinam	1,031	1,610	1,283	1,834	+ 56.2	- 20.3	+ 42.9
Uruguay	2,994	5,679	3,283	4,779	+ 89.7	- 42.2	+ 45.6
Venezuela	46,328	64,075	73,045	75,958	+ 38.3	+ 14.0	+ 4.0
Commonwealth and Preferential	5,067	7,117	7,754	9,887	+ 40.5	+ 9.0	+ 27.5
Other	168,848	173,090	184,168	222,626	+ 2.5	+ 6.4	+ 20.9
Totals, South America	173,915	180,207	191,922	232,512	+ 3.6	+ 6.5	+ 21.1
Central America and Antilles:							
Bahamas	6,133	8,876	9,257	10,847	+ 44.7	+ 4.3	+ 17.2
Bermuda	5,713	6,339	5,984	7,442	+ 11.0	- 5.6	+ 24.4
British Honduras	698	973	1,065	921	+ 39.4	+ 9.5	- 13.5
Barbados	5,469	6,922	6,826	8,112	+ 26.6	- 1.4	+ 18.8
Jamaica	22,271	28,942	30,280	33,500	+ 30.0	+ 4.6	+ 10.6
Leeward and Windward Islands	6,596	7,986	8,037	8,753	+ 21.1	+ 0.6	+ 8.9
Trinidad and Tobago	16,213	17,791	21,532	23,337	+ 9.7	+ 21.0	+ 8.4
Costa Rica	3,651	3,841	5,397	5,130	+ 5.2	+ 40.5	- 4.9
Cuba	16,433	60,930	52,594	61,436	+ 270.8	- 13.7	+ 16.8
Dominican Republic	9,085	9,070	6,152	6,824	- 0.2	- 32.2	+ 10.9
El Salvador	3,134	4,416	4,051	3,294	+ 40.9	- 8.3	- 18.7
French West Indies	66	135	144	157	+ 104.5	+ 6.7	+ 9.0
Guatemala	3,107	3,433	4,001	3,254	+ 10.5	+ 16.5	- 18.7
Haiti, Republic of	1,525	1,485	1,302	1,228	- 2.6	- 12.3	- 5.7
Honduras	1,100	1,260	1,005	1,445	+ 14.5	- 20.2	+ 43.8
Mexico	55,572	65,151	51,006	52,145	+ 17.2	- 21.7	+ 2.2
Netherlands Antilles	2,406	2,355	3,004	3,008	- 2.1	+ 27.6	+ 0.1
Nicaragua	2,693	2,209	2,805	3,070	- 18.0	+ 27.0	+ 9.4
Panama	4,417	4,602	4,622	5,444	+ 4.2	+ 0.4	+ 17.8
Puerto Rico	14,619	15,408	17,693	19,560	+ 5.4	+ 14.8	+ 10.6
United States Virgin Islands	284	1,317	1,571	950	+ 363.7	+ 19.3	- 39.5
Commonwealth and Preferential	63,093	77,829	82,981	92,913	+ 23.4	+ 6.6	+ 12.0
Other	118,092	175,612	155,348	166,944	+ 48.7	- 11.5	+ 7.5
Totals, Central America and Antilles	181,185	253,441	238,329	259,856	+ 39.9	- 6.0	+ 9.0
North America:							
Greenland	287	272	137	156	- 5.2	- 49.6	+ 13.9
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,913	2,431	2,713	3,079	+ 27.1	+ 11.6	+ 13.5
United States	3,766,380	4,271,059	4,840,456	6,027,722	+ 13.4	+ 13.3	+ 24.5
Totals, North America	3,768,580	4,273,762	4,843,307	6,030,957	+ 13.4	+ 13.3	+ 24.5
Totals, Commonwealth and Preferential	1,398,364	1,693,650	1,676,638	1,669,994	+ 21.1	- 1.0	- 0.4
Totals, other	5,400,165	6,400,569	6,848,440	8,400,633	+ 18.5	+ 7.0	+ 22.7
Totals, exports	6,798,529	8,094,219	8,525,078	10,070,627	+ 19.1	+ 5.3	+ 18.1

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000				%		
Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741	+ 9.0	+ 7.9	+ 4.1
Gibraltar	0	13	2	1	—	— 84.6	— 50.0
Ireland	5,320	5,624	6,861	6,512	+ 5.7	+ 22.0	— 5.1
Malta and Gozo	232	113	387	394	— 51.3	+ 242.5	+ 1.8
Austria	9,026	9,595	12,281	15,192	+ 6.3	+ 28.0	+ 23.7
Belgium and Luxembourg	47,342	59,198	72,027	61,555	+ 25.0	+ 21.7	— 14.5
Denmark	13,209	15,749	20,071	24,181	+ 19.2	+ 27.4	+ 20.5
Finland	2,520	3,177	2,762	3,533	+ 26.1	— 13.1	+ 27.9
France	58,170	68,687	96,103	106,651	+ 18.1	+ 39.9	+ 11.0
Germany, Federal Republic	144,023	170,392	209,517	235,207	+ 18.3	+ 23.0	+ 12.3
Greece	1,631	1,550	1,838	1,831	— 5.0	+ 18.6	— 0.4
Iceland	696	2	659	509	— 99.7	¹	— 22.8
Italy	55,303	67,462	80,279	86,718	+ 22.0	+ 19.0	+ 8.0
Netherlands	36,736	39,933	56,274	60,489	+ 8.7	+ 40.9	+ 7.5
Norway	23,492	27,335	33,641	33,774	+ 16.4	+ 23.1	+ 0.4
Portugal	7,713	9,414	11,053	13,288	+ 22.1	+ 17.4	+ 20.2
Spain	8,496	11,704	13,280	12,505	+ 37.8	+ 13.5	— 5.8
Sweden	33,410	38,794	55,568	72,541	+ 16.1	+ 43.2	+ 30.5
Switzerland	32,469	36,932	43,986	50,279	+ 13.7	+ 19.1	+ 14.3
Commonwealth and Preferential	532,352	579,746	626,307	651,648	+ 8.9	+ 8.0	+ 4.0
Other	474,236	559,924	709,338	778,252	+ 18.1	+ 26.7	+ 9.7
Totals, Western Europe	1,006,588	1,139,670	1,335,646	1,429,900	+ 13.2	+ 17.2	+ 7.1
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	1	0	—	—	— 100.0
Bulgaria	74	114	526	768	+ 54.1	+ 361.4	+ 46.0
Czechoslovakia	9,204	12,847	15,965	21,709	+ 39.6	+ 24.3	+ 36.0
Germany, east	1,207	1,473	1,584	2,163	+ 22.0	+ 7.5	+ 36.6
Hungary	557	761	1,608	3,309	+ 36.6	+ 111.3	+ 105.8
Poland	6,788	9,280	11,815	13,757	+ 36.7	+ 27.3	+ 16.4
Roumania	124	82	238	569	— 33.9	+ 190.2	+ 139.1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2,313	2,808	9,885	11,654	+ 21.4	+ 252.0	+ 17.9
Yugoslavia	1,843	2,601	2,967	2,638	+ 41.1	+ 14.1	— 11.1
Totals, Eastern Europe	22,109	29,966	44,588	56,566	+ 35.5	+ 48.8	+ 26.9
Middle East:							
Aden	56	61	353	80	+ 8.9	+ 478.7	— 77.3
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	— 100.0	—	—
Cyprus	88	48	291	108	— 45.5	+ 506.3	— 62.9
Qatar	8,678	2,285	2,732	0	— 73.7	+ 19.6	— 100.0
Trucial States	0	3,122	1,741	2,984	—	— 44.2	+ 71.4
Ethiopia	21	141	66	63	+ 571.4	— 53.2	— 4.5
Iran	42,799	31,085	31,765	35,469	— 27.4	+ 2.2	+ 11.7
Iraq	1,269	2,379	5,284	12,529	+ 87.5	+ 122.1	+ 137.1
Israel	6,043	6,270	6,656	6,758	+ 3.8	+ 6.2	+ 1.5
Jordan	3	10	9	7	+ 233.3	— 10.0	— 22.2
Kuwait	5,169	11,219	11,505	6,157	+ 117.0	+ 2.5	— 46.5
Lebanon	65	81	50	1,040	+ 24.6	— 38.3	¹
Libya	0	0	1	10,963	—	—	¹
Saudi Arabia	50,290	18,553	42,114	32,553	— 63.1	+ 127.0	— 22.7
Somalia	1	1	0	24	0.0	— 100.0	¹
Sudan	148	113	138	93	— 23.6	+ 22.1	— 32.6
Syria	362	492	515	380	+ 35.9	+ 4.7	— 26.2
Turkey	1,294	1,207	1,055	979	— 6.7	— 12.6	— 7.2
United Arab Republic — Egypt	224	125	221	661	— 44.2	+ 76.8	+ 199.1
Commonwealth and Preferential	8,823	5,516	5,118	3,171	— 37.5	— 7.2	— 38.0
Other	107,688	71,675	99,379	107,676	— 33.4	+ 38.7	+ 8.3
Totals, Middle East	116,511	77,191	104,496	110,848	— 33.7	+ 35.4	+ 6.1

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Continued

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966
	\$'000				%		
Other Africa:							
Gambia	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Ghana	6,533	7,961	10,158	10,824	+ 21.9	+ 27.6	+ 6.6
Kenya	5,323	7,397	6,862	7,206	+ 39.0	- 7.2	+ 5.0
Malawi	408	297	391	583	- 27.2	+ 31.6	+ 49.1
Mauritius and Dependencies	8,606	13,394	6,456	5,131	+ 55.6	- 51.8	- 20.5
Nigeria	7,924	11,264	11,252	39,490	+ 42.2	- 0.1	+ 251.0
Sierra Leone	5	3	311	66	- 40.0	1	- 78.8
Rhodesia	6,320	4,279	3,408	1,175	- 32.3	- 20.4	- 65.5
Tanzania	7,315	9,061	6,907	7,065	+ 23.9	- 23.8	+ 2.3
Uganda	3,144	4,582	6,800	5,862	+ 45.7	+ 48.4	- 13.8
Republic of South Africa	31,548	28,777	27,113	27,641	- 8.8	- 5.8	+ 1.9
Zambia	1,304	37	2	8	- 97.2	- 94.6	+ 300.0
British Africa n.e.s.	4	3	4	8	- 25.0	+ 33.3	+ 100.0
Algeria	458	61	98	47	- 86.7	+ 60.7	- 52.0
Angola	728	1,297	1,415	3,095	+ 78.2	+ 9.1	+ 118.7
Cameroun Republic.....	147	43	121	57	- 70.7	+ 181.4	- 52.9
Congo - Leopoldville	1,921	1,911	1,661	1,081	- 0.5	- 13.1	- 34.9
French Africa n.e.s.	310	59	68	542	- 81.0	+ 15.3	+ 697.1
Gabon Republic	859	687	274	1,064	- 20.0	- 60.1	+ 288.3
Guinea, Republic of	2,501	1,707	1,066	2,088	- 31.7	- 37.6	+ 95.9
Ivory Coast	227	623	247	814	+ 174.4	- 60.4	+ 229.6
Liberia	106	327	208	63	+ 208.5	- 36.4	- 69.7
Malagasy Republic	0	1,204	668	538	-	- 44.5	- 19.5
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Morocco	540	1,162	278	1,406	+ 115.2	- 76.1	+ 405.8
Mozambique	395	431	633	515	+ 9.1	+ 46.9	+ 18.6
Portuguese Africa n.e.s.	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Spanish Africa	39	22	6	2	- 43.6	- 72.7	- 66.7
Togo	0	0	6	0	-	-	- 100.0
Tunisia	2	19	19	12	+ 850.0	0.0	- 36.8
Commonwealth and Preferential	78,433	87,055	79,664	105,060	+ 11.0	- 8.5	+ 31.9
Other	8,234	9,553	6,767	11,323	+ 16.0	- 29.2	+ 67.3
Totals, other Africa	86,667	96,608	86,431	116,383	+ 11.5	- 10.5	+ 34.7
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	14,642	13,413	14,049	10,045	- 8.4	+ 4.7	- 28.5
Hong Kong	21,197	26,321	31,043	38,911	+ 24.2	+ 17.9	+ 25.3
India	52,664	36,121	43,424	40,093	- 31.4	+ 20.2	- 7.7
Malaysia and Singapore	31,634	34,566	40,272	41,453	+ 9.3	+ 16.5	+ 2.9
Pakistan	2,270	4,211	3,654	4,287	+ 85.5	- 13.2	+ 17.3
Afghanistan	0	0	0	15	-	-	-
Burma	102	276	39	106	+ 170.6	- 85.9	+ 171.8
Cambodia and Laos	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
People's Republic of China	5,147	9,420	14,445	20,594	+ 83.0	+ 53.3	+ 42.6
Indonesia	152	1,393	2,365	1,158	+ 816.4	+ 69.8	- 51.0
Japan	130,471	174,388	230,144	253,051	+ 33.7	+ 32.0	+ 10.0
Korea	380	473	1,468	1,764	+ 24.5	+ 210.4	+ 20.2
Philippines	2,007	2,970	3,583	3,344	+ 48.0	+ 20.6	- 6.7
Portuguese Asia	428	1,204	2,069	33	+ 181.3	+ 71.8	- 98.4
Taiwan	5,875	9,063	9,333	13,089	+ 54.3	+ 3.0	+ 40.2
Thailand	582	582	899	2,431	0.0	+ 54.5	+ 170.4
Viet-Nam	1	4	2	1	+ 300.0	- 50.0	- 50.0
Commonwealth and Preferential	122,407	114,633	132,443	134,788	- 6.4	+ 15.5	+ 1.8
Other	145,145	199,772	264,347	295,586	+ 37.6	+ 32.3	+ 11.8
Totals, other Asia	267,552	314,405	396,790	430,375	+ 17.5	+ 26.2	+ 8.5
Oceania:							
Australia	55,650	59,827	47,372	59,573	+ 7.5	- 20.8	+ 25.8
Fiji	8,588	7,401	4,801	2,724	- 13.8	- 35.1	- 43.3
New Zealand	14,067	14,076	14,870	14,972	+ 0.1	+ 5.6	+ 0.7
British Oceania n.e.s.	5	6	0	1	+ 20.0	- 100.0	-

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000				%		
Oceania—Concluded							
French Oceania	0	3,559	5,092	6,612	—	+ 43.1	+ 29.9
United States Oceania	27	28	138	86	+ 3.7	+ 392.9	— 37.7
Commonwealth and Preferential	78,310	81,310	67,044	77,270	+ 3.8	— 17.5	+ 15.3
Other	27	3,586	5,229	6,698	¹	+ 45.8	+ 28.1
Totals, Oceania	78,338	84,896	72,273	83,968	+ 8.4	— 14.9	+ 16.2
South America							
British Guiana	31,334	35,653	22,549	29,126	+ 13.8	— 36.8	+ 29.2
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Argentina	5,352	5,938	5,400	4,882	+ 10.9	— 9.1	— 9.6
Bolivia	70	289	384	175	+ 312.9	+ 32.9	— 54.4
Brazil	36,361	39,533	35,573	35,777	+ 8.7	— 10.0	+ 0.6
Chile	1,271	1,755	1,713	1,891	+ 38.1	— 2.4	+ 10.4
Colombia	13,576	14,889	16,812	11,619	+ 9.7	+ 12.9	— 30.9
Ecuador	7,625	9,353	8,546	7,873	+ 22.7	— 8.6	— 7.9
French Guiana	1	0	0	18	— 100.0	—	—
Paraguay	831	547	455	477	— 34.2	— 16.8	+ 4.8
Peru	3,770	7,792	9,053	3,517	+ 106.7	+ 16.2	— 61.2
Surinam	6,158	6,978	8,702	8,150	+ 13.3	+ 24.7	— 6.3
Uruguay	868	968	975	477	+ 11.5	+ 0.7	— 51.1
Venezuela	243,495	270,621	254,670	215,059	+ 11.1	— 5.9	— 15.6
Commonwealth and Preferential	31,334	35,653	22,549	29,126	+ 13.8	— 36.8	+ 29.2
Other	319,379	358,664	342,283	289,916	+ 12.3	— 4.6	— 15.3
Totals, South America	350,714	394,317	364,832	319,041	+ 12.4	— 7.5	— 12.6
Central America and Antilles:							
Bahamas	426	412	533	1,214	— 3.3	+ 29.4	+ 127.8
Bermuda	262	190	403	727	— 27.5	+ 112.1	+ 80.4
British Honduras	1,720	1,858	1,235	1,479	+ 8.0	— 33.5	+ 19.8
Barbados	3,954	3,851	3,041	2,277	— 2.6	— 21.0	— 25.1
Jamaica	51,524	47,858	36,000	37,281	— 7.1	— 24.8	+ 3.6
Leeward and Windward Islands	2,202	1,026	832	943	— 53.4	— 18.9	+ 13.3
Trinidad and Tobago	15,871	20,738	16,670	16,050	+ 30.7	— 19.6	— 3.7
Costa Rica	7,308	8,363	6,715	6,458	+ 14.4	— 19.7	— 3.8
Cuba	13,041	3,464	5,304	5,629	— 73.4	+ 53.1	+ 6.1
Dominican Republic	2,281	5,093	2,050	1,311	+ 123.3	— 59.7	— 36.0
El Salvador	1,960	3,356	2,696	2,110	+ 71.2	— 19.7	— 21.7
French West Indies	278	263	552	48	— 5.4	+ 109.9	— 91.3
Guatemala	2,557	2,422	2,879	2,686	— 5.3	+ 18.9	— 6.7
Haiti, Republic of	1,159	2,056	1,076	944	+ 77.4	— 47.7	— 12.3
Honduras	6,868	7,670	10,193	11,440	+ 11.7	+ 32.9	+ 12.2
Mexico	23,734	23,186	27,247	33,539	— 2.3	+ 17.5	+ 23.1
Netherlands Antilles	35,999	34,885	43,341	38,511	— 3.1	+ 24.2	— 11.1
Nicaragua	383	727	247	437	+ 89.8	— 66.0	+ 76.9
Panama	11,057	15,095	19,414	16,066	+ 36.5	+ 28.6	— 17.2
Puerto Rico	2,399	3,554	2,759	4,404	+ 48.1	— 22.4	+ 59.6
United States Virgin Islands	0	3	0	4	—	100.0	—
Commonwealth and Preferential	75,960	75,933	58,714	59,971	²	— 22.7	+ 2.1
Other	109,025	110,137	124,471	123,586	+ 1.0	+ 13.0	— 0.7
Totals, Central America and Antilles	184,985	186,070	183,185	183,557	+ 0.6	— 1.6	+ 0.2
North America:							
Greenland	106	110	0	16	+ 3.8	— 100.0	—
St. Pierre and Miquelon	84	189	76	174	+ 125.0	— 59.8	+ 128.9
United States	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611	+ 16.2	+ 17.1	+ 18.0
Totals, North America	4,444,746	5,164,585	6,044,907	7,135,801	+ 16.2	+ 17.0	+ 18.0
Totals, Commonwealth and Preferential	927,620	979,845	991,838	1,061,035	+ 5.6	+ 1.2	+ 7.0
Totals, other	5,630,589	6,507,862	7,641,310	8,805,405	+ 15.6	+ 17.4	+ 15.2
Totals, imports	6,558,209	7,487,707	8,633,148	9,866,439	+ 14.2	+ 15.3	+ 14.3

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.² Less than 0.1 per cent.

B. TRADE BY SECTIONS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals.....	41,971	34,514	79,133	78,002	- 17.8	+ 129.3	- 1.4
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	1,419,857	1,805,886	1,629,818	1,888,293	+ 27.2	- 9.7	+ 15.9
1	Wheat.....	786,804	1,023,516	840,175	1,060,670	+ 30.1	- 17.9	+ 26.2
18	Whisky	90,125	102,820	116,983	127,508	+ 14.1	+ 13.8	+ 9.0
23	Wheat flour	62,616	100,296	66,305	82,836	+ 60.2	- 33.9	+ 24.9
28	Fish, filleted, blocks, fresh or frozen	43,897	52,861	65,002	69,071	+ 20.4	+ 23.0	+ 6.3
34	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	37,502	41,501	44,239	48,481	+ 10.7	+ 6.6	+ 9.6
36	Barley	24,524	51,254	43,679	44,957	+ 109.0	- 14.8	+ 2.9
	Crude materials, inedible	1,425,951	1,616,145	1,763,701	1,947,625	+ 13.3	+ 9.1	+ 10.4
6	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	284,405	376,606	369,084	379,042	+ 32.4	- 2.0	+ 2.7
8	Crude petroleum	233,867	262,023	279,956	321,681	+ 12.0	+ 6.8	+ 14.9
12	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap.....	149,236	166,036	189,336	186,725	+ 11.3	+ 14.0	- 1.4
13	Asbestos, unmanufactured	139,447	155,706	158,657	182,484	+ 11.7	+ 1.9	+ 15.0
17	Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	53,797	65,573	77,831	130,898	+ 21.9	+ 18.7	+ 68.2
20	Natural gas	75,630	97,609	104,280	108,750	+ 29.1	+ 6.8	+ 4.3
24	Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap.....	18,805	54,776	69,849	77,745	+ 191.3	+ 27.5	+ 11.3
32	Flaxseed	38,560	48,662	51,658	60,816	+ 26.2	+ 6.2	+ 17.7
35	Precious metals in ores, concentrates and scrap.....	34,554	34,394	47,428	45,010	- 0.5	+ 37.9	- 5.1
37	Metal bearing ores and concentrates n.e.s.	2,659	6,064	19,307	41,846	+ 128.1	+ 218.4	+ 116.7
40	Pulpwood	35,985	36,824	40,819	40,974	+ 2.3	+ 10.8	+ 0.4
	Fabricated materials, inedible	3,106,898	3,502,496	3,728,769	4,012,068	+ 12.7	+ 6.5	+ 7.6
2	Newsprint paper	759,990	834,646	869,586	968,224	+ 9.8	+ 4.2	+ 11.3
3	Wood pulp and similar pulp	405,292	460,854	493,501	520,068	+ 13.7	+ 7.1	+ 5.4
4	Lumber, softwoods	426,855	449,732	457,967	439,569	+ 5.4	+ 1.8	- 4.0
7	Aluminum, including alloys	302,730	317,937	360,965	372,275	+ 5.0	+ 13.5	+ 3.1
9	Copper and alloys	166,517	190,363	194,850	266,067	+ 14.3	+ 2.4	+ 36.5
11	Nickel and alloys	175,368	197,145	207,864	212,433	+ 12.4	+ 5.4	+ 2.2
15	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	74,756	86,470	111,831	139,560	+ 15.7	+ 29.3	+ 24.8
25	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	61,350	71,708	78,140	76,956	+ 16.9	+ 9.0	- 1.5
26	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	88,406	98,723	87,885	76,378	+ 11.7	- 11.0	- 13.1
29	Zinc, including alloys	42,276	62,345	71,588	67,834	+ 47.5	+ 14.8	- 5.2
31	Primary iron and steel	59,540	76,410	65,906	61,271	+ 28.3	- 13.7	- 7.0
33	Organic chemicals	41,797	48,244	55,172	57,151	+ 15.4	+ 14.4	+ 3.6
38	Plywood	28,438	37,850	37,510	41,518	+ 33.1	- 0.9	+ 10.7
39	Inorganic chemicals	23,730	31,269	35,907	41,248	+ 31.8	+ 14.8	+ 14.9
	End products, inedible	779,138	1,109,006	1,300,145	2,119,324	+ 42.3	+ 17.2	+ 63.0
5	Passenger automobiles and chassis	28,040	67,667	148,643	429,624	+ 141.3	+ 119.7	+ 189.0
10	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines.....	34,318	63,959	128,444	252,858	+ 86.4	+ 100.8	+ 96.9
14	Trucks and chassis, commercial.....	5,528	8,163	23,314	145,190	+ 47.7	+ 185.6	+ 522.8
16	Motor vehicle engines and parts	15,333	31,286	44,358	137,857	+ 104.0	+ 41.8	+ 210.8
19	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts except engines..	44,168	52,986	53,250	118,090	+ 20.0	+ 0.5	+ 121.8
21	Communication and related equipment	52,193	51,907	70,769	100,460	- 0.5	+ 36.3	+ 42.0
22	Combine reaper-threshers and parts	43,745	67,376	85,657	88,235	+ 54.0	+ 27.1	+ 3.0
27	Aircraft engines and parts	31,485	43,664	48,521	72,658	+ 38.7	+ 11.1	+ 49.7
30	Navigation instruments and parts	48,820	51,221	49,922	63,290	+ 4.9	- 2.5	+ 26.8
	Special transactions - Trade	24,714	26,171	23,512	25,316	+ 5.9	- 10.2	+ 7.7
	Total domestic exports to all countries	6,798,529	8,094,219	8,525,078	10,070,627	+ 19.1	+ 5.3	+ 18.1
	Total of commodities itemized	5,073,088	6,078,446	6,366,138	7,758,308			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	74.6	75.1	74.7	77.0			

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	9, 673	17, 124	10, 801	12, 910	+ 77.0	- 36.9	+ 19.5
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	770, 477	777, 596	758, 891	791, 741	+ 0.9	- 2.4	+ 4.3
11	Fruits and berries, fresh	102, 653	114, 496	119, 235	121, 558	+ 11.5	+ 4.1	+ 1.9
21	Vegetables, fresh	54, 481	60, 104	67, 637	74, 901	+ 10.3	+ 12.5	+ 10.7
28	Coffee, green	58, 907	74, 963	72, 129	64, 877	+ 27.3	- 3.8	- 10.1
40	Raw sugar	126, 735	101, 869	55, 134	44, 873	- 19.6	- 45.9	- 18.6
	Crude materials, inedible	897, 299	960, 662	1, 006, 274	1, 023, 212	+ 7.1	+ 4.7	+ 1.7
3	Crude petroleum	334, 761	320, 637	312, 259	299, 001	- 4.2	- 2.6	- 4.2
10	Coal bituminous and sub-bituminous	68, 268	78, 202	118, 219	134, 039	+ 14.6	+ 51.2	+ 13.4
19	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	86, 315	94, 725	96, 660	76, 975	+ 9.7	+ 2.0	- 20.4
20	Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	67, 149	70, 425	69, 871	76, 623	+ 4.9	- 0.8	+ 9.7
35	Soya beans	41, 094	52, 899	46, 327	52, 438	+ 28.7	- 12.4	+ 13.2
37	Raw cotton	51, 223	60, 061	64, 052	45, 624	+ 17.3	+ 6.6	- 28.8
	Fabricated materials, inedible	1, 571, 000	1, 812, 988	2, 114, 423	2, 233, 137	+ 15.4	+ 16.6	+ 5.6
12	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	80, 761	121, 586	155, 745	117, 008	+ 50.6	+ 28.1	- 24.9
13	Organic chemicals	86, 745	93, 901	106, 649	106, 571	+ 8.2	+ 13.6	- 0.1
17	Cotton broad woven fabrics	64, 952	74, 819	70, 170	80, 766	+ 15.2	- 6.2	+ 15.1
18	Fuel oil	60, 236	63, 321	86, 717	80, 414	+ 5.1	+ 36.9	- 7.3
22	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	54, 176	61, 585	68, 973	74, 140	+ 13.7	+ 12.0	+ 7.5
24	Aluminum, including alloys	31, 645	39, 585	49, 348	72, 139	+ 25.1	+ 24.7	+ 46.2
27	Industrial chemical specialties	47, 389	52, 865	60, 993	66, 025	+ 11.6	+ 15.4	+ 8.3
29	Inorganic chemicals	47, 528	57, 231	71, 531	64, 799	+ 20.4	+ 25.0	- 9.4
30	Valves and pipe fittings	34, 462	40, 605	51, 745	60, 450	+ 17.8	+ 27.4	+ 16.8
33	Nickel and alloys	21, 129	24, 181	29, 876	56, 998	+ 14.4	+ 23.6	+ 90.8
34	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	37, 460	43, 097	48, 162	56, 524	+ 15.0	+ 11.8	+ 17.4
39	Bars and rods, steel	25, 764	41, 968	64, 543	44, 904	+ 62.9	+ 53.8	- 30.4
	End products, inedible	3, 172, 403	3, 701, 202	4, 476, 279	5, 483, 408	+ 16.7	+ 20.9	+ 22.5
1	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	473, 265	539, 777	683, 026	844, 996	+ 14.1	+ 26.5	+ 23.7
2	Passenger automobiles and chassis	92, 935	138, 729	238, 320	411, 429	+ 49.3	+ 71.8	+ 72.6
4	Communication and related equipment	148, 392	159, 541	180, 029	258, 079	+ 7.5	+ 12.8	+ 43.4
5	Tractors	168, 339	183, 299	200, 175	230, 974	+ 8.9	+ 9.2	+ 15.4
6	Motor vehicle engines and parts	71, 470	102, 379	135, 725	203, 572	+ 43.2	+ 32.6	+ 50.0
7	Metal working machinery	99, 607	137, 275	167, 744	183, 897	+ 37.8	+ 22.2	+ 9.6
8	Agricultural equipment except tractors	131, 455	147, 218	154, 204	182, 613	+ 12.0	+ 4.7	+ 18.4
9	Printed matter	119, 369	133, 281	151, 620	161, 058	+ 11.7	+ 13.8	+ 6.2
14	Conveying, elevating, and materials handling equipment	51, 529	66, 279	84, 556	96, 781	+ 28.6	+ 27.6	+ 14.5
15	Electronic computers and parts	16, 359	30, 311	50, 510	93, 495	+ 85.3	+ 66.6	+ 85.1
16	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts except engines	57, 533	68, 670	69, 233	83, 350	+ 19.4	+ 0.8	+ 20.4
23	Aircraft	22, 122	18, 328	76, 400	73, 038	- 17.2	+ 316.8	- 4.4
25	Aircraft engines and parts	47, 766	50, 252	60, 698	70, 841	+ 5.2	+ 20.8	+ 16.7
26	Trucks, truck chassis and truck tractors commercial	14, 702	14, 149	29, 788	69, 954	- 3.8	+ 110.5	+ 134.8
31	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment	39, 572	52, 571	54, 682	59, 904	+ 32.8	+ 4.0	+ 9.5
32	Textile industries machinery, accessories and parts	41, 526	60, 081	52, 879	59, 544	+ 44.7	- 12.0	+ 12.6
36	Electric generators and motors	26, 867	34, 788	41, 409	51, 337	+ 29.5	+ 19.0	+ 24.0
38	Front end loaders, front end shovels and parts	23, 244	34, 022	42, 227	45, 596	+ 46.4	+ 24.1	+ 8.0
	Special transactions - Trade	137, 358	218, 135	266, 479	322, 031	+ 58.8	+ 22.2	+ 20.8
	Total imports from all countries	6, 558, 209	7, 487, 707	8, 633, 148	9, 866, 439	+ 14.2	+ 15.3	+ 14.3
	Total of commodities itemized	3, 229, 885	3, 714, 075	4, 359, 200	5, 052, 105			
	Per cent of imports itemized	49.2	49.6	50.5	51.2			

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	38,312	30,115	72,008	68,951	- 21.4	+ 139.1	- 4.2
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	332,872	361,969	408,917	429,366	+ 8.7	+ 130.0	+ 5.0
11	Whisky	85,365	96,876	110,558	122,736	+ 13.5	+ 14.1	+ 11.0
19	Fish, filleted blocks, fresh or frozen	42,479	50,046	62,909	66,427	+ 17.8	+ 25.7	+ 5.6
30	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	30,858	32,102	34,265	34,754	+ 4.0	+ 6.7	+ 1.4
32	Shellfish	27,268	31,625	36,259	31,577	+ 16.0	+ 14.7	- 12.9
39	Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	7,116	10,543	25,739	24,277	+ 48.2	+ 144.1	- 5.7
	Crude materials, inedible	881,401	978,637	1,012,093	1,122,691	+ 11.0	+ 3.4	+ 10.9
4	Crude petroleum	233,867	262,023	279,956	321,681	+ 12.0	+ 6.8	+ 14.9
6	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	220,778	302,266	291,672	308,650	+ 36.9	- 3.5	+ 5.8
15	Natural gas	75,630	97,609	104,280	108,750	+ 29.1	+ 6.8	+ 4.3
20	Asbestos, unmanufactured	57,687	62,996	65,195	64,974	+ 9.2	+ 3.5	- 0.3
25	Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	8,555	8,326	9,589	41,201	- 2.7	+ 15.2	+ 329.7
26	Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	13,555	20,259	31,092	39,724	+ 49.5	+ 53.5	+ 27.8
34	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	14,917	34,524	39,582	28,653	+ 131.4	+ 14.7	- 27.6
37	Pulpwood	26,718	23,225	23,046	26,467	- 13.1	- 0.8	+ 14.8
	Fabricated materials, inedible	2,069,229	2,237,248	2,481,658	2,760,777	+ 8.1	+ 10.9	+ 11.2
1	Newsprint paper	636,086	689,406	735,611	823,664	+ 8.4	+ 6.7	+ 12.0
2	Wood pulp and similar pulp	309,915	346,017	371,429	390,760	+ 11.6	+ 7.3	+ 5.2
5	Lumber, softwoods	313,560	313,753	314,564	314,938	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
8	Aluminum, including alloys	119,943	118,898	162,123	183,809	- 0.9	+ 36.4	+ 13.4
9	Nickel and alloys	150,399	140,868	167,186	163,732	- 6.3	+ 18.7	- 2.1
13	Copper and alloys	56,217	69,563	69,497	116,923	+ 23.7	- 0.1	+ 68.2
14	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	64,623	67,757	95,598	114,064	+ 4.8	+ 41.1	+ 19.3
22	Primary iron and steel	45,728	58,513	57,446	55,540	+ 28.0	- 1.8	- 3.3
24	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	27,636	33,318	45,889	44,110	+ 20.6	+ 37.7	- 3.9
27	Castings and forgings	14,651	21,975	28,126	37,113	+ 50.0	+ 28.0	+ 32.0
28	Abrasive basic products	23,698	25,983	29,808	35,478	+ 9.6	+ 14.7	+ 19.0
29	Lumber, hardwood	22,358	23,512	28,408	35,131	+ 5.2	+ 20.8	+ 23.7
31	Zinc, including alloys	18,055	20,749	26,369	32,547	+ 14.9	+ 27.1	+ 23.4
33	Organic chemicals	23,843	22,193	29,636	29,738	- 6.9	+ 33.5	+ 0.3
40	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	11,686	13,411	17,687	22,653	+ 14.8	+ 31.9	+ 28.1
	End products, inedible	425,436	642,975	847,472	1,625,975	+ 51.1	+ 31.8	+ 91.9
3	Passenger automobiles and chassis	639	20,822	66,216	346,378	¹	+ 218.0	+ 423.1
7	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	19,797	45,108	98,703	213,683	+ 127.9	+ 118.8	+ 116.5
10	Motor vehicle engines and parts	12,266	25,330	41,979	134,387	+ 106.5	+ 65.7	+ 220.1
12	Trucks, truck chassis and truck tractors	194	255	14,402	119,433	+ 31.4	¹	+ 729.3
16	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts	27,549	36,262	44,728	104,080	+ 31.6	+ 23.3	+ 132.7
17	Communication and related equipment	39,044	33,774	48,512	82,959	- 13.5	+ 43.6	+ 71.0
18	Combine reaper-threshers and parts	38,518	61,629	73,693	82,650	+ 60.0	+ 19.6	+ 12.2
21	Aircraft engines and parts	23,253	33,321	37,849	57,514	+ 43.3	+ 13.6	+ 52.0
23	Navigation instruments, apparatus and parts	17,419	22,111	29,858	44,981	+ 26.9	+ 35.0	+ 50.6
35	Soil preparation, seeding and fertilizing machinery	22,634	23,450	21,273	28,303	+ 3.6	- 9.3	+ 33.0
36	Firearms, ammunition, weapons and fire control equipment	8,418	6,152	7,534	26,755	- 26.9	+ 22.5	+ 255.1
38	Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	5,031	10,046	16,795	25,779	+ 99.7	+ 67.2	+ 53.5
	Special transactions - Trade	19,130	20,116	18,307	19,962	+ 5.2	- 9.0	+ 9.0
	Total domestic exports to the United States	3,766,380	4,271,059	4,840,456	6,027,722	+ 13.4	+ 13.3	+ 24.5
	Total of commodities itemized	2,897,953	3,316,596	3,795,061	4,886,973			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	76.9	77.7	78.4	81.1			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	8,888	16,365	10,246	12,241	+ 84.1	- 37.4	+ 19.5
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	357,958	356,071	374,527	402,097	- 0.5	+ 5.2	+ 7.4
13	Fruits and berries, fresh	65,716	72,298	77,563	79,587	+ 10.0	+ 7.3	+ 2.6
19	Vegetables, fresh	49,576	54,113	60,129	66,866	+ 9.2	+ 11.1	+ 11.2
36	Indian corn, shelled	32,266	30,024	27,789	31,548	- 6.9	- 7.4	+ 13.5
	Crude materials, inedible	383,910	443,025	490,848	506,439	+ 15.4	+ 10.8	+ 3.2
9	Coal, bituminous and sub-bituminous	68,268	78,202	118,219	134,039	+ 14.6	+ 51.2	+ 13.4
16	Iron ore, concentrates and scrap	81,834	90,808	94,190	73,273	+ 11.0	+ 3.7	- 22.2
24	Soya beans	41,092	52,896	46,324	52,436	+ 28.7	- 12.4	+ 13.2
38	Raw cotton	47,883	58,366	50,737	29,313	+ 21.9	- 13.1	- 42.2
	Fabricated materials, inedible	1,037,026	1,197,118	1,350,165	1,481,763	+ 15.4	+ 12.8	+ 9.7
12	Organic chemicals	71,409	72,451	83,008	79,699	+ 0.1	+ 14.6	- 4.0
14	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	61,151	95,332	92,268	78,001	+ 55.9	- 3.2	- 15.5
20	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	49,084	55,010	62,291	66,321	+ 12.1	+ 13.2	+ 6.5
21	Aluminum, including alloys	24,914	34,504	42,782	62,485	+ 38.5	+ 24.0	+ 46.1
22	Industrial chemical specialties	38,861	48,659	55,764	61,663	+ 25.2	+ 14.6	+ 10.6
26	Inorganic chemicals	36,788	46,450	55,794	50,370	+ 26.3	+ 20.1	- 9.7
27	Valves and pipe fittings	28,576	33,181	41,514	48,456	+ 16.1	+ 25.1	+ 16.7
29	Cotton broad woven fabrics	39,502	43,170	36,034	44,107	+ 9.3	- 16.5	+ 22.4
31	Castings and forgings, iron and steel	10,288	13,214	19,446	37,349	+ 28.4	+ 47.2	+ 92.1
32	Nickel and alloys	5,031	6,470	8,688	37,279	+ 28.6	+ 34.3	+ 329.1
34	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	22,197	22,773	28,724	32,468	+ 2.6	+ 26.1	+ 13.0
37	Plastic film and sheet	20,877	22,765	27,514	30,117	+ 9.0	+ 20.9	+ 9.5
	End products, inedible	2,533,093	2,954,801	3,578,300	4,451,648	+ 16.6	+ 21.1	+ 24.4
1	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	459,913	528,305	669,630	831,022	+ 14.9	+ 26.8	+ 24.1
2	Passenger automobiles and chassis	28,636	44,294	125,432	315,479	+ 54.7	+ 183.2	+ 151.5
3	Tractors	149,552	166,728	180,597	202,525	+ 11.5	+ 8.3	+ 12.1
4	Communication and related equipment	101,053	111,920	125,218	196,070	+ 10.8	+ 11.9	+ 56.6
5	Motor vehicle engines and parts	65,802	95,070	128,318	194,124	+ 44.5	+ 35.0	+ 51.3
6	Agricultural equipment, except tractors	124,352	140,479	148,418	176,282	+ 13.0	+ 5.7	+ 18.8
7	Metalworking machinery	77,409	107,140	127,835	139,655	+ 38.4	+ 19.3	+ 9.2
8	Printed matter	102,874	115,335	131,447	139,321	+ 12.1	+ 14.0	+ 6.0
10	Electronic computers and parts	15,889	30,048	44,609	83,126	+ 89.1	+ 48.5	+ 86.3
11	Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	44,927	54,837	72,232	81,721	+ 22.1	+ 31.7	+ 13.1
15	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts	53,811	63,862	61,916	75,301	+ 18.7	- 3.0	+ 21.6
17	Aircraft	21,282	17,872	70,706	70,546	- 16.0	+ 295.6	- 0.2
18	Trucks, truck chassis and truck tractors, commercial	12,686	12,406	28,324	68,534	- 2.2	+ 128.3	+ 142.0
23	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment	29,756	46,677	48,358	54,223	+ 56.9	+ 3.6	+ 12.1
25	Aircraft engines and parts	29,439	36,702	41,468	51,136	+ 24.7	+ 13.0	+ 23.3
28	Front end loaders, front end shovels and parts	21,827	33,675	41,724	44,333	+ 54.3	+ 23.9	+ 6.3
30	Textile industries machinery	29,912	47,844	38,517	42,942	+ 59.9	- 19.5	+ 11.5
33	Bulldozing, angle-doing and similar equipment and parts	7,124	27,639	32,292	34,214	+ 288.0	+ 16.8	+ 6.0
35	Electric generators and motors	13,707	23,014	26,905	32,294	+ 67.9	+ 16.9	+ 20.0
39	Printing and bookbinding machinery and equipment	21,525	28,853	26,664	27,918	+ 34.0	- 7.6	+ 4.7
40	Marine engines and parts	16,968	18,951	23,277	24,640	+ 11.7	+ 22.8	+ 5.9
	Special transactions - Trade	123,681	196,905	240,744	281,424	+ 59.2	+ 22.3	+ 16.9
	Total imports from United States	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611	+ 16.2	+ 17.1	+ 18.0
	Total of commodities itemized	2,223,757	2,682,337	3,222,665	3,980,783			
	Per cent of imports itemized	50.0	51.9	53.3	55.8			

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	46	42	79	37	- 8.7	+ 88.1	- 53.2
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	297,762	311,721	302,305	286,672	+ 4.7	- 3.0	- 5.2
1	Wheat	160,798	147,428	140,383	132,532	- 8.3	- 4.8	- 5.6
8	Tobacco, unmanufactured	23,848	28,375	30,402	32,927	+ 19.0	+ 7.1	+ 8.3
16	Soya bean oil cake and meal	21,901	19,848	23,467	20,144	- 9.4	+ 18.2	- 14.2
18	Wheat flour	22,327	21,692	19,482	16,689	- 2.8	- 10.2	- 14.3
20	Cheese	8,413	10,258	11,040	13,063	+ 21.9	+ 7.6	+ 18.3
25	Fish, canned	9,939	15,534	11,006	10,021	+ 56.3	- 29.1	- 8.9
28	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or chilled	2,781	4,174	4,263	5,957	+ 49.7	+ 2.4	+ 39.7
29	Barley	10,362	10,657	13,189	5,741	+ 2.8	+ 23.8	- 56.5
30	Vegetables dried or preserved, not canned	2,665	3,118	5,210	5,183	+ 17.0	+ 67.1	- 0.5
32	Meat, fresh or frozen	2,345	3,930	4,865	5,073	+ 67.6	+ 23.8	+ 4.3
35	Vegetables, frozen	3,154	2,241	2,425	4,621	- 28.9	+ 8.2	+ 90.6
36	Complete feeds and feed concentrates	797	2,222	3,245	4,621	+ 178.8	+ 46.0	+ 42.4
38	Vegetables and vegetable juices, canned (except infant foods)	2,467	2,429	3,375	4,421	- 1.5	+ 38.9	+ 31.0
39	Apples, fresh	4,163	5,172	5,275	4,334	+ 24.2	+ 2.0	- 17.8
	Crude materials, inedible	216,316	236,357	256,260	231,552	+ 9.3	+ 8.4	- 9.6
3	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	79,110	81,396	87,610	81,301	+ 2.9	+ 7.6	- 7.2
11	Platinum metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	20,750	19,490	26,331	25,702	- 6.1	+ 35.1	- 2.4
13	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	26,272	36,083	31,803	23,781	+ 37.3	- 11.9	- 25.2
14	Radioactive ores and concentrates	40,509	39,627	38,948	22,605	- 2.2	- 1.7	- 42.0
17	Asbestos, unmanufactured	9,891	11,782	11,865	18,670	+ 19.1	+ 0.7	+ 57.4
23	Flaxseed	13,985	16,299	16,261	12,084	+ 16.5	- 0.2	- 25.7
24	Soya beans	4,829	5,650	9,081	10,424	+ 17.0	+ 60.7	+ 14.8
27	Fur skins, undressed	6,842	7,414	6,686	7,442	+ 8.4	- 9.8	+ 11.3
	Fabricated materials, inedible	457,459	602,570	567,484	547,701	+ 31.7	- 5.8	- 3.5
2	Copper and alloys	63,629	76,119	81,489	105,462	+ 19.6	+ 7.1	+ 29.4
4	Aluminum, including alloys	82,734	98,171	97,335	79,166	+ 18.7	- 0.9	- 18.7
5	Lumber, softwoods	52,168	77,773	77,288	61,318	+ 49.1	- 0.6	- 20.7
6	Newsprint paper	60,213	61,791	46,932	48,883	+ 2.6	- 24.0	+ 4.2
7	Wood pulp and similar pulp	31,621	38,464	40,404	35,588	+ 21.6	+ 5.0	- 11.9
9	Nickel and alloys	11,873	38,835	22,391	30,053	+ 227.1	- 42.3	+ 34.2
10	Zinc, including alloys	16,101	25,846	29,092	27,216	+ 60.5	+ 12.6	- 6.4
12	Plywood	18,877	27,195	25,249	25,564	+ 44.1	- 7.2	+ 1.2
15	Paperboard	16,836	15,697	16,491	21,003	- 6.8	+ 5.1	+ 27.4
19	Organic chemicals	8,176	14,889	14,425	15,162	+ 82.1	- 3.1	+ 5.1
21	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	15,964	21,778	18,888	12,562	+ 36.4	- 13.3	- 33.5
22	Inorganic chemicals	6,608	7,759	8,755	12,231	+ 17.4	+ 12.8	+ 39.7
26	Lead, including alloys	6,368	9,245	19,819	9,985	+ 45.2	+ 114.4	- 49.6
31	Broad woven fabrics, cotton	4,318	6,575	6,400	5,167	+ 52.3	- 2.7	- 19.3
34	Vegetable oils and fats, except essential oils	5,915	5,176	6,871	4,891	- 12.5	+ 32.7	- 28.8
37	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	4,004	7,993	3,418	4,619	+ 99.6	- 57.2	+ 35.1
40	Wrapping paper	2,848	3,079	2,475	3,778	+ 8.1	- 19.6	+ 52.6
	End products, inedible	34,555	48,586	47,693	56,058	+ 40.6	- 1.8	+ 17.5
33	Office machines and equipment	1,022	3,107	1,457	5,009	+ 204.0	- 53.1	+ 243.8
	Special transactions - Trade	699	503	487	554	- 28.0	- 3.2	+ 13.8
	Total domestic exports to the United Kingdom	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	+ 19.2	- 2.1	- 4.4
	Total of commodities itemized	887,423	1,034,301	1,025,391	974,993			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	88.1	86.2	87.3	86.9			

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	474	432	125	126	- 8.9	- 71.1	+ 0.8
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	31,595	34,817	40,320	44,187	+ 10.2	+ 15.8	+ 9.6
15	Whisky	6,732	7,913	9,271	9,742	+ 17.5	+ 17.2	+ 5.1
37	Distilled alcoholic beverages (except whisky).....	2,973	3,002	3,670	4,163	+ 1.0	+ 22.3	+ 13.4
38	Biscuits and cookies, except soda biscuits	3,349	3,787	3,834	4,047	+ 13.1	+ 1.2	+ 5.6
	Crude materials, inedible	36,401	37,304	36,995	31,622	+ 2.5	- 0.8	- 14.5
4	Wool and fine animal hair	24,360	25,206	23,372	19,118	+ 3.5	- 7.3	- 18.2
	Fabricated materials, inedible	168,881	180,331	189,933	175,186	+ 6.8	+ 5.3	- 7.8
8	Precious metals, including alloys	13,244	17,193	13,541	16,041	+ 29.8	- 21.2	+ 18.5
9	Wool and hair broad woven fabrics	16,788	17,083	16,925	14,826	+ 1.8	- 0.9	- 12.4
17	Organic chemicals	7,427	10,896	10,191	9,383	+ 46.7	- 6.5	- 7.9
19	Wire and wire rope, iron and steel	6,163	6,572	8,458	7,791	+ 6.6	+ 28.7	- 7.9
24	Inorganic chemicals	6,372	6,161	8,384	6,818	- 3.3	+ 36.1	- 18.7
26	Glass basic products	5,225	5,507	6,293	6,369	+ 5.4	+ 14.3	+ 1.2
28	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	8,081	13,370	16,839	5,601	+ 65.4	+ 25.9	- 66.7
30	Wool and hair yarn	6,683	5,571	4,616	5,464	- 16.6	- 17.1	+ 18.4
33	Valves and pipe fittings	3,242	3,759	4,412	5,060	+ 15.9	+ 17.4	+ 14.7
34	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	6,229	6,282	4,952	4,992	+ 0.9	- 21.2	+ 0.8
36	Structural shapes and sheet piling	3,849	4,412	6,456	4,863	+ 14.6	+ 46.3	- 24.7
39	Broad woven fabrics, mixed textile fibres	3,871	5,112	4,757	3,956	+ 32.1	- 6.9	- 16.8
	End Products, Inedible	284,857	313,349	342,538	380,135	+ 10.0	+ 9.3	+ 10.9
1	Passenger automobiles and chassis	22,044	45,579	45,329	41,955	+ 106.8	- 0.5	- 7.4
2	Metalworking machinery	8,359	17,618	23,132	20,439	+ 110.8	+ 31.3	- 11.6
3	Aircraft engines and parts	18,290	13,535	18,572	19,664	- 26.0	+ 37.2	+ 5.9
5	Communication and related equipment	22,417	18,446	17,655	18,967	- 17.7	- 4.3	+ 7.4
6	Tractors	15,295	11,816	15,252	16,790	- 22.7	+ 29.1	+ 10.1
7	Tableware, ceramic	12,084	13,464	13,606	16,419	+ 11.4	+ 1.1	+ 20.7
10	Electric generators and motors	12,548	10,937	11,029	14,127	- 12.8	+ 0.8	+ 28.1
11	Ships and boats	677	243	242	12,775	- 64.1	- 0.4	¹
12	Apparel and apparel accessories	10,162	11,455	11,783	11,605	+ 12.7	+ 2.9	- 1.5
13	Engines and turbines, general purpose	3,641	8,229	7,283	10,452	+ 126.0	- 11.5	+ 43.5
14	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	1,935	3,731	5,020	9,793	+ 92.8	+ 34.5	+ 95.1
16	Printed matter	7,314	8,351	8,903	9,432	+ 14.2	+ 6.6	+ 5.9
18	Mechanical power transmission equipment and bearings	2,227	6,668	8,714	8,607	+ 199.4	+ 30.7	- 1.2
20	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	8,210	7,239	7,207	7,757	- 11.8	- 0.4	+ 7.6
21	Office machines and equipment	4,107	2,818	3,300	7,483	- 31.4	+ 17.1	+ 126.8
22	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts	3,545	4,705	7,007	7,347	+ 32.7	+ 48.9	+ 4.9
23	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5,298	5,289	6,261	6,888	- 0.2	+ 18.4	+ 10.0
25	Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	3,542	5,460	5,529	6,554	+ 54.2	+ 1.3	+ 18.5
27	Footwear	3,667	4,535	5,055	5,633	+ 23.7	+ 11.5	+ 11.4
29	Compressors (air or gas) blowers and vacuum pumps	2,599	3,372	5,081	5,597	+ 29.7	+ 50.7	+ 10.2
31	Textile industries machinery	4,376	5,563	5,079	5,312	+ 27.1	- 8.7	+ 4.6
32	Carpets, mats and other floor coverings	2,734	4,217	4,709	5,287	+ 54.2	+ 11.7	+ 12.3
35	Unexposed photographic film, plates, paper and cloth	3,329	3,196	3,576	4,907	- 4.0	+ 11.9	+ 37.2
40	Watches and clocks	2,153	2,775	3,456	3,924	+ 28.9	+ 24.5	+ 13.5
	Special transactions - Trade	4,591	7,762	9,047	13,486	+ 69.1	+ 16.6	+ 49.1
	Total imports from the United Kingdom	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741	+ 9.0	+ 7.9	+ 4.1
	Total of commodities itemized	305,141	361,067	388,751	405,948			
	Per cent of imports itemized	57.9	62.9	62.8	63.0			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except Commonwealth and Preferential)

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	1, 228	1, 328	2, 968	5, 379	+ 8.1	+ 123.5	+ 81.2
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	401, 362	658, 739	487, 738	576, 458	+ 64.1	- 26.0	+ 18.2
1	Wheat	337, 542	550, 812	416, 490	500, 477	+ 63.2	- 24.4	+ 20.2
15	Barley	365	5, 249	9, 116	15, 828	¹	+ 73.7	+ 73.6
22	Oats	14, 726	6, 842	11, 799	8, 067	- 53.5	+ 72.4	- 31.6
24	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	3, 722	5, 079	5, 359	7, 524	+ 36.5	+ 5.5	+ 40.4
28	Wheat flour	8, 579	35, 922	1, 455	6, 283	+ 318.7	- 95.9	+ 331.8
31	Rye	5, 114	5, 527	1, 399	5, 810	+ 8.1	- 74.7	+ 315.3
36	Fish, canned	4, 567	5, 634	3, 231	4, 531	+ 23.4	- 42.7	+ 40.2
	Crude materials, inedible	171, 791	236, 949	318, 148	367, 719	+ 37.9	+ 34.3	+ 15.6
2	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	51, 833	46, 383	58, 772	74, 016	- 10.5	+ 26.7	+ 25.9
3	Asbestos, unmanufactured	38, 730	45, 246	46, 144	56, 882	+ 16.8	+ 2.0	+ 23.3
5	Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	3, 759	29, 623	36, 047	34, 319	+ 688.1	+ 21.7	- 4.8
6	Flaxseed	10, 531	19, 442	21, 570	33, 883	+ 84.6	+ 10.9	+ 57.1
8	Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	9, 829	16, 730	28, 439	30, 648	+ 70.2	+ 70.0	+ 7.8
10	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	10, 455	14, 217	25, 184	27, 277	+ 36.0	+ 77.1	+ 8.3
11	Cattle hides, raw	5, 147	6, 646	11, 062	21, 172	+ 29.1	+ 66.4	+ 91.4
16	Rapeseed	2, 122	1, 809	14, 328	14, 173	- 14.8	+ 692.0	- 1.1
17	Pulpwood	6, 592	10, 769	14, 281	11, 498	+ 63.4	+ 32.6	- 19.5
26	Lead in ores, concentrates and scrap	2, 276	8, 063	11, 081	6, 455	+ 254.3	+ 37.4	- 41.7
33	Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	7, 099	3, 284	4, 672	5, 261	- 53.7	+ 42.3	+ 12.6
35	Fur skins, mink, ranch	2, 017	2, 558	3, 528	4, 799	+ 26.8	+ 37.9	+ 36.0
37	Precious metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	2, 022	4, 281	7, 476	4, 108	+ 111.7	+ 74.6	- 45.1
	Fabricated materials, inedible	185, 437	207, 659	225, 703	234, 025	+ 12.0	+ 8.7	+ 3.7
4	Wood pulp and similar pulp	23, 806	31, 588	32, 804	39, 400	+ 32.7	+ 3.8	+ 20.1
7	Copper and alloys	27, 365	29, 519	30, 715	30, 924	+ 7.9	+ 4.1	+ 0.7
9	Aluminum, including alloys	42, 027	40, 236	34, 381	29, 716	- 4.3	- 14.6	- 13.6
12	Lumber, softwoods	11, 885	14, 312	19, 014	18, 627	+ 20.4	+ 32.9	- 2.0
13	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	27, 917	23, 537	20, 545	17, 649	- 15.7	- 12.7	- 14.1
18	Nickel and alloys	6, 813	8, 330	8, 341	11, 420	+ 22.3	+ 0.1	+ 36.9
19	Newsprint paper	2, 928	2, 933	7, 506	11, 370	+ 0.2	+ 155.9	+ 51.5
25	Plywood	1, 115	2, 504	4, 233	7, 401	+ 124.6	+ 69.0	+ 74.8
30	Liner board	439	1, 521	2, 168	6, 121	+ 246.5	+ 42.5	+ 182.3
32	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	3	119	44	5, 411	¹	- 63.0	¹
38	Lead, including alloys	719	1, 158	6, 761	3, 881	+ 61.1	+ 483.9	- 42.6
	End products, inedible	101, 412	123, 721	123, 630	113, 137	+ 22.0	- 0.1	- 8.5
14	Navigation instruments, apparatus and parts	30, 051	28, 329	18, 851	16, 375	- 5.7	- 33.5	- 13.1
20	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts, except engines	14, 769	14, 520	5, 558	9, 359	- 1.7	- 61.7	+ 68.4
21	Passenger automobiles and chassis	849	6, 925	14, 319	8, 986	+ 715.7	+ 106.8	- 37.2
23	Card punching, sorting and tabulating machines, electronic computers and parts	10, 433	12, 132	8, 689	7, 816	+ 16.3	- 28.4	- 10.0
27	Aircraft engines and parts	4, 843	5, 802	5, 228	6, 438	+ 19.8	- 9.9	+ 23.1
29	Aircraft	229	10, 262	9, 895	6, 144	¹	- 3.6	- 37.9
34	Fur goods, apparel	2, 416	3, 236	3, 655	4, 994	+ 33.9	+ 12.9	+ 36.6
39	Chain saws and parts	2, 030	3, 080	3, 121	3, 862	+ 51.7	+ 1.3	+ 23.7
40	Firearms, ammunition, weapons and fire control equipment	69	561	1, 633	3, 771	+ 713.0	+ 191.1	+ 130.9
	Special transactions - Trade	1, 121	711	773	788	- 36.6	+ 8.7	+ 1.9
	Total domestic exports to Europe	862, 350	1, 229, 109	1, 158, 960	1, 297, 507	+ 42.5	- 5.7	+ 12.0
	Total of commodities itemized	737, 733	1, 064, 720	968, 894	1, 122, 676			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	85.5	86.6	83.6	86.5			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth and Preferential)

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	143	145	302	260	+ 1.4	+ 108.3	- 13.9
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	45,283	52,058	58,133	71,183	+ 15.0	+ 11.7	+ 22.4
10	Dairy produce, except infant foods	7,244	7,604	9,129	15,914	+ 5.0	+ 20.1	+ 74.3
17	Fermented alcoholic beverages	6,373	8,481	9,946	12,650	+ 33.1	+ 17.3	+ 27.2
29	Vegetables and vegetable juices, canned (except infant foods)	4,188	4,403	5,756	7,616	+ 5.1	+ 30.7	+ 32.3
	Crude materials, inedible	14,358	16,923	23,727	25,968	+ 17.9	+ 40.2	+ 9.4
28	Fur skins, undressed	5,470	7,169	7,279	7,692	+ 31.1	+ 1.5	+ 5.7
	Fabricated materials, inedible	175,020	206,394	281,844	273,652	+ 17.9	+ 36.6	- 2.9
3	Bars and rods, steel	14,984	25,849	41,972	25,394	+ 72.5	+ 62.4	- 39.5
7	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	6,381	5,960	29,319	19,697	- 6.6	+ 391.9	- 32.8
8	Nickel and alloys	16,061	17,522	20,982	19,392	+ 9.1	+ 19.7	- 7.6
9	Structural shapes and sheet piling	9,386	14,848	24,168	16,783	+ 58.2	+ 62.8	- 30.6
12	Glass basic products	14,553	16,281	15,269	15,340	+ 11.9	- 6.2	+ 0.5
14	Organic chemicals	6,777	8,830	11,543	14,589	+ 30.3	+ 30.7	+ 26.4
15	Cotton broad woven fabrics	8,187	9,453	11,254	14,551	+ 15.5	+ 19.1	+ 29.3
26	Dyestuffs, except dyeing extracts	4,980	6,200	7,101	8,539	+ 24.5	+ 14.5	+ 20.3
30	Vegetable oils and fats, except essential oils	2,373	1,699	1,966	7,589	- 28.4	+ 15.7	+ 286.0
31	Gem diamonds, cut but unset	4,698	6,546	7,213	7,383	+ 39.3	+ 10.2	+ 2.4
35	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	3,963	4,560	5,596	6,467	+ 15.1	+ 22.7	+ 15.6
36	Valves and pipe fittings	1,991	2,720	4,536	5,579	+ 36.6	+ 66.8	+ 23.0
37	Wire and wire rope, iron and steel	3,594	3,813	4,678	5,309	+ 6.1	+ 22.7	+ 13.5
38	Broad woven fabrics, mixed textile fibres	3,787	5,057	4,980	5,252	+ 33.5	- 1.5	+ 5.5
39	Man-made fibre broad woven fabrics	3,033	4,522	5,274	5,238	+ 49.1	+ 16.6	- 0.7
	End products, inedible	257,295	306,789	379,607	448,255	+ 19.2	+ 23.7	+ 18.1
1	Passenger automobiles and chassis	42,086	47,682	59,756	50,580	+ 13.3	+ 25.3	- 15.4
2	Office machines and equipment	10,513	12,301	17,160	25,712	+ 17.0	+ 39.5	+ 49.8
4	Apparel and apparel accessories	17,802	21,152	21,240	22,768	+ 18.8	+ 0.4	+ 7.2
5	Metalworking machinery	8,319	11,273	14,605	20,333	+ 35.5	+ 29.6	+ 39.2
6	Communication and related equipment	14,138	15,629	17,887	19,868	+ 10.5	+ 14.4	+ 11.1
11	Footwear	6,975	9,751	11,464	15,594	+ 39.8	+ 17.6	+ 36.0
13	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	766	3,170	4,491	14,808	+ 313.8	+ 41.7	+ 229.7
16	Measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment	7,701	9,398	11,775	13,597	+ 22.0	+ 25.3	+ 15.5
18	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	4,953	6,777	13,322	12,060	+ 36.8	+ 96.6	- 9.5
19	Printed matter	8,568	9,124	10,655	11,627	+ 6.5	+ 16.8	+ 9.1
20	Tractors	3,458	4,424	4,245	11,556	+ 27.9	- 4.0	+ 172.2
21	Textile industries machinery	4,689	6,304	8,984	10,761	+ 34.4	+ 42.5	+ 19.8
22	Mechanical power transmission equipment and bearings	4,619	6,298	8,614	10,264	+ 36.3	+ 36.8	+ 19.2
23	Watches and clocks	8,566	8,765	9,908	9,880	+ 2.3	+ 13.0	- 0.3
24	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5,049	8,711	8,077	9,577	+ 72.5	- 7.3	+ 18.6
25	Pulp and paper industries machinery	1,499	3,543	7,272	8,674	+ 136.4	+ 105.2	+ 19.3
27	Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	2,535	5,831	6,346	8,099	+ 130.0	+ 8.8	+ 27.6
32	Ships and boats	1,022	1,212	3,537	7,356	+ 18.6	+ 191.8	+ 108.0
33	Motor vehicle engines and parts	1,784	2,470	4,374	6,969	- 38.5	+ 77.1	+ 59.3
34	Kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware (except silverware)	4,631	5,139	5,994	6,744	+ 11.0	+ 16.6	+ 12.5
40	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	4,529	3,846	5,167	5,207	- 15.1	+ 34.3	+ 0.8
	Special transactions - Trade	4,246	7,581	10,314	15,500	+ 78.5	+ 36.1	+ 50.3
	Total imports from Europe	496,344	589,890	753,927	834,818	+ 18.8	+ 27.8	+ 10.7
	Total of commodities itemized	292,225	364,317	482,834	523,008			
	Per cent of imports itemized	58.9	61.8	64.0	62.6			

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to Other Commonwealth and Preferential Countries

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	98	98	262	455	0.0	+ 67.3	+ 73.7
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	81, 798	93, 064	90, 823	156, 873	+ 13.8	- 2.4	+ 72.7
1	Wheat	25, 913	31, 448	28, 777	85, 330	+ 21.4	- 8.5	+ 196.5
5	Wheat flour	18, 848	19, 818	17, 608	22, 023	+ 5.1	- 11.2	+ 25.1
11	Fish, canned	7, 410	8, 490	8, 435	8, 898	+ 14.6	- 0.6	+ 5.5
14	Fish, salted and/or dried	7, 108	7, 310	6, 461	7, 339	+ 2.8	- 11.6	+ 13.6
26	Dairy produce, except infant foods	2, 113	2, 244	2, 500	3, 742	+ 6.2	+ 11.4	+ 49.7
30	Meat, cured	2, 250	2, 527	3, 190	3, 341	+ 12.3	+ 26.2	+ 4.7
	Crude materials, inedible	16, 750	21, 321	29, 089	35, 820	+ 27.3	+ 36.4	+ 23.1
7	Asbestos, unmanufactured	10, 085	10, 706	11, 196	14, 208	+ 6.2	+ 4.6	+ 26.9
9	Sulphur in ores, crude or refined	2, 072	4, 142	8, 024	13, 463	+ 99.9	+ 93.7	+ 67.8
	Fabricated materials, inedible	177, 505	200, 604	211, 157	197, 359	+ 13.0	+ 5.3	- 6.5
2	Aluminum, including alloys	26, 461	32, 436	34, 660	41, 571	+ 22.6	+ 6.9	+ 19.9
3	Newsprint paper	27, 017	39, 336	37, 445	34, 523	+ 45.6	- 4.8	- 7.8
6	Lumber, softwoods	21, 198	19, 819	24, 410	18, 907	- 6.5	+ 23.2	- 22.5
10	Wood pulp and similar pulp	9, 233	11, 375	12, 072	9, 559	+ 23.2	+ 6.1	- 20.8
13	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	14, 292	21, 871	12, 578	7, 687	+ 53.0	- 42.5	- 38.9
15	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	2, 777	1, 488	4, 116	6, 696	- 46.4	+ 176.6	+ 62.7
16	Copper and alloys	14, 579	8, 357	7, 951	6, 597	- 42.7	- 4.9	- 17.0
17	PLate, sheet and strip, steel	4, 828	7, 373	8, 292	5, 978	+ 52.7	+ 12.5	- 27.9
19	Plastic film and sheet	4, 186	4, 045	4, 691	5, 456	- 3.4	+ 16.0	+ 16.3
20	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	1, 557	2, 810	4, 040	5, 138	+ 80.5	+ 43.8	+ 27.2
21	Insulated wire and cable	655	824	1, 700	4, 610	+ 25.8	+ 106.3	+ 171.2
31	Tallow	517	660	2, 015	2, 779	+ 27.7	+ 205.3	+ 37.9
36	Nickel and alloys	3, 717	3, 373	4, 717	2, 322	- 9.3	+ 39.8	- 50.8
37	Zinc, including alloys	4, 137	4, 003	6, 493	2, 272	- 3.2	+ 62.2	- 65.0
39	Writing and reproduction paper	1, 709	1, 893	2, 546	2, 210	+ 10.8	+ 34.5	- 13.2
	End products, inedible	113, 142	175, 000	168, 400	154, 113	+ 54.7	- 3.8	- 8.5
4	Passenger automobiles and chassis	18, 240	28, 875	36, 921	29, 060	+ 58.3	+ 27.9	- 21.3
8	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	12, 727	12, 720	17, 717	13, 949	- 0.1	+ 39.3	- 21.3
12	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	7, 875	6, 614	6, 494	8, 579	- 16.0	- 1.8	+ 32.1
18	Aircraft	4, 420	24, 235	13, 378	5, 585	+ 448.3	- 44.8	- 58.3
22	Trucks and chassis, commercial	5, 222	7, 676	8, 182	4, 576	+ 47.0	+ 6.6	- 44.1
23	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	2, 060	3, 177	3, 269	4, 415	+ 54.2	+ 2.9	+ 35.1
24	Power boilers, power house equipment and parts	637	1, 206	934	4, 113	+ 89.3	- 22.6	+ 340.4
25	Railway and street railway rolling stock and parts	2, 036	11, 334	3, 116	4, 108	+ 456.7	- 72.5	+ 31.8
27	Marine engines and parts	2, 708	3, 114	3, 213	3, 692	+ 15.0	+ 3.2	+ 14.9
28	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2, 372	1, 679	2, 383	3, 637	- 29.2	+ 41.9	+ 52.6
29	Prefabricated buildings and structures	2, 570	3, 218	1, 826	3, 359	+ 25.2	- 43.3	+ 84.0
32	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts, except engines	589	1, 302	1, 885	2, 670	+ 121.1	+ 44.8	+ 41.6
33	Generators and parts	2, 507	5, 779	4, 593	2, 654	+ 130.5	- 20.5	- 42.2
34	Communication and related equipment	2, 429	2, 722	3, 611	2, 621	+ 12.1	+ 32.7	- 27.4
35	Metalworking machinery and parts	868	928	1, 183	2, 525	+ 6.9	+ 27.5	+ 113.4
38	Aircraft engines and parts	1, 449	1, 778	2, 194	2, 248	+ 22.7	+ 23.4	+ 2.5
40	Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	1, 112	1, 588	1, 298	2, 209	+ 42.8	- 18.3	+ 70.2
	Special transactions - Trade	2, 233	3, 784	2, 598	2, 800	+ 69.5	- 31.3	+ 7.8
	Total domestic exports to other Commonwealth and Preferential	391, 526	493, 871	502, 330	547, 420	+ 26.1	+ 1.7	+ 9.0
	Total of commodities itemized	282, 483	364, 293	366, 114	414, 649			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	72.1	73.8	72.9	75.7			

TABLE XVI. Imports from Other Commonwealth and Preferential Countries

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	118	130	53	133	+ 10.2	- 59.2	+ 150.9
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	214,335	202,565	156,350	152,099	- 5.5	- 22.8	- 2.7
2	Raw sugar	113,407	96,286	50,203	40,635	- 15.1	- 47.9	- 19.1
6	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	18,761	13,321	10,634	19,467	- 29.0	- 20.2	+ 83.1
7	Tea, black	19,321	19,716	19,710	16,535	+ 2.0	- 0.0	- 16.1
9	Coffee, green	6,332	9,933	11,522	13,874	+ 56.9	+ 16.0	+ 20.4
13	Fruits and products, canned (except infant foods)	6,902	8,499	9,323	10,101	+ 23.1	+ 9.7	+ 8.3
15	Cocoa beans	6,696	8,768	8,952	7,274	+ 30.9	+ 2.1	- 18.7
17	Raisins	7,475	6,836	7,055	6,643	- 8.5	+ 3.2	- 5.8
18	Sausage casings, natural, cleaned	5,551	5,643	6,017	5,923	+ 1.7	+ 6.6	- 1.6
20	Cocoa butter	3,187	4,255	4,887	4,439	+ 33.5	+ 14.9	- 9.2
22	Molasses, cane or beet	5,253	3,777	2,756	2,944	- 28.1	- 27.0	+ 6.8
24	Oranges, mandarines and tangerines	2,639	2,744	2,377	2,302	+ 4.0	- 13.4	- 3.2
25	Corned beef, canned	2,461	2,002	2,085	1,927	- 18.7	+ 4.1	- 7.6
28	Cashew nuts, shelled or roasted	1,758	2,122	2,374	1,698	+ 20.7	+ 11.9	- 28.5
29	Grape wines	1,141	1,353	1,426	1,637	+ 18.6	+ 5.4	+ 14.8
30	Rum	1,024	886	1,051	1,682	- 13.5	+ 18.6	+ 60.0
32	Pepper, ground or unground	1,199	1,047	1,594	1,401	- 12.7	+ 52.2	- 12.1
33	Fruit juice concentrates	1,176	2,855	1,476	1,361	+ 142.8	- 48.3	- 7.8
35	Grapes	334	640	841	1,094	+ 91.6	+ 31.4	+ 30.1
36	Brandy	737	900	877	1,093	+ 22.1	- 2.6	+ 24.6
38	Cocoa or chocolates, sweetened in blocks, cakes, crumb or granules	582	517	1,474	911	- 11.2	+ 185.1	- 38.2
40	Shellfish	1,069	664	922	853	- 37.9	+ 38.9	- 7.5
	Crude materials, inedible	106,945	113,676	104,878	139,451	+ 6.3	- 7.7	+ 33.0
1	Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	47,332	47,010	44,440	51,186	- 0.7	- 5.5	+ 15.2
3	Crude petroleum	15,877	14,985	15,042	35,694	- 5.6	+ 0.4	+ 137.3
5	Crude natural rubber, except latex	19,359	19,084	17,363	22,017	- 1.4	- 9.0	+ 26.8
10	Wool and fine animal hair	9,558	13,622	12,830	13,814	+ 42.5	- 5.8	+ 7.7
19	Manganese in ores and concentrates	1,481	1,345	2,282	6,236	- 9.2	+ 69.7	+ 173.3
21	Sisal and agave fibres	7,731	8,926	4,227	3,670	+ 15.5	- 52.6	- 13.2
34	Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,154	1,553	1,218	1,142	+ 34.6	- 21.6	- 6.2
	Fabricated materials, inedible	56,397	60,364	74,731	79,090	+ 7.0	+ 23.8	+ 5.8
4	Jute broad woven fabrics	17,633	16,380	18,815	22,553	- 7.1	+ 14.9	+ 19.9
11	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	8,833	14,464	18,503	12,110	+ 63.7	+ 27.9	- 34.6
12	Vegetable oils and fats, except essential oils	8,384	6,156	8,407	11,681	- 26.6	+ 36.6	+ 38.9
14	Ferro-alloys	3,524	3,786	5,237	7,908	+ 7.4	+ 38.3	+ 51.0
16	Cotton broad woven fabrics	5,853	7,802	8,079	6,920	+ 33.3	+ 3.6	- 14.3
26	Cutting, penetrating and lubricating oils	0	1,241	1,840	1,851	-	+ 48.3	+ 0.6
31	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	205	660	945	1,450	+ 222.0	+ 43.2	+ 53.4
37	Fuel oil	384	322	749	1,028	- 16.1	+ 132.6	+ 37.2
39	Wood pulp and similar pulp	1,598	1,308	1,653	868	- 18.1	+ 26.4	- 47.5
	End products, inedible	21,735	27,198	33,820	40,945	+ 25.1	+ 24.3	+ 21.1
8	Apparel and apparel accessories	7,559	9,033	10,978	15,152	+ 19.5	+ 21.5	+ 38.0
23	Footwear	2,032	1,926	2,125	2,396	- 5.2	+ 10.3	+ 12.8
27	Artificial and ornamental flowers, foliage, fruits and feathers	149	1,793	1,685	1,839	¹	- 6.0	+ 9.1
	Special transactions - Trade	1,289	1,916	2,948	4,575	+ 48.6	+ 53.9	+ 55.2
	Total imports from other Commonwealth and Preferential	400,820	405,850	372,780	416,293	+ 1.3	- 8.1	+ 11.7
	Total of commodities itemized	365,651	364,160	323,974	363,309			
	Per cent of imports itemized	91.2	89.7	86.9	87.3			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	1,397	2,177	3,084	2,212	+ 55.8	+ 41.7	- 28.3
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	55,510	93,658	93,192	86,499	+ 68.7	- 0.5	- 7.2
3	Wheat	27,280	43,108	43,299	34,143	+ 58.0	+ 0.4	- 21.1
4	Wheat flour	6,513	17,470	21,839	32,817	+ 168.2	+ 25.0	+ 50.3
13	Dairy produce	8,547	12,913	14,424	4,811	+ 51.1	+ 11.7	- 66.6
16	Potatoes, seed	2,203	3,593	2,555	3,501	+ 63.1	- 28.9	+ 37.0
17	Malt	2,272	2,438	2,520	3,331	+ 7.3	+ 3.4	+ 32.2
22	Fish, preserved (except canned)	3,373	4,687	2,219	2,628	+ 39.0	- 52.7	+ 18.4
36	Fish, canned	468	1,386	1,050	1,095	+ 196.2	- 24.2	+ 4.3
	Crude materials, inedible	13,278	14,262	16,207	17,221	+ 7.4	+ 13.6	+ 6.3
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured	10,902	10,509	11,319	14,112	- 3.6	+ 7.7	+ 24.7
	Fabricated materials, inedible	121,643	138,134	127,990	139,271	+ 13.6	- 7.3	+ 8.8
1	Newsprint paper	28,552	27,289	34,064	40,272	- 4.4	+ 24.8	+ 18.2
6	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	15,000	15,708	14,742	18,887	+ 4.7	- 6.1	+ 28.1
8	Aluminum, including alloys	19,919	12,780	14,043	17,158	- 35.8	+ 9.9	+ 22.2
10	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	14,808	14,032	14,459	11,699	- 5.2	+ 3.0	- 19.1
11	Rails and railway track materials	8,645	20,684	10,502	9,928	+ 139.3	- 49.2	- 5.5
12	Wood pulp and similar pulp	8,216	9,124	8,520	8,674	+ 11.1	- 6.6	+ 1.8
15	Copper and alloys	2,978	3,928	3,585	4,058	+ 31.9	- 8.7	+ 13.2
25	Organic chemicals	1,377	1,043	1,749	2,541	- 24.3	+ 67.7	+ 45.3
26	Inorganic chemicals	2,148	2,676	2,166	2,468	+ 24.6	- 19.1	+ 13.9
27	Special construction fabrics	757	1,330	2,112	2,340	+ 75.7	+ 58.8	+ 10.8
28	Tallow	2,177	3,490	2,478	2,165	+ 60.3	- 29.0	- 12.6
30	Nickel and alloys	1,400	1,760	1,806	1,780	+ 25.7	+ 2.6	- 1.4
31	Fine paper	1,434	2,118	2,111	1,491	+ 47.7	- 0.3	- 29.4
34	Insulated wire and cable	1,076	1,131	1,235	1,267	+ 5.1	+ 9.2	+ 2.6
37	Plastic, basic shapes and forms	877	718	931	1,062	- 18.1	+ 29.7	+ 14.1
	End products, inedible	76,262	79,095	74,756	118,396	+ 3.7	- 5.5	+ 58.4
2	Passenger automobiles	3,600	7,071	24,546	36,370	+ 96.4	+ 247.1	+ 48.2
5	Motor vehicle parts and accessories (except engines)	753	3,434	6,496	20,120	+ 356.0	+ 89.2	+ 209.7
7	Trucks and chassis, commercial	63	142	239	17,831	+ 125.4	+ 68.3	¹
14	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,793	4,443	4,164	4,279	+ 59.1	- 6.3	+ 2.8
18	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	3,032	3,231	2,710	3,224	+ 6.6	- 16.1	+ 19.0
19	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	2,413	4,015	3,022	2,926	+ 66.4	- 24.7	- 3.2
20	Aircraft engines and parts	1,157	1,686	1,639	2,870	+ 45.7	- 2.8	+ 75.1
21	Communication and related equipment	2,539	3,302	3,676	2,824	+ 30.1	+ 11.3	- 23.2
23	Card punching, sorting and tabulation machines, electronic computers, and parts	4,012	3,086	2,693	2,608	- 23.1	- 12.7	- 3.2
24	Construction and maintenance machinery and parts	1,967	306	543	2,555	- 84.4	+ 77.5	+ 370.5
29	Combine reaper-threshers and parts	1,645	1,792	1,962	1,872	+ 8.9	+ 9.5	- 4.6
32	Rubber tires and tubes	765	1,281	1,436	1,380	+ 67.5	+ 12.1	- 3.9
33	Aircraft	242	109	461	1,356	- 55.0	+ 322.9	+ 194.1
35	Power boilers, boiler house equipment and parts	4,073	2,561	707	1,118	- 37.1	- 72.4	+ 58.1
38	Motion picture and photographic film and plates, unexposed	734	804	698	879	+ 9.5	- 13.2	+ 25.9
39	Motor vehicle engines and parts	2,124	2,639	572	876	+ 24.2	- 78.3	+ 53.1
40	Electricity-measuring instrument and parts	459	552	483	739	+ 20.3	- 12.5	+ 53.0
	Special transactions—Trade	444	548	537	444	+ 23.4	- 2.0	- 17.3
	Total domestic exports to Latin America	268,533	327,874	315,766	364,043	+ 22.1	- 3.7	+ 15.3
	Total of commodities itemized	203,293	254,369	269,775	326,055			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	75.7	77.6	85.4	89.6			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	2	7	6	5	+ 250.0	- 14.3	- 16.7
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	104,103	110,555	107,102	98,470	+ 6.2	- 3.1	- 8.1
2	Coffee, green	43,167	52,233	48,600	38,383	+ 21.0	- 7.0	- 21.0
4	Bananas and plantains	26,988	30,829	31,243	31,625	+ 14.2	+ 1.3	+ 1.2
7	Vegetables, fresh or chilled	4,276	5,384	6,859	7,389	+ 25.9	+ 27.4	+ 7.7
9	Sugar, raw	13,322	5,580	4,484	4,239	- 58.1	- 19.6	- 5.5
14	Fruit juice concentrates	3,273	2,484	653	2,033	- 24.1	- 73.7	+ 211.3
15	Corned beef, canned	1,883	1,457	1,734	1,970	- 22.6	+ 19.0	+ 13.6
16	Fruits and berries, frozen	725	1,169	2,127	1,920	+ 61.2	+ 82.0	- 9.7
19	Cantaloupes, muskmelons and melons	960	1,246	1,202	1,290	+ 29.8	- 3.5	+ 7.3
20	Shellfish	1,635	1,870	1,435	1,241	+ 14.4	- 23.3	- 13.5
24	Cocoa and chocolate	1,327	763	475	1,080	- 42.5	- 37.7	+ 127.4
29	Nuts, kernels and seeds for food, shelled or prepared	357	411	560	708	+ 15.1	+ 36.3	+ 26.4
31	Molasses	1,133	626	775	671	- 44.7	+ 23.8	- 13.4
32	Oranges, mandarines and tangerines, fresh	1,218	749	852	623	- 38.5	+ 13.8	- 26.9
33	Tobacco, cigar leaf, unstemmed	144	523	671	592	+ 263.2	+ 28.3	- 11.8
35	Fish, canned	407	638	411	462	+ 56.8	- 35.6	+ 12.4
36	Pineapple, canned	297	310	354	411	+ 4.4	+ 14.2	+ 16.1
37	Nuts for food, not shelled	284	278	352	373	- 2.1	+ 26.6	+ 6.0
38	Rice	0	143	1,152	354	-	+ 705.6	- 69.3
39	Grapes	392	426	379	347	+ 8.7	- 11.0	- 8.4
	Crude materials, inedible	242,549	266,521	235,734	192,973	+ 9.9	- 11.6	- 18.1
1	Crude petroleum	220,229	242,908	208,363	166,109	+ 10.3	- 14.2	- 20.3
6	Raw cotton	3,321	1,489	5,098	9,811	- 55.2	- 242.4	+ 92.4
10	Iron ore	4,405	3,799	2,419	3,465	- 13.8	- 36.3	+ 43.2
11	Sisal and other agave fibres, including waste	4,710	4,368	3,881	3,416	- 7.3	- 11.1	- 12.0
12	Manganese in ores and concentrates	591	1,020	1,503	2,443	+ 72.6	+ 47.4	+ 62.5
18	Fluorspar	1,386	1,653	1,588	1,572	+ 19.3	- 3.9	- 1.0
22	Wool and fine animal hair	1,095	1,531	1,019	1,150	+ 39.8	- 33.4	+ 12.9
28	Peanuts, green	3,440	1,845	1,710	881	- 46.4	- 7.3	- 48.5
	Fabricated materials, inedible	35,249	43,279	64,385	65,386	+ 28.8	+ 48.8	+ 1.6
3	Fuel oil	19,165	25,032	36,499	37,628	+ 30.6	+ 45.8	+ 3.1
5	Diesel and tractor fuel	4,303	4,929	13,654	11,788	+ 14.5	+ 177.0	- 13.7
8	Gasoline	4,309	3,858	3,839	5,017	- 10.5	- 0.5	+ 30.7
17	Baler twine	945	2,339	1,033	1,783	+ 147.5	- 55.8	+ 72.6
21	Aviation turbine fuel	104	0	891	1,225	- 100.0	-	+ 37.5
23	Sodium nitrate	386	444	863	1,091	+ 15.0	+ 94.4	+ 26.4
25	Cotton broad woven fabrics	296	287	765	1,008	- 3.0	+ 166.6	+ 31.8
26	Mercury	17	0	215	973	- 100.0	-	+ 352.6
27	Cotton yarn and thread	11	22	756	941	+ 100.0	¹	+ 24.5
30	Vegetable oils and fats, except essential oils	1,352	1,042	843	672	- 22.9	- 19.1	- 20.3
	End products, inedible	894	2,117	3,433	4,768	+ 136.8	+ 62.2	+ 38.9
13	Sex hormones	²	1,149	1,842	2,178	-	+ 60.3	+ 18.2
34	Works of art and collectors' items	42	93	120	502	+ 121.4	+ 29.0	+ 318.3
40	Card punching, sorting and tabulating machines and parts	0	0	55	307	-	-	+ 458.2
	Special transactions - Trade	771	638	742	765	- 17.3	+ 16.3	+ 3.1
	Total imports from Latin America	383,568	423,118	411,402	362,368	+ 10.3	- 2.8	- 11.9
	Total of commodities itemized	371,895	404,927	391,274	349,671			
	Per cent of imports itemized	97.0	95.7	95.1	96.5			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.² Not available prior to 1964.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963 - 66

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1966. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX - XII.

	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000			
	3. Japan			
Domestic exports	296,010	339,234	316,187	393,892
Re-exports	1,886	1,959	1,046	1,004
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	95,588	105,170	90,188	103,235
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	34,379	39,232	36,317	55,877
Wood pulp and similar pulp	20,136	23,482	26,420	32,591
Rapeseed	12,259	6,924	12,913	21,380
Lumber, softwoods	21,495	17,903	14,592	19,438
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	26,842	23,774	20,412	19,316
Aluminum, including alloys	8,289	11,561	12,023	15,371
Flaxseed	13,536	12,244	13,335	13,832
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	6,486	8,081	9,356	11,713
Coal	7,424	9,326	10,614	11,413
Barley	1,857	4,581	11,876	9,281
Asbestos, unmanufactured	8,333	10,628	9,036	8,302
Raw hides and skins, except fur skins	1,967	1,831	3,003	6,013
Card punching, sorting and tabulating machines, electronic computers and parts	3,713	5,463	3,218	4,653
Imports	130,471	174,388	230,144	253,051
Trade balance	+ 167,424	+ 157,805	+ 87,089	+ 141,845
Principal imports:				
Apparel and apparel accessories	12,730	14,985	19,169	20,583
Communication and related equipment	10,042	12,292	18,051	21,902
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	4,943	6,265	16,374	12,260
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	5,037	9,475	8,794	12,204
Motorcycles, powercycles, side cars and parts	578	2,578	7,501	9,250
Cotton broad woven fabrics	7,599	9,399	9,098	7,848
Plywood	3,625	6,043	5,579	6,664
Footwear	5,376	5,910	5,414	6,390
Kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware (except silverware)	4,228	5,228	5,909	6,060
Card punching, sorting and tabulating machines and parts	6	22	308	5,807
Wool and hair broad woven fabrics	2,892	5,650	6,169	5,595
Games, toys and children's vehicles	4,193	5,148	5,535	5,532
Cameras and parts	2,680	3,653	4,355	5,067
Broad woven fabrics, mixed textile fibres	597	3,127	3,914	4,934
Synthetic fibre broad woven fabrics	2,880	4,648	6,024	4,231
	4. Germany, Federal Republic			
Domestic exports	170,969	211,360	189,493	176,800
Re-exports	4,934	5,624	3,712	2,880
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	45,575	47,547	36,487	29,055
Asbestos, unmanufactured	11,399	11,566	12,471	12,778
Wood pulp and similar pulp	6,731	10,158	10,731	12,184
Newsprint paper	693	95	5,164	8,456
Aluminum, including alloys	14,188	20,532	8,209	7,687
Nickel and alloys	4,162	4,625	3,641	5,362
Navigation equipment and parts	23,077	24,295	9,958	5,354
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	2,794	6,286	7,106	5,020
Oats	2,846	1,382	4,332	4,910
Flaxseed	1,311	2,591	3,629	4,821
Veneer and plywood	1,636	2,712	4,368	4,523
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	343	2,947	3,663	4,230
Raw hides and skins, except fur skins	1,362	2,150	3,129	3,755
Paperboard	68	611	1,256	3,566
Fur skins, undressed	1,238	2,164	2,487	3,556
Castings and forgings, steel	3	652	2,249	3,013
Aircraft parts, except engines	7,605	8,144	3,254	3,000
Card punching, sorting and tabulating machines, electronic computers and parts	4,100	3,952	3,219	2,715
Rapeseed	34	30	2,535	2,453
Imports	144,023	170,393	209,517	235,207
Trade balance	+ 31,880	+ 46,592	- 16,312	- 55,527
Principal imports:				
Passenger automobiles and chassis	33,376	38,114	44,073	33,296
Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	25	1,007	1,435	10,071
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	3,139	1,846	9,773	9,175
Metalworking machinery	2,768	4,838	5,848	9,137
Tractors and parts	2,394	2,557	1,612	8,749
Communication and related equipment	5,935	6,982	7,970	7,065
Bars and rods, steel	5,034	5,904	10,082	6,973
Office machines and equipment	2,578	3,304	3,817	5,148
Textile industries machinery	1,765	2,885	3,818	5,025
Dyestuffs, except dyeing extracts	2,596	3,436	4,094	4,801
Structural shapes and sheet piling	1,527	2,480	5,516	4,721
Valves and pipe fittings	1,513	2,187	3,337	3,971
Cotton broad woven fabrics	1,488	1,865	2,417	3,479
Motor vehicle engines and parts	1,566	1,785	2,884	3,412
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	3,094	2,650	3,641	3,408
Bearings, ball and roller	1,063	2,353	3,322	2,908
Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	718	2,717	1,439	2,624
Plastic materials, not shaped	1,262	1,630	1,535	2,608
Printing and bookbinding machinery and equipment	1,703	2,773	2,351	2,366

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$'000				
5. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
Domestic exports	150,123	315,943	197,361	320,605
Re-exports	20	272	371	4
Principal domestic exports				
Wheat	139,717	276,319	188,272	310,743
Wheat flour	7,900	35,252	815	5,748
Raw hides and skins, except fur skins	478	81	1,064	2,919
Imports	2,313	2,808	9,885	11,654
Trade balance	+ 147,830	+ 313,406	+ 187,848	+ 308,955
Principal imports:				
Cotton	46	186	6,354	6,777
Fur skins, undressed	1,034	915	17	999
Cotton broad woven fabrics	114	572	900	837
Primary iron and steel	0	181	814	791
6. Venezuela				
Domestic exports	46,328	64,075	73,045	75,958
Re-exports	366	1,007	1,015	727
Principal domestic exports:				
Passenger automobiles and chassis	1,859	5,329	16,434	24,420
Wheat	14,199	20,763	15,561	8,701
Newsprint paper	2,396	2,788	4,155	6,258
Trucks and chassis, commercial	0	13	19	5,809
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	2,526	4,475	3,328	3,322
Milk powder	7,156	7,888	10,188	3,104
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	445	1,444	1,038	2,029
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	1,933	2,063	897	1,906
Imports	243,495	270,621	254,670	215,059
Trade balance	- 196,801	- 205,539	- 180,610	- 138,373
Principal imports:				
Crude petroleum	220,229	242,908	208,363	166,109
Fuel oil	16,349	19,063	29,154	32,829
Diesel and tractor fuel	4,303	4,929	13,654	11,788
Gasoline	1,528	1,402	844	2,294
7. People's Republic of China				
Domestic exports	104,738	136,263	105,131	184,879
Re-exports	0	2	16	1
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	103,001	116,725	104,625	182,819
Zinc, including alloys	0	10	0	1,455
Imports	5,147	9,420	14,445	20,594
Trade balance	+ 99,591	+ 126,845	+ 90,702	+ 164,286
Principal imports:				
Apparel and apparel accessories	764	2,230	3,860	5,868
Walnuts, shelled or roasted	1,865	2,358	2,652	3,159
Cotton broad woven fabrics	36	925	1,028	2,782
Peanuts, green	0	1,304	2,237	2,289

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$ '000			
	8. Netherlands			
Domestic exports	87,009	101,582	127,766	143,113
Re-exports	1,756	563	1,711	1,167
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat (except seed)	27,507	26,543	29,892	29,640
Flaxseed	1,668	7,069	9,281	13,159
Wood pulp and similar pulp	1,714	3,452	5,018	7,312
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	5,002	2,838	5,266	6,155
Cattle hides, raw	2,443	2,887	4,037	5,871
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	2	9	23	5,404
Pulpwood	1,030	2,039	2,448	4,627
Organic chemicals	4,761	3,932	4,265	4,430
Rapeseed	265	1,056	2,596	4,333
Lumber, softwoods	1,068	2,175	4,644	4,331
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,027	3,162	2,314	3,197
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	21	884	137	3,012
Rye	2,302	3,121	1,012	2,689
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	4,980	4,403	5,505	2,677
Oats	7,144	4,969	5,654	2,625
Lead, including alloys	526	692	3,541	2,439
Plywood and veneers	481	1,038	2,006	2,354
Imports	36,736	39,933	56,274	60,489
Trade balance	+ 52,029	+ 62,212	+ 73,204	+ 83,791
Principal imports:				
Communication and related equipment	4,871	5,807	7,455	9,086
Vegetable oils and fats, (except essential oils)	1,316	279	289	5,384
Dairy produce	877	877	1,297	5,043
Office machines and equipment	836	1,029	1,766	2,655
Nursery and greenhouse stock	2,264	2,371	2,535	2,075
Electric shavers and parts	767	920	1,294	1,897
Tobacco	1,619	2,410	2,306	1,701
Ships, boats and parts, except engines	1,046	862	3,095	1,558
Organic chemicals	490	608	643	1,274
Cocoa and chocolate	1,505	2,132	1,180	1,032
Cotton broad woven fabrics	1,364	1,271	972	934
Marine engines and parts	1,046	946	1,693	878
Sugar preparations and confectionery	597	708	818	789
Seeds for sowing	375	415	553	732
Tea, black	495	578	518	728
	9. Italy			
Domestic exports	76,761	62,236	93,223	114,787
Re-exports	1,671	996	1,329	898
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	10,879	5,292	11,569	21,654
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	976	1,172	7,368	13,398
Barley	0	1,327	7,282	12,792
Wood pulp and similar pulp	7,392	7,563	9,175	11,612
Rapeseed	1,823	360	5,737	6,390
Navigation instruments, apparatus and parts	909	1,380	3,139	5,652
Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	6,881	2,766	4,434	4,869
Aluminum including alloys	6,175	2,847	6,249	4,082
Imports	55,303	67,462	80,279	86,718
Trade balance	+ 23,128	- 4,230	+ 14,272	+ 28,967
Principal imports:				
Office machines and equipment	3,851	4,732	4,573	7,581
Outerwear, knitted	4,996	5,692	5,143	6,000
Footwear	3,901	5,033	4,821	5,565
Prefabricated structures and parts	45	512	1,132	4,813
Metalworking machinery	420	1,371	2,421	3,133
Grape wines	1,668	2,176	2,422	2,851
Cheese	2,109	2,221	2,467	2,424
Broad woven fabrics, mixed textile fibres	905	2,411	2,570	2,291
Tractors and parts	242	1,259	1,903	2,140
Tomatoes and tomato paste, canned	2,330	1,858	1,838	2,076
Wool and hair broad woven fabrics	1,800	1,297	1,343	1,550
Fuel oil	217	409	0	1,522
Synthetic fibre yarn and thread	2,413	3,405	4,270	1,430
Fruits, preserved, not canned	1,339	1,094	1,489	1,419
Valves and pipe fittings	203	240	925	1,331

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000			
	10. France			
Domestic exports	63,428	79,433	87,273	84,541
Re-exports	2,221	1,977	2,288	2,139
Principal domestic exports:				
Asbestos, unmanufactured	6,593	9,552	8,716	12,334
Copper and alloys	3,798	9,688	8,554	10,170
Lumber, softwoods	2,387	3,779	5,417	5,125
Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	2,531	3,367	3,051	4,400
Wheat (except seed)	14,249	7,060	10,385	4,329
Wood pulp and similar pulp	4,604	5,773	4,327	3,871
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	9,235	7,440	4,588	3,257
Pulpwood	1,672	4,198	6,427	3,017
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	479	813	1,545	2,394
Nickel and alloys	9	991	2,215	2,272
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	190	2,539	2,564	2,230
Imports	58,170	68,687	96,103	106,651
Trade balance	+ 7,478	+ 12,723	- 6,541	- 19,970
Principal imports:				
Passenger automobiles and chassis	3,405	5,375	9,598	8,141
Printed matter	5,260	5,521	6,936	7,615
Grape wines	3,062	4,229	5,074	6,472
Electronic computers and parts	261	134	3,668	5,730
Bars and rods, steel	3,396	5,429	9,469	5,128
Distilled alcoholic beverages	2,969	3,924	3,864	4,567
Apparel and apparel accessories	3,057	3,579	3,720	3,829
Dairy produce	634	690	899	3,167
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	189	198	2,205	2,619
Organic chemicals	1,165	2,008	1,690	2,555
Pneumatic tires, new	779	1,056	1,238	2,381
Railway and street railway rolling stock	2	65	2,150	1,871
Sheet and plate glass	1,578	1,993	1,925	1,701
Footwear	456	649	1,174	1,663
Aircraft	13	0	225	1,531
Works of art and collectors' items	856	730	920	1,506
Ferro-alloys	270	29	599	1,462
Switchgear and protective equipment	23	1,106	1,731	1,111
	11. Belgium and Luxembourg			
Domestic exports	76,493	100,535	128,011	117,505
Re-exports	1,812	1,284	1,123	1,496
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat (except seed)	35,417	23,202	36,899	33,617
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	1,408	15,165	23,551	22,044
Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,748	6,414	7,067	5,816
Lead in ores, concentrates and scrap	1,604	6,207	7,667	5,313
Flaxseed	1,562	1,127	1,338	4,267
Passenger automobiles and chassis	586	2,119	5,713	4,034
Lumber, softwoods	2,869	3,142	2,428	2,726
Wood pulp and similar pulp	899	1,534	1,214	2,679
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	800	1,591	1,572	2,413
Silver in ores and concentrates	434	1,723	3,766	2,294
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,113	1,152	1,409	1,963
Aluminum, including alloys	1,633	1,930	2,618	1,937
Fish, canned	1,970	2,416	1,746	1,862
Woodworking machinery and equipment	467	1,231	1,249	1,675
Newsprint paper	377	609	600	1,081
Imports	47,342	59,198	72,027	61,555
Trade balance	+ 30,963	+ 42,622	+ 57,107	+ 59,446
Principal imports:				
Structural shapes and sheet piling, steel	6,534	10,351	15,539	10,177
Gem diamonds, cut but unset	4,356	6,292	7,040	6,790
Bars and rods, steel	5,602	10,146	15,393	6,414
Sheet and plate glass	6,783	7,584	6,108	6,040
Unexposed photographic film and plates	2,778	3,320	3,498	3,438
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	840	839	3,484	2,077
Carpets, mats and other floor coverings	1,955	2,052	1,560	1,347
Natural abrasives	291	278	423	1,382
Printed matter	1,057	1,406	1,420	1,244

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$'000				
12. Australia				
Domestic exports	100,773	145,812	140,372	117,359
Re-exports	914	3,767	3,225	1,799
Principal domestic exports:				
Newsprint paper	12,440	20,540	19,403	18,984
Lumber, softwoods	10,096	10,025	10,983	10,413
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	8,765	8,645	10,812	8,600
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,041	5,078	6,117	6,180
Sulphur	731	2,489	4,117	6,035
Wood pulp and similar pulp	4,323	4,375	7,350	4,782
Passenger automobiles and chassis	8,645	9,558	8,259	4,659
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	2,271	4,491	5,762	3,128
Plastic basic shapes and forms	2,664	2,266	2,254	2,476
Trucks and chassis, commercial	1,861	3,046	4,454	2,151
Marine engines and parts	697	1,157	1,103	2,115
Imports	55,650	59,827	47,372	59,573
Trade balance	+ 46,037	+ 89,753	+ 96,225	+ 59,585
Principal imports:				
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	11,856	8,826	6,230	14,659
Wool and fine animal hair	5,249	7,462	7,175	8,230
Fruits, dried or dehydrated	8,306	7,790	8,017	7,494
Fruits and products, canned	3,106	4,795	5,132	6,541
Raw sugar	17,570	18,153	8,568	5,696
13. India				
Domestic exports	53,900	64,042	58,453	107,662
Re-exports	703	1,380	1,347	530
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat (except seed)	1,500	8,500	15,357	64,432
Newsprint paper	3,907	3,727	3,731	5,579
Aluminum, including alloys	3,732	4,713	6,197	5,218
Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	2,108	1,233	2,191	3,581
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,185	2,939	2,229	2,954
Wheat flour	0	0	0	2,912
Sulphur in ores, crude or refined	583	102	1,389	2,623
Zinc, including alloys	3,835	3,911	6,378	2,106
Lead, including alloys	769	1,941	3,258	2,012
Imports	52,664	36,121	43,424	40,093
Trade balance	+ 1,939	+ 29,301	+ 16,375	+ 68,099
Principal imports:				
Jute broad woven fabrics	16,515	15,078	18,144	19,904
Tea, black	7,356	7,662	7,097	4,862
Raw sugar	16,317	0	3,493	2,938
Carpets, mats and other floor coverings	1,788	1,877	2,191	2,179
Nuts, kernels and seeds for food, shelled or prepared	2,303	2,491	2,775	1,864
Pepper, ground or unground	807	709	1,172	1,017
14. Norway				
Domestic exports	73,398	67,582	82,456	107,014
Re-exports	674	559	615	1,217
Principal domestic exports:				
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	47,186	39,364	49,915	59,493
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	7,087	5,708	8,541	14,733
Copper and alloys	5,020	4,542	6,911	10,361
Wheat (except seed)	3,613	3,399	2,921	2,499
Imports	23,493	27,335	33,641	33,774
Trade balance	+ 50,580	+ 40,806	+ 49,430	+ 74,457
Principal imports:				
Nickel and alloys	15,954	17,377	20,791	18,470
Aluminum, including alloys	174	280	388	2,906
Fur skins, undressed	761	1,227	1,331	1,207

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$'000				
15. Sweden				
Domestic exports	20,926	29,922	28,980	36,574
Re-exports	357	682	797	529
Principal domestic exports:				
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	0	4,803	4,870	9,723
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	631	409	732	3,136
Aluminum, including alloys	7,270	3,521	2,430	2,340
Nickel and alloys	484	595	821	1,527
Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	224	705	715	1,148
Passenger automobiles and chassis	132	2,589	3,764	1,081
Synthetic rubber, and plastic materials, not shaped	1,152	1,248	838	1,015
Asbestos, unmanufactured	583	753	809	976
Imports	33,410	38,794	55,568	72,541
Trade balance	- 12,128	- 8,190	- 25,791	- 35,438
Principal imports:				
Ships, boats and parts, except engines	637	1,592	2,151	7,352
Passenger automobiles and chassis	4,816	3,628	4,651	6,750
Pulp and paper industries machinery	1,206	999	3,912	6,217
Bearings	819	2,860	4,008	5,288
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	2,139	2,696	4,603	3,845
Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	347	508	2,950	2,891
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	1,196	1,576	2,243	2,781
Office machines and equipment	1,294	1,370	1,307	2,462
Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	626	1,577	2,155	3,293
Fur skins, undressed	1,711	2,562	3,221	1,999
Marine engines and parts	674	734	1,010	1,941
Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	665	919	1,391	1,554
Bars and rods, steel	671	892	823	1,420
Communication and related equipment	1,044	627	599	1,313
16. Republic of South Africa				
Domestic exports	60,299	69,166	76,226	74,393
Re-exports	383	875	2,026	2,017
Principal domestic exports:				
Passenger automobiles and chassis	3,731	12,380	18,012	17,068
Aluminum, including alloys	6,551	8,825	11,351	16,843
Wheat (except seed)	16,143	8,305	0	6,913
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	2,175	3,073	5,651	4,595
Lumber, softwoods	5,820	4,533	7,337	3,053
Newsprint paper	5,375	8,115	7,799	2,791
Wood pulp and similar pulp	202	537	1,242	1,460
Imports	31,548	28,777	27,113	27,641
Trade balance	+ 29,134	+ 41,263	+ 51,140	+ 48,770
Principal imports:				
Ferro-alloys	2,686	2,850	4,778	7,822
Raw sugar	15,969	11,946	8,012	7,003
Fruits and berries, fresh or chilled	2,853	3,689	3,691	3,810
Fruits and products, canned	1,854	1,488	1,921	1,187
Asbestos, unmanufactured	0	1,200	958	1,142
17. Mexico				
Domestic exports	55,572	65,151	51,006	52,145
Re-exports	709	1,767	2,268	2,288
Principal domestic exports:				
Newsprint paper	9,102	7,112	9,720	9,939
Rails and railway track material	8,639	20,674	10,234	9,921
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	6,908	6,470	6,721	5,715
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,775	3,419	3,046	3,520
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	8	1,418	3,102	3,244
Aluminum, including alloys	5,021	241	933	1,687
Combine reaper-threshers and parts	504	362	1,189	1,397
Cattle, purebred	667	591	814	1,105
Imports	23,734	23,186	27,247	33,539
Trade balance	+ 32,548	+ 43,732	+ 26,027	+ 20,894
Principal imports:				
Raw cotton	2,415	994	4,404	9,767
Fresh tomatoes	3,674	4,647	5,918	6,381
Coffee, green	2,865	3,049	3,208	2,220
Strawberries, frozen	725	1,169	2,127	1,920
Fruits and berries, fresh or chilled	1,843	1,818	1,805	1,827
Fluorspar	1,386	1,653	1,588	1,572
Cordage and twine	824	1,131	847	1,054

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000			
	18. Switzerland			
Exports	27,247	28,502	27,095	31,010
Re-exports	637	1,306	2,579	1,576
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	10,513	9,014	6,626	6,241
Copper and alloys	3,036	4,872	3,436	3,389
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	860	368	440	3,141
Fur skins, undressed	1,998	1,514	1,764	2,527
Fur goods, apparel	1,894	2,313	1,830	2,437
Navigation instruments, apparatus and parts	8	11	631	1,639
Aircraft parts, except engines	2	4	3	1,626
Passenger automobiles and chassis	9	622	2,515	1,257
Asbestos, unmanufactured	911	1,028	814	1,129
Imports	32,469	36,932	43,986	50,279
Trade balance	- 4,584	- 7,124	- 14,311	- 17,694
Principal imports:				
Watches and clocks	6,493	6,587	7,776	7,419
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,204	4,648	3,206	3,788
Organic chemicals	1,212	1,471	3,790	3,579
Dyestuffs, except dyeing extracts	1,815	2,127	2,262	3,001
Textile industries machinery	1,231	1,290	1,950	2,698
Electric generators and motors	161	327	1,434	1,995
Cheese	1,352	1,305	1,567	1,576
Agricultural chemicals, formulated, insecticides and rodenticides	559	1,415	1,927	1,994
Office machines and equipment	857	857	785	1,068
Apparel and apparel accessories	1,086	1,134	1,143	1,175
Metalworking machinery	458	833	828	984
Compressors (air and gas) blowers and vacuum pumps	40	100	56	981
Switchgear and protective equipment	7	712	944	939
Pulp and paper industries machinery	0	311	231	875
	19. Jamaica			
Domestic exports	22,271	28,942	30,280	33,500
Re-exports	255	508	310	420
Principal domestic exports:				
Fish, salted and/or dried	3,796	4,087	3,117	4,019
Wheat flour	2,681	3,542	3,763	3,523
Fish, canned	1,434	1,744	1,998	2,610
Passenger automobiles and chassis	899	1,911	2,744	1,281
Rubber tires and tubes	648	728	858	1,032
Aluminum, including alloys	128	266	492	1,014
Newsprint paper	651	902	888	916
Meat, cured	464	673	914	845
Leather and leather fabricated materials	608	631	485	835
Fish, pickled	451	417	706	761
Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment	152	329	455	614
Apparel and apparel accessories	666	858	1,017	561
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	391	366	373	527
Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	181	310	239	466
Plastic basic shapes and forms	130	302	364	415
Imports	51,524	47,858	36,000	37,281
Trade balance	- 28,998	- 18,408	- 5,410	- 3,360
Principal imports:				
Alumina	25,408	29,968	28,202	28,345
Raw sugar	15,877	15,467	5,574	6,227
	20. Cuba			
Domestic exports	16,433	60,930	52,594	61,436
Re-exports	213	528	270	369
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat flour	2,204	14,720	18,476	30,285
Wheat	4,116	13,148	19,570	21,982
Tallow, inedible	1,776	3,184	1,489	1,924
Potatoes, seed	275	540	667	1,170
Imports	13,041	3,464	5,304	5,629
Trade balance	+ 3,604	+ 57,994	+ 47,560	+ 56,176
Principal imports:				
Raw sugar	11,631	28	3,209	2,970
Cordage, twine and rope	345	1,446	189	868
Tobacco	522	779	829	759

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000			
	21. Brazil			
Domestic exports	29,432	22,985	17,509	21,157
Re-exports	222	209	270	325
Principal domestic exports:				
Aluminum, including alloys	8,651	4,409	3,385	5,093
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,122	1,945	2,473	3,181
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	3,722	2,124	1,765	2,120
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	11	11	4	1,244
Newsprint paper	3,429	743	1,620	1,026
Imports	36,361	39,533	35,573	35,777
Trade balance	- 6,707	- 16,339	- 17,794	- 14,296
Principal imports:				
Coffee	21,357	27,074	22,950	20,259
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	4,405	3,708	2,419	3,145
Manganese in ores and concentrates	584	878	1,095	2,233
Orange juice concentrates	2,676	1,909	412	1,741
	22. New Zealand			
Domestic exports	30,549	33,714	36,845	41,750
Re-exports	517	351	382	387
Principal domestic exports:				
Aluminum, including alloys	3,540	4,797	4,258	4,175
Railway and street railway rolling stock	1,870	3,734	2,981	3,817
General purpose industrial machinery	3,705	3,168	1,894	3,641
Copper and alloys	2,451	3,559	3,422	3,495
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	0	390	1,459	3,387
Plastic basic shapes and forms	1,107	1,310	1,617	1,656
Sulphur	229	734	738	1,421
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	856	476	593	1,398
Passenger automobiles and chassis	1,202	567	1,227	1,087
Lumber, softwoods	494	770	797	1,067
Fish, canned	1,062	1,123	1,273	1,031
Imports	14,067	14,076	14,870	14,972
Trade balance	+ 16,999	+ 19,989	+ 22,357	+ 27,165
Principal imports:				
Sausage casings, natural, cleaned	3,704	4,135	5,070	4,878
Wool and fine animal hair	2,869	4,538	4,664	4,539
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	6,766	4,446	4,403	4,538
	23. Hong Kong			
Domestic exports	17,490	22,278	16,734	15,385
Re-exports	166	380	258	479
Principal domestic exports:				
Aluminum, including alloys	3,217	4,344	1,904	2,878
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	5,470	7,862	4,651	2,864
Wheat	1,271	1,612	1,813	2,098
Wheat flour	1,881	1,595	1,376	1,107
Newsprint paper	415	814	1,160	1,075
Imports	21,197	26,321	31,043	38,911
Trade balance	- 3,542	- 3,663	- 14,051	- 23,046
Principal imports:				
Outerwear, except knitted	4,822	5,800	6,134	8,115
Outerwear, knitted	635	719	2,287	3,794
Games, toys and children's vehicles	1,555	2,922	3,687	3,423
Cotton broad woven fabrics	1,856	2,490	2,354	2,937
Footwear	1,673	1,435	1,439	1,535
Communication and related equipment	367	624	801	884

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$'000				
24. Poland				
Domestic exports	27, 200	62, 653	31, 565	37, 404
Re-exports	18	15	34	89
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	18, 368	55, 351	21, 859	28, 382
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	128	4, 404	5, 358	3, 194
Asbestos, unmanufactured	366	40	1, 182	2, 633
Cattle hides, raw	162	324	586	2, 614
Imports	6, 788	9, 280	11, 815	13, 757
Trade balance	+ 20, 430	+ 53, 387	+ 19, 784	+ 23, 736
Principal imports:				
Cotton broad woven fabrics	960	1, 525	1, 901	2, 449
House furnishings	891	1, 584	1, 755	1, 916
Fruits and fruit preparations	817	976	1, 599	1, 249
Bars and rods, steel	4	20	485	1, 020
Plates, sheet and strip, steel	0	0	110	539
Footwear	183	182	432	534
25. Nigeria				
Domestic exports	3, 234	6, 292	6, 934	10, 108
Re-exports	94	423	139	598
Principal domestic exports:				
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	793	1, 448	1, 320	2, 882
Insulated wire and cable	186	154	712	2, 641
Wheat	693	1, 434	1, 145	1, 981
Aluminum, including alloys	439	2, 257	2, 031	858
Imports	7, 924	11, 264	11, 252	39, 490
Trade balance	- 4, 596	- 4, 549	- 4, 179	- 28, 783
Principal imports:				
Crude petroleum	0	0	1, 651	24, 257
Cocoa beans, not roasted	4, 577	6, 251	4, 841	6, 069
Crude natural rubber, except latex	1, 621	3, 868	3, 672	4, 254
Peanut oil	1, 462	839	755	3, 318
Palm kernel oil	0	115	0	1, 181
26. Spain				
Domestic exports	20, 500	21, 235	33, 825	36, 900
Re-exports	184	182	316	342
Principal domestic exports:				
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3, 484	3, 699	4, 047	7, 331
Aluminum, including alloys	6, 117	4, 259	6, 040	6, 337
Flaxseed	717	1, 859	1, 221	3, 811
Copper and alloys	673	1, 313	1, 447	2, 228
Live animals	74	57	839	1, 929
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	963	1, 037	2, 451	1, 847
Pulpwood	515	799	1, 175	1, 754
Primary iron and steel	0	0	3, 957	1, 568
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	668	907	1, 194	1, 529
Imports	8, 496	11, 704	13, 280	12, 505
Trade balance	+ 12, 188	+ 9, 714	+ 20, 862	+ 24, 737
Principal imports:				
Olives in liquid preservative, not canned	1, 675	2, 139	2, 000	2, 689
Footwear	143	377	645	1, 032
Nuts, except oil nuts	893	1, 497	1, 094	884
Olive oil	302	539	369	509
Grape wines	361	400	370	497
Vegetables and vegetable juices, canned (except infant foods)	103	500	525	479
Inorganic chemicals	550	442	1, 848	453
Cotton broad woven fabrics	337	254	359	368
Sheet and plate glass	93	245	180	342
Cork fabricated materials	591	719	500	341

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Concluded

	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000			
	27. Iran			
Domestic exports	3,568	3,372	3,282	3,795
Re-exports	108	104	672	6,138
Principal domestic exports:				
Asbestos, unmanufactured	136	346	577	878
Aluminum, including alloys	463	330	260	253
Communication and related equipment	659	332	118	243
Nuts, bolts, screws and washers	48	107	66	193
Yarn and thread	206	135	84	166
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10	48	14	135
Fine paper	3	36	24	119
Tallow, inedible	114	132	0	116
Imports	42,799	31,085	31,765	35,469
Trade balance	- 39,123	- 27,609	- 27,812	- 25,535
Principal imports:				
Crude petroleum	42,270	30,489	30,644	34,549
Oriental rugs, genuine	109	193	389	311
	28. Argentina			
Domestic exports	36,992	26,889	32,720	39,529
Re-exports	250	186	180	345
Principal domestic exports:				
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	97	310	974	11,773
Newsprint paper	4,780	6,372	8,292	9,222
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	4,136	4,138	5,786	5,201
Wood pulp and similar pulp	2,655	4,810	3,647	2,851
Aluminum, including alloys	1,773	2,853	3,843	2,440
Imports	5,352	5,938	5,400	4,882
Trade balance	+ 31,890	+ 21,137	+ 27,500	+ 34,992
Principal imports:				
Fuel oil	1,286	1,261	1,914	1,415
Corned beef, canned	1,286	1,087	934	958
Wool and fine animal hair	446	709	698	630
Quebracho extract	221	394	348	616
	29. Netherlands Antilles			
Domestic exports	2,406	2,355	3,004	3,008
Re-exports	78	38	25	55
Principal domestic exports:				
Sugar	315	544	809	583
Industrial chemical specialties and explosives	67	72	26	457
Wheat flour	557	354	631	348
Pneumatic tires, new	14	54	93	105
Passenger automobiles and chassis	28	22	23	98
Imports	35,999	34,885	43,341	38,511
Trade balance	- 33,515	- 32,493	- 40,312	- 35,448
Principal imports:				
Fuel oil	32,432	31,275	39,889	33,135
Gasoline	3,288	3,383	3,066	4,729
	30. Malaysia ¹			
Domestic exports	6,999	8,370	9,253	11,093
Re-exports	92	104	303	489
Principal domestic exports:				
Aircraft	0	0	0	2,903
Metalworking machinery	89	11	169	1,432
Aluminum, including alloys	508	362	528	1,117
Asbestos, unmanufactured	336	912	826	1,022
Newsprint paper	27	831	886	901
Wheat	366	1,494	2,271	644
Imports	31,634	34,566	40,272	29,102
Trade balance	- 24,543	- 26,092	- 30,716	- 17,519
Principal imports:				
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	8,669	14,464	18,503	12,006
Rubber and allied gums, natural	16,288	14,226	12,641	7,031
Coconut oil	1,067	636	2,303	3,841
Palm oil	2,445	1,393	2,180	2,742
Bauxite ore	0	0	655	1,596
Rubber sheeting	278	383	227	509
Pepper, ground or unground	380	328	414	368
Tuna, fresh, frozen and canned	15	269	152	336

¹ Includes Singapore.

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME — SECTIONS

TABLE XX. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports, by Quarters, 1963-66
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Year and quarter	Live animals	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible	Fabricated materials, inedible	End products, inedible	Special transactions — Trade ¹	Total
Price indexes							
1963:							
First quarter	135.5	111.0	152.4	123.0	167.6		128.8
Second quarter	126.9	109.7	156.7	123.9	168.0		128.9
Third quarter	123.6	109.2	153.1	124.9	168.1		128.9
Fourth quarter	117.3	107.7	153.4	125.0	168.8		128.7
1964:							
First quarter	120.3	108.5	154.4	125.3	170.7		129.3
Second quarter	132.5	108.7	154.3	127.0	171.0		130.5
Third quarter	133.8	110.0	155.5	127.8	171.3		131.4
Fourth quarter	124.9	112.4	156.0	128.0	170.9		131.9
1965:							
First quarter	109.3	110.3	156.2	127.7	172.3		130.9
Second quarter	121.8	109.5	161.6	128.9	173.3		132.2
Third quarter	118.5	111.8	164.0	129.2	173.9		133.2
Fourth quarter	114.0	114.3	165.3	128.7	175.3		133.9
1966:							
First quarter	125.1	117.1	165.1	129.4	176.8		135.5
Second quarter	132.0	116.3	168.0	132.0	178.0		137.1
Third quarter	133.0	119.4	170.3	135.1	177.6		139.6
Fourth quarter	133.0	120.3	171.1	134.3	178.9		139.7
Physical volume indexes							
1963:							
First quarter	41.9	112.4	255.1	158.9	104.3		147.0
Second quarter	25.3	142.3	303.6	183.3	115.1		173.2
Third quarter	24.2	138.7	338.1	186.8	103.5		175.5
Fourth quarter	61.2	226.3	296.5	189.4	125.2		197.3
1964:							
First quarter	20.5	163.7	271.8	177.3	144.3		175.4
Second quarter	22.2	215.0	343.2	204.7	158.0		211.0
Third quarter	31.8	223.7	368.7	207.3	154.1		216.9
Fourth quarter	43.5	180.2	365.2	202.5	170.9		208.1
1965:							
First quarter	24.7	132.0	296.4	185.9	163.7		179.8
Second quarter	47.3	148.5	347.2	216.1	192.7		209.4
Third quarter	94.9	165.1	388.0	212.3	162.5		212.6
Fourth quarter	143.1	247.9	376.8	218.5	204.5		241.9
1966:							
First quarter	63.1	144.0	317.0	205.3	259.0		211.1
Second quarter	57.3	184.0	373.2	233.0	264.3		240.7
Third quarter	66.2	229.2	412.9	217.5	262.0		248.9
Fourth quarter	84.6	202.0	390.3	212.9	366.4		256.8

¹ Not available.

TABLE XXI. Prices and Physical Volume of Imports, by Quarters, 1963 - 66
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Year and quarter	Live animals	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible	Fabricated materials, inedible	End products, inedible	Special transactions—Trade ¹	Total
Price indexes							
1963:							
First quarter	72.9	117.5	100.6	135.9	151.9		127.0
Second quarter	67.4	128.5	104.1	134.2	151.7		128.8
Third quarter	68.2	142.9	104.9	133.3	152.1		130.5
Fourth quarter	68.7	141.4	105.2	132.4	152.1		130.2
1964:							
First quarter	62.9	144.4	106.7	137.2	153.2		132.6
Second quarter	62.9	147.9	106.3	135.7	153.9		132.7
Third quarter	61.4	128.7	104.3	135.0	154.3		129.9
Fourth quarter	62.9	123.6	103.6	138.3	153.7		129.8
1965:							
First quarter	62.9	114.4	109.3	140.6	154.8		131.7
Second quarter	64.3	113.6	103.3	139.5	155.6		129.5
Third quarter	70.0	113.2	109.1	139.0	156.0		131.4
Fourth quarter	71.4	109.8	109.9	138.9	155.7		131.2
1966:							
First quarter	74.3	108.6	111.5	140.4	157.0		132.4
Second quarter	78.6	111.9	110.0	140.4	158.1		132.5
Third quarter	72.9	111.6	111.0	138.8	159.2		132.7
Fourth quarter	74.3	107.7	111.5	139.9	160.9		133.3
Physical volume indexes							
1963:							
First quarter	278.6	172.4	109.1	130.4	216.9		170.1
Second quarter	652.2	221.5	126.0	160.0	250.4		201.2
Third quarter	339.1	203.0	134.6	165.0	190.9		193.5
Fourth quarter	384.3	232.3	134.6	177.9	253.8		210.6
1964:							
First quarter	290.1	150.8	108.4	149.4	263.1		190.6
Second quarter	1,991.9	216.6	135.1	194.2	306.2		235.6
Third quarter	429.0	210.3	147.8	179.5	250.2		214.0
Fourth quarter	497.3	248.7	142.3	193.6	275.0		231.4
1965:							
First quarter	309.9	167.4	105.0	165.7	297.5		213.4
Second quarter	711.7	251.7	145.6	215.3	334.0		263.1
Third quarter	320.9	246.2	142.7	207.3	307.8		246.2
Fourth quarter	551.1	303.5	151.6	230.1	369.6		284.8
1966:							
First quarter	316.7	203.0	108.1	190.3	368.4		254.4
Second quarter	662.2	269.0	142.4	228.3	411.1		298.6
Third quarter	342.0	248.0	146.0	217.8	353.7		270.4
Fourth quarter	691.5	313.9	141.9	225.3	436.5		312.2

¹ Not available.

TABLE XXII. Trade of Canada with OECD Countries, 1963-66

Country	Calendar year				Change from			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1963-66
	\$'000				%			
Domestic exports								
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):								
Austria	6,826	7,475	9,857	11,600	+ 9.5	+ 31.9	+ 17.7	+ 69.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	76,493	100,535	128,011	117,505	+ 31.4	+ 27.3	- 8.2	+ 53.6
Denmark	6,811	7,484	9,176	10,802	+ 9.9	+ 22.6	+ 17.7	+ 58.6
France	63,428	79,433	87,273	84,541	+ 25.2	+ 9.9	- 3.1	+ 33.3
Germany, Federal Republic	170,969	211,360	189,493	176,800	+ 23.6	- 10.3	- 6.7	+ 3.4
Greece	7,429	8,013	8,231	9,647	+ 7.9	+ 2.7	+ 17.2	+ 29.9
Iceland	347	10,459	10,228	6,492	¹	- 2.2	- 36.5	¹
Ireland	10,461	15,072	16,664	14,948	+ 44.1	+ 10.6	- 10.3	+ 42.9
Italy	76,761	62,236	93,223	114,787	- 18.9	+ 49.8	+ 23.1	+ 49.5
Japan	296,010	330,234	316,187	393,892	+ 11.6	- 4.3	+ 24.6	+ 33.1
Netherlands	87,009	101,582	127,766	143,113	+ 16.7	+ 25.8	+ 12.0	+ 64.5
Norway	73,398	67,582	82,456	107,014	- 7.9	+ 22.0	+ 29.8	+ 45.8
Portugal	5,859	6,264	5,260	5,228	+ 6.9	- 16.0	- 0.6	- 10.8
Spain	20,500	21,235	33,825	36,900	+ 3.6	+ 59.3	+ 9.1	+ 80.0
Sweden	20,926	29,922	28,980	36,574	+ 43.0	- 3.1	+ 26.2	+ 74.8
Switzerland	27,247	28,502	27,095	31,010	+ 4.6	- 4.9	+ 14.4	+ 13.8
Turkey	2,378	1,581	3,468	4,781	- 33.5	+ 119.4	+ 37.9	+ 101.1
United Kingdom	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	+ 19.2	- 2.1	- 4.4	+ 11.5
United States	3,766,380	4,271,059	4,840,456	6,027,722	+ 13.4	+ 13.3	+ 24.5	+ 60.0
Totals, OECD countries	5,726,070	6,559,807	7,191,958	8,455,930	+ 14.6	+ 9.6	+ 17.6	+ 47.7
Totals, OECD countries (excluding United States)	1,959,690	2,288,748	2,351,502	2,428,208	+ 16.8	+ 2.7	+ 3.3	+ 23.9
Imports								
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):								
Austria	9,026	9,595	12,281	15,192	+ 6.3	+ 28.0	+ 23.7	+ 68.3
Belgium and Luxembourg	47,342	59,198	72,027	61,555	+ 25.0	+ 21.7	- 14.5	+ 30.0
Denmark	13,209	15,749	20,071	24,181	+ 19.2	+ 27.4	+ 20.5	+ 83.1
France	58,170	68,687	96,103	106,651	+ 18.1	+ 39.9	+ 11.0	+ 83.3
Germany, Federal Republic	144,023	170,392	209,517	235,207	+ 18.3	+ 23.0	+ 12.3	+ 63.3
Greece	1,631	1,550	1,838	1,831	- 5.0	+ 18.6	- 0.4	+ 12.3
Iceland	696	2	659	509	- 99.7	¹	- 22.8	- 26.9
Ireland	5,320	5,624	6,861	6,512	+ 5.7	+ 22.0	- 5.1	+ 22.4
Italy	55,303	67,462	80,279	86,718	+ 22.0	+ 19.0	+ 8.0	+ 56.8
Japan	130,471	174,388	230,144	253,051	+ 33.7	+ 32.0	+ 10.0	+ 94.0
Netherlands	36,736	39,933	56,274	60,489	+ 8.7	+ 40.9	+ 7.5	+ 64.7
Norway	23,492	27,335	33,641	33,774	+ 16.4	+ 23.1	+ 0.4	+ 43.8
Portugal	7,713	9,414	11,053	13,288	+ 22.1	+ 17.4	+ 20.2	+ 72.3
Spain	8,496	11,704	13,280	12,505	+ 37.8	+ 13.5	- 5.8	+ 47.2
Sweden	33,410	38,794	55,568	72,541	+ 16.1	+ 43.2	+ 30.5	+ 117.1
Switzerland	32,469	36,932	43,986	50,279	+ 13.7	+ 19.1	+ 14.3	+ 54.9
Turkey	1,294	1,207	1,055	979	- 6.7	- 12.6	- 7.2	- 24.3
United Kingdom	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741	+ 9.0	+ 7.9	+ 4.1	+ 22.4
United States	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611	+ 16.2	+ 17.1	+ 18.0	+ 60.5
Totals, OECD countries	5,580,157	6,476,246	7,608,526	8,815,614	+ 16.1	+ 17.5	+ 15.9	+ 58.0
Totals, OECD countries (excluding United States)	1,135,601	1,311,961	1,563,695	1,680,003	+ 15.5	+ 19.2	+ 7.4	+ 47.9

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

E. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XXIII. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
1962							
January	488,084	295,675	66,991	24,506	53,524	18,700	28,589
February	408,872	249,197	59,439	19,313	33,889	14,051	32,973
March	455,563	275,805	62,137	24,909	31,405	14,514	45,790
April	448,773	277,700	59,427	22,554	35,146	17,432	35,515
May	598,354	334,002	97,779	28,380	64,205	19,482	54,507
June	530,370	304,257	75,167	26,678	63,335	17,605	42,328
July	546,587	327,562	73,028	30,954	54,153	21,082	39,797
August	540,108	313,889	94,307	27,408	51,029	16,315	37,159
September	479,615	286,407	70,758	26,384	48,230	18,332	29,505
October	502,444	363,368	79,847	36,384	64,418	22,093	35,334
November	586,127	310,094	91,132	34,670	92,931	23,037	34,263
December	493,624	269,481	78,029	28,863	58,485	19,461	29,305
1963							
January	530,533	303,399	77,355	33,438	52,446	17,174	45,820
February	424,433	255,231	57,190	23,694	38,004	12,823	37,651
March	486,585	282,675	73,776	30,238	42,322	19,096	38,478
April	514,142	305,821	67,867	36,232	44,107	17,583	42,532
May	647,804	349,738	118,735	43,425	69,390	23,125	43,389
June	537,895	313,385	75,583	24,975	57,039	24,382	42,530
July	592,755	342,224	99,803	34,553	56,288	18,997	40,881
August	543,185	305,091	84,808	33,531	59,762	23,528	36,465
September	585,890	325,612	88,824	31,018	80,102	22,001	39,333
October	624,665	337,340	95,684	30,954	87,034	30,985	42,669
November	670,415	331,291	92,413	34,938	144,535	25,088	42,151
December	638,924	314,542	74,798	37,238	131,320	33,749	47,247
1964							
January	618,983	298,031	111,149	37,114	107,738	27,280	37,671
February	535,102	309,244	72,707	29,783	67,163	21,795	34,410
March	583,051	319,028	82,202	32,371	72,370	25,320	51,770
April	651,362	359,082	95,817	41,272	82,681	30,561	41,949
May	670,516	346,538	105,315	41,360	107,340	23,328	46,535
June	774,629	379,340	111,876	39,343	161,557	25,970	55,543
July	772,099	370,738	112,851	50,745	159,187	31,714	46,864
August	674,081	371,655	100,593	36,598	89,121	23,595	52,419
September	724,022	378,853	105,780	45,754	110,089	30,316	53,220
October	669,858	371,516	95,408	47,124	87,774	23,880	44,155
November	706,473	391,227	100,725	44,602	80,501	27,957	61,351
December	714,035	375,707	105,357	47,794	103,487	35,059	45,631
1965							
January	569,149	322,651	89,138	35,419	64,167	20,727	37,047
February	538,294	321,807	79,560	29,720	53,987	20,874	32,346
March	685,528	392,402	95,480	46,445	74,547	28,554	48,099
April	644,953	387,235	84,513	45,752	54,101	26,550	46,792
May	745,729	408,429	118,823	47,151	86,273	31,155	53,898
June	717,550	432,237	98,449	44,608	79,027	21,878	41,351
July	770,355	425,155	120,022	41,517	108,194	32,455	43,012
August	685,637	405,982	85,167	48,093	81,769	24,357	40,269
September	701,088	410,596	89,133	37,592	97,992	21,979	43,716
October	772,186	412,706	108,450	40,526	145,966	24,422	40,116
November	898,034	473,618	106,987	42,247	186,881	33,583	54,718
December	796,655	447,639	98,585	43,257	126,057	29,222	51,895
1966							
January	722,930	400,085	100,080	36,680	121,242	27,958	36,885
February	674,540	407,980	90,311	32,407	74,351	23,463	45,018
March	781,503	499,123	79,337	41,591	78,587	35,217	46,748
April	753,242	474,365	89,289	33,842	81,726	25,058	48,962
May	909,957	540,719	103,819	48,284	123,656	24,875	68,514
June	849,766	529,245	87,500	33,245	112,462	34,052	53,262
July	833,191	485,094	90,590	47,895	118,858	25,849	63,905
August	925,147	501,775	111,835	85,271	134,150	21,427	70,589
September	888,565	500,485	94,919	44,421	129,737	44,585	74,417
October	878,569	553,715	86,995	45,078	94,188	23,380	75,213
November	954,125	588,450	89,854	47,894	117,509	35,589	74,829
December	898,981	546,687	98,044	50,812	111,030	40,588	51,820

TABLE XXIV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
1962							
January	492,184	352,914	43,091	21,232	27,857	29,135	17,955
February	447,607	320,485	43,925	15,975	27,072	24,459	15,691
March	530,092	383,709	50,332	17,705	32,103	28,423	17,819
April	497,766	357,105	41,895	23,501	34,414	22,242	18,610
May	650,160	454,090	57,677	35,772	52,851	23,908	20,862
June	529,163	350,812	53,108	27,423	42,890	30,624	24,306
July	559,000	387,279	49,957	28,877	40,447	27,901	24,540
August	521,398	342,775	52,244	27,660	41,145	32,037	25,536
September	468,921	307,566	39,757	31,924	37,610	30,501	21,562
October	568,708	386,000	45,228	32,740	41,403	34,836	28,501
November	555,330	359,891	50,932	34,700	53,666	30,942	25,200
December	437,447	296,914	34,917	20,992	32,223	27,899	24,501
1963							
January	504,737	367,843	36,997	21,385	26,630	31,608	20,274
February	431,238	313,499	30,069	22,278	22,864	25,654	16,874
March	478,207	349,481	36,783	19,433	28,485	24,883	19,142
April	554,531	382,757	47,207	27,655	46,449	27,685	22,778
May	609,138	409,939	51,506	35,809	49,107	36,360	26,417
June	532,938	364,979	43,073	32,101	37,513	31,038	24,234
July	585,184	391,013	50,569	33,003	43,535	38,685	28,379
August	524,857	335,086	47,331	41,891	39,745	30,975	29,829
September	542,673	352,158	38,660	44,412	45,286	33,950	28,207
October	620,080	422,708	43,694	46,040	49,169	33,526	24,943
November	618,227	391,093	53,482	46,427	60,129	36,802	30,294
December	556,400	364,000	47,430	35,555	47,433	32,402	29,580
1964							
January	565,985	413,612	38,080	27,437	30,017	34,689	22,150
February	512,552	377,581	37,003	17,008	31,271	29,888	19,801
March	575,953	411,332	19,245	25,602	37,911	27,583	24,280
April	703,542	497,781	61,288	23,634	56,326	39,906	24,607
May	657,695	437,314	58,841	49,522	52,896	34,127	24,995
June	686,031	473,664	51,033	43,351	49,751	39,578	28,654
July	637,594	426,733	52,086	39,956	52,613	35,954	30,252
August	566,068	375,018	44,768	34,368	47,871	36,068	27,975
September	616,347	420,060	37,643	37,087	50,662	40,137	30,758
October	636,723	440,311	46,186	29,727	58,693	33,527	28,279
November	673,238	441,811	50,911	44,365	70,788	33,977	31,386
December	655,978	449,070	46,912	33,794	51,091	37,700	37,411
1965							
January	559,496	411,883	38,247	20,552	31,997	34,397	22,420
February	550,980	407,687	40,582	16,657	35,594	26,009	24,451
March	729,865	539,363	53,389	21,426	50,853	33,230	31,604
April	698,220	489,916	56,195	29,323	62,185	30,813	29,788
May	736,934	507,717	54,058	32,904	68,753	36,982	36,520
June	794,692	559,840	48,166	37,127	72,390	36,856	40,313
July	732,167	501,789	57,953	31,948	65,145	34,026	41,306
August	660,465	435,564	51,102	36,645	58,531	37,373	41,250
September	724,710	499,836	45,895	35,456	70,327	35,949	37,247
October	763,525	534,662	54,550	31,050	74,047	30,523	38,693
November	895,426	607,614	61,907	49,233	92,607	42,829	41,236
December	786,668	548,960	57,014	30,459	71,497	32,415	46,323
1966							
January	706,643	525,817	44,137	23,579	47,344	36,431	29,335
February	667,744	478,309	58,950	22,896	46,261	28,377	32,951
March	830,412	621,123	57,951	19,255	60,545	34,441	37,097
April	774,672	573,938	50,850	25,152	70,338	25,973	28,421
May	913,843	676,808	55,872	37,816	73,488	29,685	40,174
June	900,909	660,347	48,938	41,453	67,976	41,369	40,826
July	736,742	516,103	48,715	36,830	68,417	22,560	44,117
August	808,305	543,604	67,005	45,081	77,201	29,851	45,563
September	803,248	570,669	51,525	33,851	79,803	24,413	42,987
October	919,596	659,284	54,713	47,838	86,394	28,206	43,161
November	942,793	664,081	62,900	46,249	93,104	29,317	47,142
December	861,533	645,528	43,185	36,295	63,946	31,746	40,833

TABLE XXV. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Month	1948	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Price indexes										
Domestic exports:										
January	97.2	120.6	122.2	122.3	122.9	126.4	129.2	129.1	131.4	134.9
February	99.2	121.1	122.0	122.5	123.0	126.6	128.8	129.3	130.9	135.6
March	98.4	121.7	122.3	122.7	123.4	127.7	129.2	129.9	131.0	136.2
April	99.1	121.7	123.0	123.5	123.6	128.6	129.0	130.4	131.7	136.6
May	97.8	120.6	123.0	123.6	122.9	128.9	129.5	130.5	132.4	137.0
June	97.8	120.6	122.8	123.1	123.1	128.9	129.4	130.8	132.9	138.0
July	98.6	120.0	123.3	123.4	123.9	129.3	129.7	131.3	133.4	139.1
August	99.9	120.4	123.1	123.0	124.9	129.5	129.2	131.6	133.4	139.5
September	102.6	120.5	122.7	122.5	125.1	129.0	129.1	132.0	133.2	139.9
October	104.8	120.9	123.0	123.3	125.2	129.1	129.3	132.0	133.4	139.4
November	105.0	121.2	123.3	123.4	126.0	129.5	128.9	132.1	134.2	139.8
December	104.9	121.5	123.3	122.4	126.0	128.9	128.9	132.5	133.8	140.4
Annual index	100.0	120.6	122.8	123.0	124.0	128.1	128.9	130.7	132.4	137.9
Physical volume indexes										
January	94.8	123.3	110.0	132.1	142.8	152.1	161.8	188.8	170.6	211.1
February	81.9	102.9	101.5	135.0	114.7	127.3	129.9	163.0	162.0	195.9
March	90.8	118.3	119.2	137.5	137.0	140.5	148.4	176.8	206.1	226.1
April	83.7	119.0	125.9	114.1	139.3	137.5	157.0	196.8	192.9	217.2
May	112.7	154.6	135.0	151.0	143.8	182.9	197.1	202.4	221.8	261.6
June	93.1	136.2	161.8	142.8	158.5	162.1	163.8	233.3	212.6	242.5
July	99.2	134.7	133.7	144.8	164.6	166.5	180.0	231.6	227.4	235.9
August	87.6	132.6	128.7	150.2	161.1	164.2	165.6	201.7	202.5	261.2
September	107.3	125.6	142.5	139.1	163.5	146.4	179.1	216.1	207.3	250.2
October	114.3	144.3	146.2	150.9	171.9	183.8	190.3	199.9	228.0	248.3
November	109.3	128.1	154.4	147.3	165.2	178.3	204.9	210.7	263.6	268.8
December	117.5	141.9	151.1	138.6	162.1	150.8	195.3	212.3	234.5	252.3
Annual index	100.0	130.4	134.2	140.2	152.3	158.3	173.2	203.3	211.3	239.7
Price indexes										
Imports:										
January	97.1	119.3	114.9	114.2	117.2	122.4	126.8	132.8	132.9	131.7
February	98.0	119.1	115.8	114.2	117.7	123.1	127.3	132.7	131.7	132.6
March	98.0	118.6	115.7	113.6	117.0	123.8	127.3	132.6	131.0	132.7
April	99.1	117.5	115.0	115.7	117.4	124.3	128.5	132.5	129.6	133.5
May	99.8	116.7	114.7	116.4	117.4	126.1	129.0	132.9	129.5	132.7
June	99.9	115.3	114.7	117.6	118.1	126.9	129.4	133.0	129.7	132.5
July	98.8	114.8	114.2	117.2	120.4	125.8	130.9	130.6	130.1	132.6
August	99.5	115.3	114.1	116.2	120.4	125.5	131.0	130.3	131.5	132.8
September	100.2	116.3	113.8	116.7	120.7	125.7	130.4	130.0	131.6	132.8
October	101.7	116.7	113.5	116.2	120.6	125.5	130.1	129.9	131.2	133.0
November	102.6	115.8	113.5	115.3	121.0	125.0	130.3	129.7	131.1	133.6
December	102.8	114.8	114.2	115.8	122.3	125.0	130.3	129.9	131.5	133.9
Annual index	100.0	116.5	114.4	115.5	119.1	124.5	129.4	130.8	130.8	132.5
Physical volume indexes										
January	96.5	149.5	160.8	159.9	167.9	184.3	182.4	195.3	192.9	245.9
February	84.7	137.8	151.0	181.3	153.2	166.6	155.2	177.0	191.7	230.8
March	91.6	161.8	171.4	190.8	179.6	196.2	172.2	199.1	255.3	286.8
April	104.1	170.4	206.3	188.7	170.7	183.5	197.8	243.3	246.9	265.9
May	102.6	186.1	202.2	202.9	214.1	236.3	216.4	226.8	260.8	315.6
June	106.1	173.5	204.8	189.3	192.1	191.1	188.8	236.4	280.8	311.6
July	103.5	166.6	192.0	165.4	174.8	203.7	204.9	223.7	258.0	254.7
August	94.4	147.3	171.7	175.1	186.5	190.4	183.7	199.1	230.2	279.0
September	100.5	160.9	180.7	167.7	175.8	171.0	190.7	217.3	252.4	277.2
October	108.9	189.0	194.0	176.2	210.4	207.6	218.4	224.6	266.7	316.9
November	105.7	176.0	193.9	203.6	215.0	203.6	217.5	237.9	313.0	323.4
December	102.8	165.9	176.8	169.7	177.4	160.4	195.7	231.4	274.1	294.9
Annual index	100.0	165.6	183.9	181.3	185.0	192.0	193.6	218.7	252.1	284.4

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXVI. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1962-66

ALL COUNTRIES

Section and division code	Title description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
		\$'000				
0	Food	1, 109, 238	1, 332, 159	1, 689, 062	1, 546, 854	1, 789, 339
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	66, 727	40, 352	32, 522	76, 807	74, 455
01	Meat and meat preparations	43, 621	45, 801	53, 560	77, 751	74, 115
02	Dairy products and eggs	22, 565	25, 636	41, 935	42, 132	32, 483
03	Fish and fish products	146, 935	160, 983	188, 251	198, 138	205, 119
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	725, 693	922, 183	1, 217, 339	996, 397	1, 238, 339
05	Fruits and vegetables	42, 989	51, 539	54, 004	63, 528	65, 346
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	8, 326	17, 925	10, 882	11, 843	12, 984
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	4, 707	8, 793	8, 420	10, 535	9, 796
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	43, 502	56, 108	60, 439	66, 616	62, 437
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	4, 172	2, 838	21, 710	3, 107	14, 266
1	Beverages and tobacco	124, 363	123, 949	145, 700	157, 137	172, 713
11	Beverages	89, 175	94, 398	107, 323	121, 737	132, 637
12	Tobacco and manufacturers	35, 188	29, 551	38, 377	35, 400	40, 077
2	Crude materials, inedible	1, 907, 219	2, 062, 240	2, 285, 761	2, 438, 986	2, 580, 160
21	Hides, skins and furs undressed	41, 043	46, 624	46, 163	54, 236	68, 128
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	73, 243	63, 651	68, 301	98, 232	117, 946
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	74, 834	79, 944	86, 482	79, 988	70, 128
24	Wood, lumber and cork	448, 454	505, 742	530, 270	551, 355	543, 408
25	Pulp and waste paper	374, 048	410, 558	467, 083	500, 339	528, 598
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	14, 161	16, 119	14, 269	17, 870	12, 761
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	175, 089	188, 398	221, 965	232, 560	262, 463
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	659, 957	703, 529	804, 208	864, 659	936, 786
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	46, 389	47, 674	47, 021	39, 747	39, 942
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	345, 769	350, 725	411, 993	446, 003	499, 473
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	13, 587	15, 175	19, 656	22, 314	18, 391
5	Chemicals	215, 144	236, 654	269, 794	314, 276	374, 121
51	Chemical elements and compounds	102, 706	102, 267	118, 562	135, 402	149, 581
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	4, 197	4, 763	3, 112	669	647
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1, 731	2, 147	1, 509	2, 221	3, 725
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	11, 212	11, 194	12, 289	16, 248	19, 191
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	1, 484	2, 351	3, 040	2, 959	2, 977
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	59, 985	74, 485	86, 127	111, 782	139, 524
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	315	744	2, 437	2, 308	3, 862
58	Plastics from polymerization	19, 710	21, 926	26, 959	23, 049	22, 092
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	13, 805	16, 778	15, 758	19, 638	32, 523
6	Manufactured goods, by material	1, 874, 989	1, 978, 640	2, 247, 712	2, 406, 737	2, 627, 477
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s., and dressed furs	14, 871	14, 196	14, 752	14, 183	14, 469
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	10, 818	14, 641	12, 647	11, 691	14, 515
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	78, 721	93, 723	111, 221	108, 068	111, 846
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	801, 584	816, 754	902, 952	944, 558	1, 061, 214
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	27, 908	37, 149	48, 544	58, 755	59, 057
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	15, 723	16, 420	18, 529	24, 564	25, 872
67	Iron and steel	150, 098	184, 018	228, 830	229, 711	245, 125
68	Non-ferrous metals	748, 890	762, 861	861, 939	938, 974	1, 005, 086
69	Manufactures of metals	26, 376	38, 877	48, 298	76, 233	90, 292
7	Machinery and transport equipment	624, 559	694, 492	1, 021, 377	1, 285, 668	2, 083, 390
71	Machinery, other than electric	326, 275	369, 513	469, 848	525, 546	730, 519
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	96, 571	109, 797	127, 095	229, 340	295, 382
73	Transport equipment	201, 712	215, 181	424, 434	530, 782	1, 057, 488
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	99, 946	141, 897	171, 109	105, 888	113, 788
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	6, 471	7, 668	10, 190	7, 537	7, 770
82	Furniture and fixtures	2, 950	3, 930	6, 342	8, 081	7, 604
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	106	60	239	3, 881	4, 891
84	Clothing	10, 348	15, 326	21, 454	20, 815	25, 308
85	Footwear	5, 952	5, 145	5, 505	5, 034	4, 825
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	48, 081	79, 725	88, 820	15, 426	17, 276
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	26, 038	30, 043	38, 559	45, 115	46, 115
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	32, 899	44, 212	41, 241	42, 814	66, 469
91	Postal packages, unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
93	Returned goods and special transactions	20, 035	31, 074	29, 420	29, 006	28, 901
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	1, 514	1, 807	2, 066	2, 442	3, 669
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	11, 350	11, 331	9, 755	11, 366	33, 898
	Grand totals, exports covered by SITC	6, 347, 713	6, 980, 142	8, 303, 405	8, 766, 677	10, 325, 320

TABLE XXVII. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1962-66
ALL COUNTRIES

Section and division code	Title description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
		\$'000				
0	Food	614,318	728,929	731,826	699,872	729,104
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	5,804	7,522	14,794	8,112	10,012
01	Meat and meat preparations	45,672	63,471	47,000	41,719	58,494
02	Dairy products and eggs	11,575	13,927	12,315	16,872	26,513
03	Fish and fish preparations	18,024	19,707	21,325	26,075	29,599
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	60,760	52,775	52,354	54,204	58,742
05	Fruits and vegetables	258,834	273,115	289,417	304,101	315,537
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	70,466	144,649	120,853	72,084	61,415
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	109,919	116,568	137,254	133,380	123,347
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	22,768	24,383	21,657	26,432	25,905
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	10,497	12,811	14,856	16,893	19,541
1	Beverages and tobacco	34,253	34,333	43,254	48,473	52,240
11	Beverages	26,730	26,973	32,993	37,722	43,507
12	Tobacco and manufactures	7,523	7,360	10,261	10,751	8,733
2	Crude materials, inedible	529,623	567,418	635,753	652,501	656,072
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	29,390	29,253	29,477	31,415	37,617
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	48,409	50,394	63,999	61,173	65,766
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	42,832	42,424	44,948	44,955	54,319
24	Wood, lumber and cork	49,304	51,902	61,207	69,440	63,813
25	Pulp and waste paper	12,304	13,241	14,538	17,840	12,380
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	116,887	126,550	145,016	139,992	120,196
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	54,860	55,821	53,106	58,301	68,424
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	143,311	165,982	190,231	196,188	200,436
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	32,326	31,850	33,232	33,197	33,122
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	487,982	539,675	550,295	626,437	636,337
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	32,764	33,577	30,741	37,593	42,120
5	Chemicals	382,712	402,270	471,026	530,726	555,614
51	Chemical elements and compounds	61,374	67,752	160,406	186,252	179,688
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	12,635	12,620	6,875	9,144	8,316
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	36,890	38,283	45,351	50,304	53,779
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	23,989	25,523	45,020	45,220	49,000
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	18,334	18,586	25,334	26,918	29,149
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	15,283	13,224	16,113	15,516	16,019
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	2,993	3,392	2,529	3,392	3,177
58	Plastics from polymerization	87,547	90,984	98,554	113,641	129,576
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	123,667	131,906	70,844	80,339	86,910
6	Manufactured goods, by material	1,168,022	1,196,403	1,340,717	1,553,692	1,663,919
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s., and dressed furs	18,520	19,314	24,167	26,904	31,244
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	34,685	35,652	47,358	51,900	61,985
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	41,813	36,850	33,335	35,849	41,035
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	72,090	69,897	69,708	76,352	83,681
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	291,358	289,999	332,784	347,051	369,698
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	143,745	143,297	162,460	174,595	195,971
67	Iron and steel	191,510	219,465	310,396	410,562	364,143
68	Non-ferrous metals	85,849	104,183	135,153	178,685	231,465
69	Manufactures of metals	288,453	277,745	225,355	251,793	284,697
7	Machinery and transport equipment	2,301,403	2,340,187	2,773,544	3,418,848	4,321,031
71	Machinery, other than electric	1,141,693	1,250,557	1,494,325	1,715,876	2,063,250
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	353,016	338,370	390,606	463,495	593,195
73	Transport equipment	806,694	751,259	888,613	1,239,477	1,664,586
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	548,457	553,340	682,068	786,953	876,433
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	23,489	21,248	31,748	32,291	33,706
82	Furniture and fixtures	20,747	17,818	21,118	23,933	25,573
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	8,510	8,085	6,399	7,175	7,862
84	Clothing	67,216	63,862	77,406	88,847	97,669
85	Footwear	21,625	20,240	24,824	27,067	34,417
86	Instruments, photographic goods, and time pieces	156,867	168,926	224,438	276,931	321,771
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	250,004	253,160	296,136	330,710	355,436
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	158,240	162,078	228,483	278,053	333,568
91	Postal packages, unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
93	Returned goods and special transactions	141,573	153,699	218,239	266,543	322,075
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	1,757	2,151	2,330	2,689	2,898
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	14,910	6,228	7,914	8,821	8,595
	Grand totals, imports covered by SITC	6,257,776	6,558,209	7,487,707	8,633,148	9,866,439

TABLE XXVIII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1962 - 66

UNITED STATES

Section and division code	Title description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
				\$'000		
0	Food	281, 281	278, 934	287, 968	362, 382	369, 136
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	63, 291	36, 978	28, 411	69, 896	66, 316
01	Meat and meat preparations	32, 718	32, 643	38, 032	58, 943	55, 850
02	Dairy products and eggs	884	1, 355	1, 347	1, 456	2, 550
03	Fish and fish preparations	106, 957	107, 948	121, 332	140, 975	141, 449
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	37, 609	41, 226	36, 454	27, 435	31, 230
05	Fruits and vegetables	14, 216	20, 171	22, 406	24, 470	22, 571
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	5, 981	7, 400	5, 881	6, 884	7, 989
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	2, 727	6, 189	6, 378	7, 757	7, 433
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	15, 953	24, 671	26, 071	24, 155	23, 356
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	945	353	1, 656	412	10, 394
1	Beverages and tobacco	85, 783	89, 823	101, 583	115, 757	128, 151
11	Beverages	84, 771	89, 499	101, 247	115, 110	127, 572
12	Tobacco and manufactures	1, 012	323	336	647	580
2	Crude materials, inedible	1, 202, 335	1, 240, 715	1, 324, 076	1, 360, 495	1, 457, 545
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	23, 039	24, 998	21, 131	24, 063	22, 939
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	1, 982	2, 168	1, 805	2, 206	4, 410
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	9, 391	13, 655	13, 976	18, 363	23, 237
24	Wood, lumber and cork	341, 277	373, 985	371, 041	379, 142	393, 037
25	Pulp and waste paper	301, 337	313, 741	350, 442	376, 611	397, 626
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	5, 180	6, 607	6, 490	8, 658	5, 470
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	91, 276	94, 865	103, 244	106, 176	112, 181
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	391, 376	374, 027	420, 220	419, 338	471, 363
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	37, 479	36, 669	35, 727	25, 937	27, 282
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	337, 490	340, 984	398, 478	433, 572	485, 817
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	868	1, 088	1, 196	998	1, 058
5	Chemicals	146, 446	152, 678	157, 961	202, 068	244, 375
51	Chemical elements and compounds	71, 117	67, 880	70, 936	84, 280	94, 545
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	3, 842	4, 443	2, 644	431	647
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	562	496	399	646	792
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1, 332	1, 275	1, 469	2, 423	3, 121
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	789	862	796	863	1, 038
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	57, 034	64, 351	67, 245	95, 545	114, 023
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	213	414	1, 895	2, 017	3, 343
58	Plastics from polymerization	2, 449	1, 752	2, 543	2, 811	3, 762
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	9, 108	11, 205	10, 033	13, 052	23, 104
6	Manufactured goods, by material	1, 217, 705	1, 285, 962	1, 406, 015	1, 584, 018	1, 783, 249
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s. and dressed furs	7, 012	6, 253	6, 247	9, 083	8, 699
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	5, 997	9, 405	5, 492	4, 652	7, 518
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	57, 187	68, 521	74, 577	71, 149	71, 904
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	648, 143	653, 602	711, 029	763, 992	857, 997
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	6, 751	10, 041	14, 602	23, 029	26, 545
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	11, 165	12, 490	13, 779	18, 007	19, 011
67	Iron and steel	80, 343	106, 017	135, 822	154, 755	174, 616
68	Non-ferrous metals	389, 677	400, 331	420, 469	495, 610	565, 234
69	Manufactures of metals	11, 429	19, 301	23, 997	43, 741	51, 725
7	Machinery and transport equipment	389, 131	422, 688	644, 737	879, 065	1, 648, 033
71	Machinery other than electric	209, 069	251, 250	323, 606	386, 429	581, 260
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	60, 811	63, 401	66, 469	135, 810	201, 661
73	Transport equipment	119, 250	108, 038	254, 663	356, 826	865, 111
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	58, 330	65, 708	85, 688	62, 929	67, 834
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	2, 459	2, 437	2, 972	3, 099	3, 514
82	Furniture and fixtures	1, 606	2, 132	3, 857	5, 304	5, 463
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	100	48	19	2, 657	3, 382
84	Clothing	4, 073	4, 272	7, 214	7, 799	10, 859
85	Footwear	3, 711	2, 972	3, 257	3, 688	3, 529
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	28, 078	33, 604	43, 337	8, 783	9, 242
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	18, 302	20, 244	25, 032	31, 599	31, 846
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	25, 295	34, 772	29, 257	31, 476	49, 278
91	Postal packages, unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
93	Returned goods and special transactions	15, 116	25, 221	22, 935	23, 671	23, 039
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	1, 186	1, 449	1, 741	2, 194	2, 751
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	8, 994	8, 102	4, 581	5, 611	23, 488
	Grand totals, exports covered by SITC	3, 744, 664	3, 913, 352	4, 436, 958	5, 032, 761	6, 234, 478

TABLE XXIX. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification 1962-66

UNITED STATES

Section and division code	Title description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
		\$'000				
0	Food	332,349	350,950	351,910	362,045	391,457
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	5,292	7,057	14,294	7,801	9,662
01	Meat and meat preparations	26,535	37,714	28,199	21,152	27,088
02	Dairy products and eggs	4,496	6,378	4,310	7,030	9,575
03	Fish and fish preparations	7,010	9,270	9,559	13,711	16,610
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	55,638	47,690	46,364	46,984	52,132
05	Fruits and vegetables	183,120	184,944	188,230	200,149	209,708
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	3,947	5,340	5,863	5,788	5,678
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	15,427	18,641	21,978	19,363	18,505
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	22,695	23,844	20,838	26,028	25,675
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	8,188	10,072	12,275	14,039	16,823
1	Beverages and tobacco	5,952	5,918	8,410	9,870	9,179
11	Beverages	1,302	1,561	2,392	3,019	3,572
12	Tobacco and manufactures	4,651	4,356	6,018	6,851	5,607
2	Crude materials, inedible	355,448	376,367	425,403	433,914	423,041
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	18,630	17,168	17,176	18,798	24,304
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	39,395	44,627	59,104	56,352	62,166
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	22,767	22,089	23,797	24,306	29,484
24	Wood, lumber and cork	45,779	48,586	56,785	64,230	59,623
25	Pulp and waste paper	11,074	11,619	13,205	15,875	10,845
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	70,276	67,849	78,873	68,927	50,401
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	45,561	47,032	44,559	49,385	55,691
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	83,348	98,367	112,750	117,218	111,592
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	18,618	19,029	19,155	18,823	18,936
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	124,545	137,818	153,193	205,256	231,821
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	14,003	16,772	18,583	22,686	19,481
5	Chemicals	306,522	324,918	381,199	426,822	443,829
51	Chemical elements and compounds	41,322	51,166	127,635	145,980	137,536
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	11,399	11,242	5,637	7,007	7,100
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	26,503	27,302	32,668	35,924	38,197
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	16,477	16,807	29,506	28,029	30,025
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	15,441	15,343	21,304	22,614	24,521
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	12,339	11,155	14,246	13,527	13,546
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1,844	2,242	1,671	2,364	2,112
58	Plastics from polymerization	78,361	81,411	85,810	100,753	114,526
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	102,837	108,251	62,722	70,623	76,266
6	Manufactured goods, by material	727,170	737,980	811,598	913,143	1,033,586
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s. and dressed furs	9,566	10,682	13,998	14,361	17,248
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	28,772	29,598	38,857	41,996	49,221
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	20,498	19,561	16,615	19,571	21,698
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	67,136	65,073	65,154	71,293	78,399
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	138,386	132,652	150,115	157,298	172,696
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	80,512	80,686	91,386	98,285	111,769
67	Iron and steel	114,517	130,201	189,014	210,847	205,266
68	Non-ferrous metals	35,694	48,577	73,916	108,175	161,809
69	Manufactures of metals	232,088	220,950	172,543	191,317	215,480
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,933,993	1,988,078	2,354,697	2,897,607	3,711,429
71	Machinery other than electric	972,926	1,067,408	1,280,176	1,459,170	1,734,585
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	287,752	264,404	314,123	368,375	484,257
73	Transport equipment	673,314	656,267	760,398	1,070,062	1,492,587
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	357,348	358,692	454,889	523,856	583,028
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	18,678	17,006	27,088	26,569	27,610
82	Furniture and fixtures	16,195	13,600	15,866	17,923	19,743
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	4,469	3,918	2,957	3,051	3,243
84	Clothing	18,057	14,212	16,067	18,422	19,712
85	Footwear	2,049	1,845	1,989	1,963	2,593
86	Instruments, photographic goods, and time pieces	115,572	124,882	176,015	217,503	255,271
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	182,328	183,230	214,908	238,425	254,855
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	142,209	147,063	204,401	249,632	288,758
91	Postal packages, unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
93	Returned goods and special transactions	130,020	142,051	196,981	240,773	281,455
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	1,397	1,832	2,071	2,445	2,579
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	10,792	3,180	5,349	6,414	4,725
	Grand totals, imports covered by SITC	4,299,539	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611

TABLE XXX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1962 - 66

UNITED KINGDOM

Section and division code	Title description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
		\$'000				
0	Food	241, 829	271, 704	281, 456	270, 025	250, 866
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	86	34	25	38	26
01	Meat and meat preparations	1,841	2,977	4,743	5,378	5,792
02	Dairy products and eggs	8,393	10,195	22,976	12,355	13,140
03	Fish and fish preparations	12,154	14,561	23,090	17,653	18,340
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	177,256	196,027	181,499	176,901	157,337
05	Fruits and vegetables	15,835	18,801	17,104	20,626	22,822
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	1,310	1,643	1,859	2,107	2,397
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	994	1,378	1,029	1,745	1,596
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	22,718	25,717	26,086	32,778	28,954
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	1,242	371	3,046	435	464
1	Beverages and tobacco	27, 032	24, 395	28, 947	31, 255	34, 910
11	Beverages	325	397	320	487	406
12	Tobacco and manufactures	26,707	23,998	28,627	30,767	34,504
2	Crude materials, inedible	264, 286	319, 071	378, 630	397, 476	348, 916
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	5,686	8,482	8,731	8,342	8,317
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	24,440	19,148	22,324	26,875	23,153
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	13,608	14,663	20,956	18,425	11,761
24	Wood, lumber and cork	52,874	57,816	84,831	85,705	67,629
25	Pulp and waste paper	28,089	31,951	38,740	40,656	35,642
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	759	924	957	1,240	1,409
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	8,509	10,699	14,277	13,565	20,602
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	126,716	170,761	183,143	198,062	171,018
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	3,605	4,628	4,671	4,607	4,385
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	383	149	229	536	511
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	6, 388	8, 929	11, 870	12, 041	8, 676
5	Chemicals	22, 289	23, 973	31, 985	32, 769	35, 865
51	Chemical elements and compounds	16,315	17,619	25,471	26,958	29,254
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	135	244	367	0	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	370	575	210	751	1,576
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	311	450	411	519	753
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	65	234	549	809	519
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	3	151	210	11	17
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	0	11	1	3	0
58	Plastics from polymerization	3,537	2,978	3,180	1,596	1,874
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	1,553	1,711	1,585	2,122	1,872
6	Manufactured goods, by material	322, 166	330, 215	423, 791	389, 335	399, 284
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s. and dressed furs	3,432	3,103	3,276	1,668	1,793
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	100	152	348	250	232
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	18,622	21,119	29,646	26,790	27,455
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	85,702	87,216	91,376	74,644	83,588
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	7,537	8,679	12,673	12,075	10,763
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	514	443	589	1,571	816
67	Iron and steel	15,524	18,097	27,080	11,744	11,408
68	Non-ferrous metals	186,400	186,704	253,849	255,227	257,112
69	Manufactures of metals	4,334	4,703	4,955	5,366	6,117
7	Machinery and transport equipment	26, 503	23, 227	32, 165	38, 835	44, 032
71	Machinery other than electric	17,950	13,477	19,163	19,862	26,224
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	5,027	6,221	9,526	11,676	13,268
73	Transport equipment	3,526	3,529	3,476	7,297	4,540
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8, 351	11, 679	16, 765	11, 710	12, 468
81	Plumbing, heating and electrical fixtures	1,287	2,181	3,231	1,795	1,622
82	Furniture and fixtures	58	103	149	484	214
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	1	3	205	545	723
84	Clothing	2,600	3,104	5,030	3,083	3,480
85	Footwear	1,006	1,002	971	321	424
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	1,372	2,203	2,876	955	900
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	2,033	3,084	4,304	4,527	5,105
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	709	1, 584	1, 230	1, 341	1, 308
91	Postal packages, unclassified	-	-	-	-	-
93	Returned goods and special transactions	244	761	517	510	568
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	19	12	18	41	12
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	446	810	694	791	729
	Grand totals, exports covered by SITC	919, 943	1, 014, 925	1, 207, 069	1, 185, 322	1, 131, 837

TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1962-66
UNITED KINGDOM

Section and division code	Title description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
		\$'000				
0	Food	20,586	20,878	22,365	25,300	27,175
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	480	434	397	90	88
01	Meat and meat preparations	249	1,027	311	4,139	4,365
02	Dairy products and eggs	109	109	260	360	485
03	Fish and fish preparations	449	387	381	399	556
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	3,756	3,681	4,067	4,174	4,403
05	Fruits and vegetables	1,766	1,856	1,921	1,785	1,929
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	4,105	4,037	5,177	5,255	5,052
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	8,804	8,429	8,946	8,193	9,580
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	8	31	98	132	83
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	859	885	806	773	635
1	Beverages and tobacco	11,582	11,011	12,606	14,749	15,696
11	Beverages	11,184	10,632	12,096	14,252	15,212
12	Tobacco and manufactures	397	379	511	497	484
2	Crude materials, inedible	31,809	36,492	37,517	37,321	31,997
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	4,098	4,298	3,235	3,246	3,837
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	13	1	22	4	6
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	391	280	284	234	216
24	Wood, lumber and cork	33	15	19	16	40
25	Pulp and waste paper	2	20	16	13	30
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	22,197	26,897	29,169	29,027	23,205
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	2,282	1,852	1,689	1,930	2,016
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,119	1,880	1,647	1,768	1,527
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	1,674	1,249	1,438	1,085	1,121
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	2,218	2,587	3,345	5,856	3,752
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3,433	3,087	2,621	2,158	1,473
5	Chemicals	37,396	34,844	37,268	40,191	39,298
51	Chemical elements and compounds	12,800	8,667	16,965	18,516	16,143
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	691	584	149	568	536
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	3,425	3,718	4,146	4,779	4,532
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	3,588	4,671	5,657	6,414	7,070
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	872	881	1,198	1,195	1,273
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	56	41	45	33	24
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	540	521	298	411	374
58	Plastics from polymerization	3,179	3,113	5,472	4,818	4,908
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	12,245	12,649	3,337	3,457	4,439
6	Manufactured goods, by material	175,175	168,309	176,715	184,462	178,132
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s. and dressed furs	6,670	6,090	6,877	7,870	9,136
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	2,398	2,583	2,967	3,502	4,308
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	1,918	1,104	560	426	395
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	2,471	2,200	2,247	2,198	2,464
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	57,712	55,195	57,808	53,797	52,351
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	25,403	23,828	26,409	28,983	32,750
67	Iron and steel	25,816	28,482	34,083	42,753	28,725
68	Non-ferrous metals	28,585	25,085	24,308	21,955	24,737
69	Manufactures of metals	24,202	23,740	21,454	22,979	23,266
7	Machinery and transport equipment	221,625	193,195	218,181	238,151	267,880
71	Machinery other than electric	107,206	109,703	116,746	126,133	144,235
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	35,642	41,769	37,385	38,483	43,938
73	Transport equipment	78,777	41,723	64,050	73,535	79,707
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	50,637	50,210	54,398	60,620	64,586
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	1,086	743	949	822	1,014
82	Furniture and fixtures	766	686	915	910	854
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	1,141	913	633	762	700
84	Clothing	11,012	9,665	11,140	11,488	11,272
85	Footwear	5,295	3,667	4,535	5,055	5,633
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	9,947	12,135	12,149	15,325	17,880
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	21,389	22,401	24,077	26,258	27,233
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	8,602	6,187	8,979	10,248	14,752
91	Postal packages, unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
93	Returned goods and special transactions	4,695	4,718	7,763	9,048	13,487
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	36	40	35	34	37
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	3,871	1,429	1,181	1,166	1,227
	Grand totals, imports covered by SITC	563,062	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741

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